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DISTANT VIEW OF HAMPSSTEAD.

from the Banks of the Regents Canal.

Published by White, Cochran & Co. Feb. 7. 1814.

THE
Topography
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
HAMPSHIRE,
IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

WITH
AN APPENDIX
OF
Original Records.

By JOHN JAMES PARK.

" Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private recordes,
and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we
doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Lord BACON, on the Advancement of Learning, Book II.

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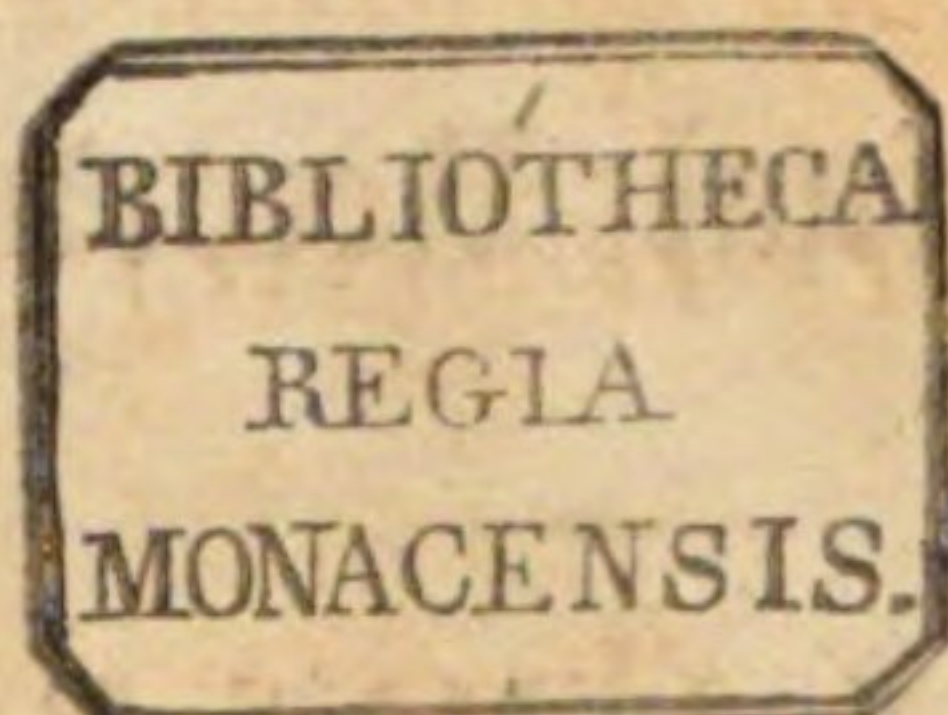
1814.

THE

YRORSLILITARY

DEPARTMENT

IN THE CITY OF MONACO



Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Printers,
Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE,
BARON ERSKINE, OF RESTORMEL CASTLE,
IN THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,
&c. &c. &c.

THIS VOLUME,
(AS A SLIGHT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
OF THE INTEREST HE CONDESCENDED TO TAKE
IN IT'S PROGRESS,)

IS,
WITH HIS PERMISSION,
RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

TO THE READER.

THE nature and design of a book of this kind is so obvious, and it is, therefore, so little in need of an Introduction, that I am far from willing to afford an opportunity for comments upon the vanity of authorship, by consuming a page or two upon what more immediately relates to myself. Feeling, however, a pardonable anxiety that the imperfections of the following compilation should be imputed to their real source, rather than to my own indolence and inactivity, and being unconscious that these reproaches justly appertain to me, I am called upon to state, though with reluctance, that the antiquarian and documentary portions of the present volume, are by no means so complete as I had hoped to make them, in consequence of an unlooked-for refusal to permit some ancient records, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to be consulted for that purpose. I make this statement, not only with reluctance, but I wish to make it with the utmost caution; for I am fully sensible, that what I solicited was an indulgence — an indulgence to which I had not the shadow of a right, — and for which I could have no other claim than on the general liberality which it is one of the characteristics of the present age to dispense to persons engaged in literary undertakings.*

* When I say, therefore, that this indulgence was refused, let me not for a moment be supposed to cast an imputation upon any

When, however, it is known, that to the Abbey of Westminster formerly appertained for ages both the Manors in the parish of Hampstead; that one of them is still it's property; that the church of Hampstead was of the foundation and patronage of it's abbats; that the Priory of Kilburn was an erection of theirs, and subordinate to them; that they had thus the sole proprietorship and jurisdiction of the parish; and that, consequently, the archives of their church must contain a regular series of documents, recording almost every transaction in which that proprietorship and jurisdiction were exercised, the public will readily conceive what a History of Hampstead must have lost by my exclusion from those records, and make allowances for the deficiency. And when they see the number of facts which are, notwithstanding, restored to light on the following pages, they will, I trust, allow,

Est quodam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

Ill success has, indeed, in more instances than one, attended my solicitations for assistance. I have had frequent cause to regret, that suspicion, want of leisure, or want of liberality, should have induced

one; on the contrary, I feel thankful to the Very Reverend the Dean (whose character is equally beyond the reach of my praise or censure) for the trouble he kindly took to acquaint me with the circumstances upon which he grounded his refusal, and, in his own words, "to justify himself in my opinion, that he did not refuse my request unwarrantably." And should this ever meet his eye, I would intreat him to believe, that whatever disappointment I may have felt as an antiquary, the communication with which he favored me on that subject, has effectually removed any impression which such refusal, under different circumstances, might have left upon my mind.

many to withhold intelligence which they alone were capable of imparting, and which, by being made public, would have established, rather than shaken, their legal rights. But perhaps the objects of my research were, as it has been aptly expressed, "sensitive plants, which shrink from the hand of the querist;" and if statistical inquiries, sanctioned and enforced by the Legislature of the country, have been obstructed by the jealousy of land-owners, it is no wonder if the researches of an obscure individual should have shared the same fate.

On the other hand, I have satisfaction in acknowledging numerous instances of liberal, and sometimes unsolicited assistance, from several quarters. The recollection of these encouragements is so pleasing to me, that I should wish frequently to recall them, and I know of no better way of ensuring this, than by enumerating them here. The acknowledgments, while they show the extent of my obligations, will, I trust, likewise prove that I have been neither too proud nor too indolent to solicit information, where I had reason to believe there was any chance of obtaining it.

To the Rev. H. J. Todd, I was not only indebted for unconstrained access to the Archiepiscopal MSS. at Lambeth, but for the most friendly interest in these my early labours.

To the liberality of Samuel Lysons, Esq. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, I owed the privilege of searching in that extensive repository, and extracting whatever I thought necessary. By Mr. Illingworth, his deputy, my researches were facilitated in the most obliging manner: and at the Chapter House, though unus-

cessful, they were encouraged with the same politeness by Mr. Holbrooke.

My obligations to Richard Grey, Esq. Deputy Auditor of the Land Revenue, need not this memorial. The manner in which he communicated to me some very valuable documents, will not easily be forgotten.

To the condescension of Lord Erskine, I was indebted, not only for an additional embellishment to this work, but occasionally for what was of still more value — his advice.

To Philip Bliss, Esq. of St. John's college, Oxford, I am thankful for the readiness with which he engaged in any inquiry of mine which the treasures under his care in the Bodleian Library could elucidate; nor let me forget his personal attentions in that Library on a former occasion.

To Edmund Lodge, Esq. Lancaster Herald, I am obliged for access to the College of Arms.

The Rev. J. J. Morel, of Hampstead, assisted me very materially, and with great kindness, in expounding several of the early monastic documents, and prevented my falling into many unsuspected errors in the translation of them, by his minute acquaintance with the institutions and ceremonies of that church of which he is so faithful a minister.

John Britton, Esq. F. S. A. favoured me with the loan of a very curious MS. Description of Middlesex, and Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F. S. A. with two MS. volumes of the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.

My thanks are also due to my kind friend the Rev. Dr. White, minister of Hampstead, for frequent co-operation and assistance: to James Abel,

Germain Lavie, and George Collings, Esqrs. of the same place, for the obliging communication of some documents in their possession; and to John Bliss, Esq. for much information in the Botanical department.

The late much-lamented Marquis of Buckingham, promised me the communication of any thing which he should meet with in his MS. stores at Stow, concerning the object of my researches. His death unfortunately deprived me of that advantage.

To Mr. James Parkinson many of the geological data are to be attributed; and his observations are the more valuable, as derived from personal inspection of the place at my request.

For almost all the numerous extracts from old periodical papers, I am indebted to Joseph Haslewood, Esq.

Many other occasional communications I have been anxious to notice as they occurred.

Some apology is due to the Subscribers for the repeated and unforeseen delays which have attended the publication of this work. Those alone who have made the experiment, will be aware how much more time literary compilations call for in the event than in the prospect; and topographical students in particular, recollecting the wide dispersion of their materials, and their continual dependence upon the dilatory communications of others, will know how to exculpate me of indolence or mutability. No one can be expected to devote the whole of their attention to their concerns with the public; and there are times, and there are occasions, when domestic emotions estrange the most industrious from their wonted pursuits. The present volume would have appeared

sooner, had not it's progress been impeded by obstructions which it required sager experience than mine to foresee, and it's completion been retarded by a family affliction, which, though the public do not participate in, they have benevolence enough to consider as sacred.

The severer studies of an arduous profession, now call upon me to bid a final adieu to those literary blandishments which have beguiled my youthful days. Though sensible that it becomes me to endeavour to alienate them from my mind, I yet feel so far interested in the fate of the following pages, that I cannot dismiss them without reminding the more experienced antiquary, that the errors and inaccuracies which he may discover in them, are those of a person who has not yet attained the age of legal capacity.

J. J. P.

Hampstead, Nov. 30, 1813.

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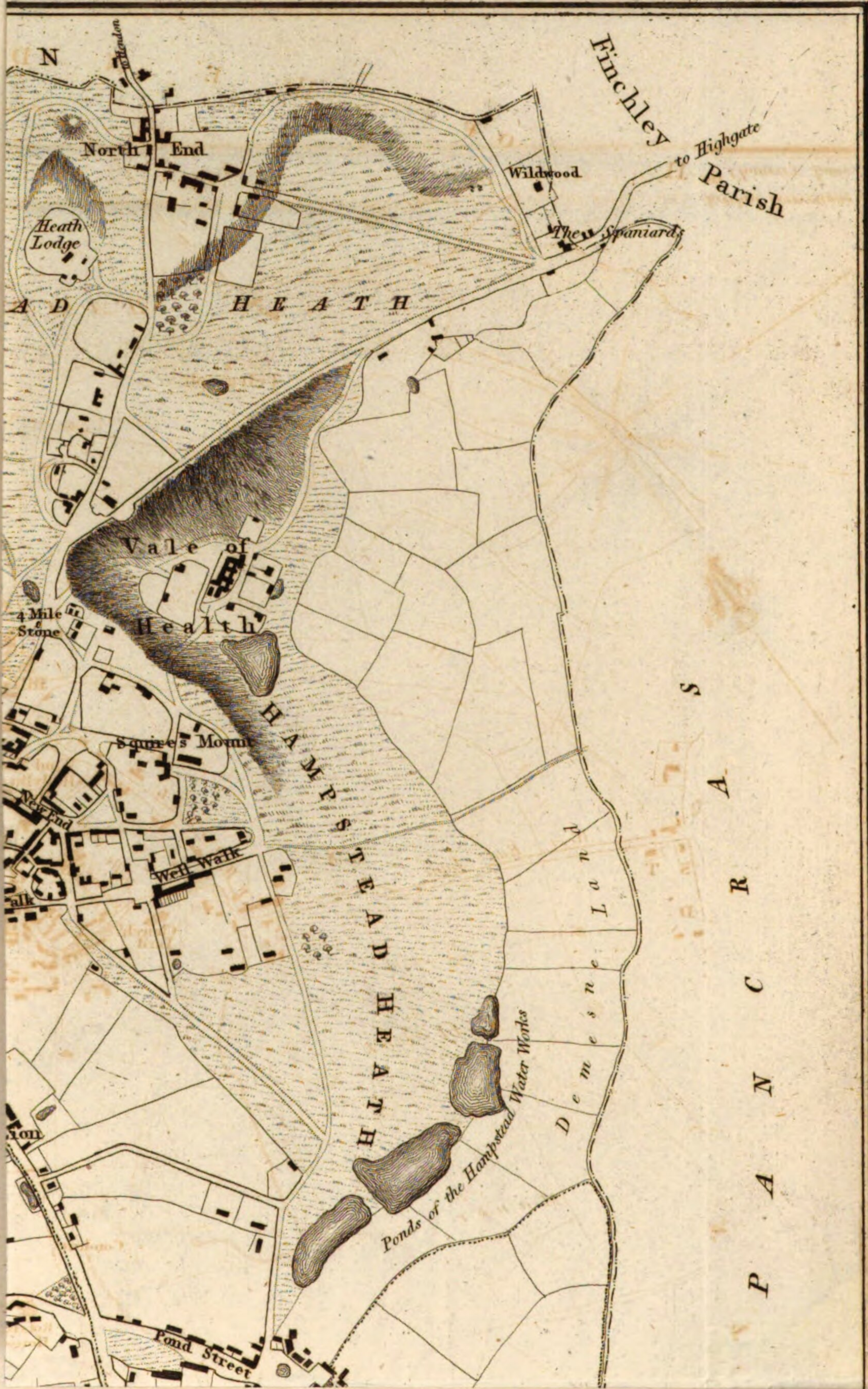
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THE NATURAL HISTORY

AND

Topography

OF

HAMPSTEAD.

SECTION I.

NATURAL HISTORY.

TO describe objects which are generally known can be of little if any utility; and verbal delineations of local scenery, unless executed with the hand of a master, are in hazard of sinking into insipidity by servile minuteness, or swelling into ostentation by excess of colouring. From this risk I have satisfaction in finding myself exempted; for, of the village whose humble memorials are here concentrated, the situation is too well known to require the usual descriptive prelude; and to have written of HAMPSTEAD as if I had been cast upon a newly discovered coast would probably have merited the ludicrous retort of Dr. Johnson: "Sir, you are like some New-England-men, who came to the mouth of the Thames. 'Come (said they), let us go up, and see what sort of inhabitants are here.'"

I grant that, in the usual strain of such productions, many words might have been accumulated in extolling "the advantages of the situation; the superiority of it's society; the beauty of it's scenery;" but these are obvious to every observer; and had the pages of the present volume been occupied with information so easily to be obtained, the public would have had little cause of thankfulness for what was done, although the compiler might indeed have saved his own toil. It will therefore suffice to state that the parish of Hampstead is, with regard to ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, situated in the deanery * and archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the diocese of London; and in the Holborn division of Ossulston hundred, in the county of Middlesex. It is separated from the metropolis only by the suburban parish of St. Pancras; and is seated upon an eminence about 400 feet above the level of the tide.

Previous to entering into a detail of the origin and history of property within this parish, a few remarks may with propriety be thrown together concerning the natural history of the district, embracing a brief enquiry into the ancient state of that part of the county of Middlesex in which it is situated.

Of the period preceding that in which the appropriation of property took place, we have scarcely any thing that can be strictly called historic record; but a few facts, if rightly considered, afford many inferences; and though there is little certainty, there is much room for conjecture. The latter, when supported by such

* The deanery of Middlesex, I believe, no longer exists; but I am justified in making such an ecclesiastical division by Pope Nicholas's *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*.

collateral evidence as may yet be gleaned, is not wholly without it's use.

The stratification of the soil, and the bodies which have been found in excavating various parts of the hill on which Hampstead is situated, strongly exhibit the almost universal symptoms of marine formation; both the clay which forms its basis, and the superior stratum of sand, being evidently the deposits of a pre-existent ocean. Of this I shall give proofs hereafter; but it may be worth while to mention the supposition that a considerable tract of land in this direction has been gained from the sea within a comparatively recent period. Some ingenious antiquary, whose name I have not discovered*, was of opinion, that even after the obscure island of Albion, "penitus toto divisos orbe," had become tenanted by the human species, a large portion of what is now distinguished as the county of Middlesex constituted the bed of an estuary, or arm of the sea, and that the eminences alone, such as the Harrow and Hampstead hills, afforded habitation to the aboriginal occupiers. To disprove or to establish this position were equally impracticable; but, supposing it admitted, there would be sufficient proof that the briny element had abandoned the country of the Trinobantes† long before the arrival of the Roman legions; for many of their fortified camps have been discovered in the plains and low grounds; and the

* MS. *Description of Middlesex*, penès John Britton, esq. F. S. A.

† I give Middlesex to the Trinobantes in accordance with the generality of writers on *Britannia Romana*. Horsley, however, thinks the Atrebatii have a better claim to this county; *Britan. Roman.* pp. 365, 375. And Mr. Reynolds, the commentator on Antonine's Itinerary, has, as I recollect, some other idea.

Via Originaria, or Watling Street (whether formed by the Romans or Britons), crossed the whole county in its way from Londinium to Verulamium (St. Alban's); and must of course have proceeded upon dry land.

But the conjecture is, perhaps, not totally without foundation: the waters must be supposed to have subsided into the Thames; and the etymology of that river from the British TAM-ISE, 'a troop or collection of waters *,' seems to favour the idea. Indeed, the ancient geographer Ptolemy says expressly that the Trinobantes were situated beside the *estuary* Jamessa †, or, as it ought to have been written, Tamessa; but it will perhaps admit of a doubt whether this estuary may not mean the *mouth* of the Thames.

At whatever time the waters may have retired, there seems every reason to suppose that, previous to the arrival of the Romans in England, the adjoining country to the North of Trinovantium (or London) presented one vast forest, uncultivated, and thickly covered with natural wood. In such situations the ancient Britons formed their towns and fastnesses: indeed Camden has sagaciously suggested that the etymology of LONDON itself might be traced to the British *Lhwn* (groves), as designating *Lhwn-town*, or the city in the grove. "Ego vero (says he) cùm Cæsar & Strabo authores sint Britannos antiquos sylvas, & nemora, quæ dejectis arboribus obstruxerant, urbes, sive oppida, vocavisse, eòsque ejusdem modi nemora, Britannica lingua LHWN appellari audiverim: in eam penè concessi opinionem, ut Londinum inde dictum

* Baxter, Gloss. 222.

† Καὶ ἀναλολικώτεροι, παρὰ τὴν Ἰμνησαν εἴχουσιν, TPINOANTEΣ, ἐν οἷς πόλιν Καμβόδαλον. Ptolem. Geograph. edit. Bertius, lib. ii. cap. 3.

existimaverim, quasi urbs per excellentiam vel urbs nemorosa *."

This forest then, we may suppose, was first penetrated in order to the construction of the military way called The Watling Street. "The Romans (remarks the biographer of Chaucer), in proportion as they subdued the barbarous inhabitants of Britain, founded cities, erected theatres, established universities, constructed highways, and adorned the island with magnificent works of art, as well as planted within its circuit the seeds of discipline, science, and literature. England was then a civilized and a magnificent scene; and would have presented as many objects worthy of the curiosity of a traveller of taste as at any period of its subsequent history †." This last assertion, I confess, appears to me rather bold; but Mr. Godwin would say, "Sir, if you are born to object, I have done with you;" so I proceed.

That part of Middlesex adjacent to the subject of consideration must have been well known to the

* *Britannia*, p. 324, edit. Lond. 1590, 8vo. "The face of this country made a very different appearance when it was first invaded by the Romans from what it doth at present. For though the position of its vales and mountains has always been the same, yet so many of them were then covered with woods, that the whole island was said to have been 'horrida sylvis.' (*Leland's Itin.* vi. 104.) One of the chief difficulties the Romans met with in pushing their conquests in this island was that of making their way through these woods, and guarding against the sallies of the Britons from the forests. This obliged them to make cuts through the woods as they advanced, so broad, that they might be in no danger of a surprise; and they afterwards cleared away much greater quantities for the sake of agriculture." (*Cæsar, de Bel. Gal.* I. v. c. 15, 19. *Henry's History of Great Britain*, I. 433.)

† Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, I. 9.

Roman colonizers. At Harrow, Cassivellan, the protégé of Cæsar, is said to have had his seat*. At Pancras were traces of a Roman camp, which, if we may believe Dr. Stukeley†, was one of those thrown up by Cæsar after he crossed the Thames. In the fields to the North-west of White-conduit House was another; probably that of Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London, and from which he sallied and routed Boadicea‡. At Highbury and at Kingsbury were similar moated stations§; and the military road commonly called The Watling Street, which must frequently have been traversed, would conduct its passengers over the present sites of Edgware, Hendon, and Hampstead.

Our illustrious Camden was the first topographer who pointed out its course in the intermediate district between LONDINIUM and SULLONIACA (Brockley-hill), occupying, according to the second Iter of Antoninus, a distance of XII MIL. PAS. “Ad Septentrionalem Middlesexiæ limitem (says he), via Romanorum Militaris, vulgò Watling Street, hunc agrum ingressa; à Verolamio antiquo Londinum per *Hamsted Heath* (è quo pulcherrimæ urbis & amœnissimi ruris facies despectatur admodum speciosa) recta duxit. Non quæ nunc itur per *Highgate*, hæc enim via licentiâ Episcoporum Londinensium ante annos plùs minùs CCC ut jam dictum, fuit aperta, illa autem antiqua, ut ex antiquis S. Edwardi Confessoris chartis constat, transiit prope Edgeworth memoriæ non admodum antiquæ,

* Stukeley's *Itin. Curios.* II. 3.

† Ibid.

‡ Gough's Camden, II. 30.

§ Ibid. and Stukeley, II. 2.

& Hendon, quod Dunstanus archiepiscopus, ad rem monasticam promovendam natus, pauculis Bizantinis aureis emptum, monachis S. Petri Westmonasterii donavit *." *id est*, On the Northern edge of Middlesex, the Roman Road, commonly called Watling Street, enters this county, leading straight from Old Verulam to London, over Hampstead Heath (whence is a fine prospect of a very fair city and a most delightful country); not by the present road through Highgate, which was made by license of the Bishops of London about 300 years since; but that ancient one, as we gather from the charters of St. Edward the Confessor, which passed near Edgeworth [aliàs Edgeware], a place of no great antiquity, and Hendon, which Archbishop Dunstan, a man born to promote monastic interests, gave to the monks of St. Peter at Westminster, &c.

As Camden places the Watling Street at Hampstead without citing any authority † (which indeed was not much the practice of early historians), we must suppose either that some remains of the road actually existed here at his time, or, which is perhaps just as probable, that he took it for granted a line drawn from London to Hendon, to which place he traced it by king Edward's charters, must pass over Hampstead Heath. But what charters of Edward the Confessor are these? The only one concerning Hendon that I know of, in which the Watling Street is mentioned, is of king Edwy's time, and is preserved in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Upon the back it is endorsed, "Telli-

* *Britan.* p. 314, edit. Lond. 1607. fol.

† But Camden, "though he quotes no authority, seldom asserts at random." Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, p. 284.

graphus Regis *Edwii* de terra in *Lotheresley* et *Tone-*
worth, concessa *Liffyno* ministro suo;" and dated
 "Anno vero Incarnationis Domini DCCCCLVIJ." Now
 Lotheresley appears to have been one of the portions of
 land at Hendon which, with Bleccenham and Codenh-
 lawe, were given to the church of Westminster by their
 benefactor Dunstan *; and in the Saxon description of
 boundaries in this charter, repeated mention is made of
 Watling Street. The description is, I confess, to me
 not very intelligible; and the occurrence of *S'ce Al-*
bane in one part of it almost makes me question whether
 some other Lotheresleye is not here the object†. Further

* *Carta S. Dunstani de diversis privilegiis eccl'ie Beati Pet' Westm. concess'.*

"Item, v mansas in *Blekinham*, & vi in *Lothereslege*, a p'fato rege
 [Edgaro] emi x manculis auri, & addidi monast'io p'fato," &c.

Prima Carta S. Reg. Edw. Conf. de lib'tatib' terris, & possessionib' &c.

"In *Heandune*, cum territoriis & appendiciis suis que appellant'
Blekenham, *Codenhlawe*, & *Lothereslege*, xx hidas."

Bibl. MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 23. b. & 118. b.

† "Istis terminis ambitur predicta tellus. Ðiſ ȝynð ða lanð
 ȝemæpe æt locepeſleaga ȝ æt tune pæopðe. Æpæſt of tatebupnan
 ȝlang mæpce onpðimæpe Ðonon ȝlang mæpce onholenpðe ȝlangpðe
 onſulue þ Ðonon onpðipol Ðonon ȝlang mæpce on pætlinganſpæte
 to ðam tunſtallan ȝlangſpæde oð tunpæopðinga ȝemæpe peſt of
 pætlinganſpæde on luiȝſac mepe Ðonon ȝlang mæpce on ða picſpæde
 ȝ lang ſpæte to ðæſ hpedeſmæpce Æt Sc'e Albane Ðonon ȝlang
 mæpce on pætlingan ſpæte ſuð ȝ lang ſpæte on ða deo pan ſupa
 Ðonon mon ſuth Ðonon ȝ lang mæpce to ðapa apolðpe Ðonon toðam
 ȝemeapceben ſtocce Ðonon eſt on tatebupnan ȝ ſe puda ȝemæpe
 pemitlocepeſleage hȝnð oððæſ cingeſ in puda. ȝ heſ iſ ſe puda ðe
 tune þeopðe hȝnð. of hȝlſeſ hæcce mnon ſule up æſt æp ſulue
 onða holan pðe ȝ lang pðe on ðæt bſpæde pæteſ Ðonon ȝ lang
 pætlinganſpæte to hȝlſeſ hæcce." *MS. Madox, lxxx. f. 151.*
Mus Brit.

light has, however, been thrown upon the subject by Norden, in his *Speculum Britanniae*, 1593; and the matter is put out of doubt by a charter of Edgar the Peaceable, preserved likewise among the Westminster archives.

Norden himself resided at Hendon, and may therefore be the better trusted for his local knowledge. His words are these: "Another auncient high waie, which did leade to Edgeworth, and so to St. Alban's, was over Hampstead Heath, and thence to and through an olde lane called Hendon-wante, neere Hendon, through which it passed to Edgeworth, whence it passed over Brokeley hilles, through part of Hertfordshire, by Radnet, Colne-streete, St. Stephen's, and St. Mychael's; leaving St. Alban's halfe a mile to the East *. This way of some is helde to be Watling Streete, one of the fower high waies which Bellinus caused to be made; and leadeth (as some affirme) through Watling Streete in London †."

The charter of Edgar, just alluded to, will conclude the evidence upon this subject; and will, I think, be quite satisfactory, although I have scarcely any doubt

* See an account of the appearance of the Roman road at St. Alban's in Harrison's *Description of Britain*, p. 113, before Holinshed's *Chronicle*.

† *Specul. Brit.* edit. 1723, p. 15. The learned Dean Gale concurs with Norden as to the course of the Watling Street over Hampstead Heath, but he adds, that there were two branches, one of which entered London at Portpool, and the other went round by Westminster into Kent. This account is followed by Mr. Reynolds, who lays the latter branch of the Strata upon the present Edgware road. But Maitland in his *Hist. of London*, fol. treats the whole as an error. The subject is not sufficiently interesting to induce me to enter deeply into it; but I have very little hesitation in saying that Reynolds is mistaken.

that the charter itself is a forged one. The grounds of this opinion are stated elsewhere; but even should they be conclusive, it will not at all affect the validity of the instrument for our present purpose. The monks of Westminster, in dressing up a fictitious charter to secure their title to an estate, would be very subject to fall into some slight anachronisms and inconsistencies; but it is hardly to be conceived that they could by any possibility be mistaken in describing the situation of the estate itself, which lay before their eyes, and to which they must have frequently resorted. This charter then, after stating the donation of “v cassatus [terræ], in loco qui celebri æt Hamstede,” from King *Edgar* to his minister *Mangoda*, thus recites the boundaries of the land: Ðiŕ řýndon Ða land ġemæpa to hamŕtede. of řandġatan řuð ġ lang peġer to řox hangŕan, of Ðam hangŕan peŕt to pætlingaŕtŕætæ noŕð ġ lang řtŕæte oð coc cinġe pol. řŕam coc cinġe Pole eaŕt oð řandġate. *Id est*: These are the bounds of [the land at] Hamstede: From Sand-gate along towards the South to Fox-hangre: from Hangre by the West to WATLING-STRETE, and along the street Northwards to Coc-cinge-pool; from Coc-cinge-pool East to Sand-gate.

I cannot find that any remains of this way have been discovered at Hampstead within memory; nor is it easy to determine whether it occupied any portion of the present highway. Horsley says that “the Roman ways in Britain have frequently been continued as the public roads; so that where a Roman military way is wanting, the presumption is in favour of the present high-road, if that be nearly in the same direction. But the visible remains, and *dorsum elatum*, or elevated ridge, are the most satisfactory,

and almost the only infallible evidence *." As for the present road, it has too much the appearance of having been accommodated to the adjoining premises; whereas the constructors of the Via Originaria having nothing to do but to cut their way through the woods, proceeded in direct lines from place to place.

I must not omit to state, as it adds further confirmation to our placing Hampstead upon the Watling-street, that a Roman sepulchral urn was dug up near the Wells in the Summer of 1774. Of this urn and its contents an engraving and description have been given in the Gentleman's Magazine (Vol. XLVI. p. 169.) †; from whence it appears, that the repositorial urn, large enough to hold ten or twelve gallons, was broken to pieces before it was got out of the ground; that it was covered with a stone, in the middle of which a hole was perforated, about an inch in diameter; and that its contents were, 1. A small urn placed at the bottom, in which were the remains of human bones burnt. 2. On the top of this was placed a pitcher, with handle and spout, containing likewise fragments of burnt bones. 3. On the top of this a cover; and, 4. On the sides of these were found in a confused state, four vases varying in size, a small jar, which would hold about half a pint, and two earthen lamps ‡.

* Horsley's *Britan. Roman.* p. 391.

† Three of these, viz. the repositorial urn, an earthen lamp, and the cover of the urn, in which are burnt bones, are now in the possession of Dr. Lettsom. Having been already engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* it was not thought necessary to delineate them here.

‡ The custom of depositing vessels of various kinds with the dead, was common to many nations besides the Romans. (See Nicolo di Coti on the Customs of the Indian tribes, and Belleforest's *Cosmo-*

Every antiquary knows that the Romans in Britain buried their warriors near the *via strata*, or military ways; as appears to have been the custom likewise in their own country. Propertius (remarks Horsley*) would not have needed to beg, as he does, that he might not be buried near a public road, if it had not been the prevailing custom to do it:

“Dī faciant mea ne terra locet ossa frequenti,
Qua facit adsiduo tramite vulgus iter :”

And again in the same poem :

“Non juvat in media nomen habere via.”

Lib. iii. Eleg. 16.

This practice probably arose from its being forbidden by the law of the Twelve Tables to bury within the city; and it is easy to imagine that, from its prevalence, we may have derived the frequent inscription of *SISTE* or *ASPICE VIATOR*.

I do not therefore think it necessary to conclude (with the topographical writer in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia) that Hampstead had been chosen for the site of a Roman villa, merely from the isolated circumstance of this urn being found here, since its situation upon the *Strata Regia* is alone sufficient to account for it †.

graphy, vol. II. book ii. ch. 29. Ferdinand Lopez, *Histoire de l'Inde*, liv. i. ch. 14.) Muret says, the Maldivians, the Caribbees, and other people, used this custom; and modern history tells us the Chinese and Peruvians adopt it. Douglas's *Nenia Britan.* p. 45.

* *Britan. Roman.* p. 391.

† Some coins are said to have been dug up here about thirty years ago, but I cannot obtain any particulars concerning them.

The Romans having eventually abandoned the untractable province of Britain, the indolence and the depression of the natives seems soon to have immersed them in a state of second barbarism. The military works were neglected, and the great roads, which must have been formed at vast expence, were permitted to fall into decay, and to be overgrown with thick woods. Matthew Paris, in his Life of the twelfth abbot of St. Alban's, has given us a curious account of the means which were taken to restore the Watling Street *between the abbey church of that place and the city of London*: for Albanus had become a very popular saint; and travellers and merchants who were going beyond seas, resorted to his shrine "pro expiatione peccatorum suorum, et corporum prosperitate;" but in process of time the way thither became so infested with outlaws, fugitives, and other abandoned beings, in consequence of the impenetrable woods which adjoined it, and which were also full of beasts of prey, that the good pilgrims were in imminent danger of their lives or property. Abbat Leofstan, perceiving that the gifts which were offered to his church might be hereby diminished, resolved to restore the way to its former state: he therefore removed the obstructions, rebuilt the bridges, and levelled the rough places. Matt. Paris goes on to narrate the engagement which was entered into by the abbat and a valiant knight named Thurnotho; by which the latter (with two trusty followers) was bound to defend the whole of the said highway, and the country in the neighbourhood of the abbey; and was to be answerable for any losses which might happen there through his neglect. The historian adds, that Thurnotho was to have a goodly manor for his reward, but that the

knight gave privately to the abbat, in exchange for it, about five ounces of gold, a beautiful palfrey for his own riding, and a very choice greyhound *. This account might in good hands have laid the foundation for an interesting romance, savouring so strongly as it does of the chivalric ages of knight-errantry †.

This narrative has not such a direct connection with my present researches as to justify me in following it to any extent. I must be content to say, that Leofstan's successor Frederic, the thirteenth abbat of St. Alban's, continued his care of the public way, though he vested it's preservation in other hands; namely, in Theobald, abbat of Westminster, who, I suppose, had some military dependants, who were deputed to defend the travellers. Theobald, however, was more intent upon unjustly extending his possessions than on fulfilling his engagement; and "he gave all possible trouble and vexation to the abbat and monks of St. Alban's;" being supported by his Norman friends, and having good interest at Court ‡.

In process of time the Watling Street became so neglected and ruinous, that a new road Eastward of the former was opened, by permission of the Bishops of London, through their own lands. This road still

* "Unam Leporariam desiderabilem." *Matt. Paris.*

† The whole narrative may, however, if strictly analyzed, be reduced to the circumstances of military tenure, which existed in England even at this early period. The gold, palfrey, and greyhound, were the consideration for the grant; and the conservation of the public way was the reserved service by which the lands granted were held. I have not met with Leofstan's charter, which would doubtless be a very curious one. It is probably to be found in some of the registers of the abbey of St. Alban's.

‡ See the Rev. Mr. Newcome's *Hist. of St. Alban's*, 4to. p. 43.

continues the main communication between London and the Northern parts of England. At the extremities of the episcopal land, gates were erected to take toll for the new privilege of passing over it. One of these, the most elevated, gave name to the village of High-gate: another, called Park-gate, opened upon Hampstead-heath at the present site of the Spaniards; the houses near which retained the name long after the gate disappeared, and it is not even yet quite forgotten *.

I have before remarked, that the original wood which covered Middlesex was, in all probability, first penetrated upon the formation of the Watling Street: but the Genius of the soil seems to have been a Sylvan; for, becoming neglected after the departure of the Romans, this tract of land speedily re-assumed its former appearance. In the reign of the Confessor we are told that the whole course of the Royal way “à limbo Ciltriæ usque Londoniam ferè,” was one “opaca nemora †.” This tract, which afterwards obtained the name of “The Forest of Middlesex,” was the harbour not only of thieves and robbers, outlaws and fugitives,

* One of these houses, now in the possession of Charles Bosanquet, Esq. was built by Mr. Turner, a tobacconist in Fleet-street. The house stands on a point commanding a magnificent extent of prospect to the North and West. Mr. Turner made a road from hence to North-End, and planted the highly ornamental grove of pines on the heath before the house. Another house adjoining is occupied by Edward Coxe, Esq. (to whose volume of Miscellaneous Poetry I have been indebted for an extract which embellishes a subsequent page), and a third is the property and occasional retirement of Lord Erskine; whose family connections in this parish will be mentioned hereafter.

† Matt. Paris, *Vitæ Abbat. S. Albani* in Leofstano.

but of several sorts of wild beasts, as wolves, wild boars, stags, and wild bulls. Thus says Matt. Paris: "Abundabant enim eo tempore per totam Ciltriam * nemora spatiosa, densa, et copiosa, in quibus habitabant diversæ bestiae, lupi, apri, tauri sylvestres, et cervi abundanter. Necnon et qui plus nocuerunt, prædones, latrones, vispillones, exules, et fugitivi †." On the same subject we have the testimony of the ancient topographer Fitz-Stephen, whose Survey of London was written between 1170 and 1182. "On the North," says he, describing the Suburbs, "are corn-fields, pastures, and delightful meadows, intermixed with pleasant streams, on which stand many a mill whose clack is so grateful to the ear. Beyond them an immense forest extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of beasts and game, stags, bucks, boars, and wild bulls." "These wild bulls," adds Fitz-Stephen's translator ‡; "were probably either buffaloes (see King Cnut's "Constitutiones de Forestâ in Spelman's Gloss. 241.) "or like the beasts of Andalusia in Spain (Lady's "Travels, II. 57.), which I presume are small."

The extract from Matt. Paris given above may serve to correct Mr. Hume's § statement, that the industrious policy of Edgar produced such diligence in hunting *wolves*, that they were no more seen in England. The error, I am aware, did not originate with Hume,

* Ciltria, or the Chiltern hundreds, as it is now called, is the hilly country in the South-East part of Bucks: but we have just seen that the woods extended from thence *usque Londoniam ferè*.

† Matt. Paris, *Vita Abbat. S. Albani* in Leofstano.

‡ Fitz-Stephen, *Descript. of Lond. Translated with Annotations*, Lond. 1772. 4to. pp. 26.

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but I refer in particular to him, because, through his means, it is likely to be most generally diffused.

That these animals existed in England for many centuries after the time of King Edgar, may be proved by indisputable testimony. We might cite records of the reigns of John, Edward I. and Edward III.* in which *wolves* were indubitably the objects of destruction; and even so late as Henry VI. the monastic huntress Juliana Barnes instructs her pupils in these words :

Where so euer ye fare by fpyth or by fell :

My dere chylde take hede how Trystam doo you tell.

How many manere bestys of venery there were ;

Lysten to your dame and she shall you lere.

Four manere bestis of venere there are :

The fyrste of theym is the harte : the seconde is the hare :

The boore is one of tho : the wulfe and not one mo †.

Further on, in an inventory of technicalities, under the title of

¶ The companyes of bestys and foules,
we have

“ a rowte of wulues.”

I acknowledge that no directions are given for the hunting of the wolf, as of all the other animals ; but this was probably a sport in which the holy prioress had never participated.

* See Dr. Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 169. Pennant's *British Zoology*, I. 63. Rymeri *Fœd.* tom. II. p. 68. Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 14. Blount's *Ancient Tenures*, &c. &c.

† *The Boke of St. Albans*, as printed by W. de Worde in MCCCclxxxvj, and reprinted in black letter at London, 1810. Sig. c. vj.

In the forest of Middlesex, the citizens of London had obtained the right of free chace; a right which was confirmed by several regal charters*. Thus in the stat. Hen. I.

“Et cives London. habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum, sicut melius et plenius habuerint antecessores eorum; scil. in Chiltre & Middlesex, et Surr.”

In the charter of Hen. II.

“Concedo etiam eis quod habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerint tempore reg. H. avi mei.”

In the charter of Ric. II. and in the first charter of king John, the same words are repeated. That they availed themselves of this privilege we are assured by Fitz-Stephen: “Many of the citizens take great delight in fowling, with merlins, hawks†, &c. as likewise in hunting; and they have a right and privilege of hunting in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, in all the Chiltern country, and in Kent, as far as the river Cray.” How this right could be compatible with the manerial grants of free-warren which several landholders in those counties obtained at a very early period, I do not quite understand; and how far the citizens of London retain the right may possibly be made a question, should they ever feel ambitious to extend their sports in other directions than *Epping Forest*. From hence, however, it appears, originated the city officer called The Common Hunt, *i. e.* Huntsman ‡.

* See Luffman's *London Charters*, 1792, 4to.

† “Hawking was now a general sport and exercise amongst the nobility and gentry.” (Lord Lyttelton, II. 300.) but one would scarcely expect to find the citizens pursuing a mode of diversion so expensive at this period.

‡ See Maitland's *Hist. of Lond.* pp. 1207, 1379.

The forest of Middlesex was not disafforested till A. D. 1218, in the reign of king Henry III. *; but of the ancient wood which afforded cover to its quadruped inhabitants, much remained long after. Of this description was "Hampstead Wood," which formerly covered a large tract of ground in this neighbourhood, and of which vestiges were remaining within the memory of persons now living; but this has been gradually grubbed up, till nothing is left which deserves the name, except a few acres inclosed within lord Mansfield's premises. Before this inclosure, however, Ken Wood afforded cover for game in considerable quantity; and so fertile has the neighbourhood of Hampstead formerly been, that if we go back a little further, we shall find the voluptuous Henry VIII. issuing a proclamation, in his accustomed arbitrary tone, for the preservation of his sport in this direction.

"A Proclamation y^t noe p^{er}son interrupt the King's game of partridge or pheasaunt.

"Rex majori et vicecomitibus London'. Vobis mandamus, &c.

"Forasmuch as the King's most royall ma^{tie} is much desirous to have the games of hare, partridge, pheasaunt, and heron, p^{er}served in and about his honor att his palace of Westm' for his owne disport and pastime; that is to saye, from his said palace of Westm' to *St. Gyles in the Fields*, and from thence to *Islington*, to o^r *Lady of the Oke*, to *Highgate*, to *Hornsey Parke*, to *Hamsted Heath*, and from thence

* Idem, p. 78. Enfield chace is supposed to be a small remainder of it. Ld. Lyttelton's *Hist.* III. 274.

to his said palace of Westm', to be preserved and kept for his owne disport, pleasure, and recreac'on; his highnes therefore straightlie chargeth and comaundeth all and singuler his subjects, of what estate, degree, or condic'on soev' they be, that they, ne any of them, doe p'sume or attempt to hunt or to hawke, or in any meanes to take or kill any of the said games within the precintes aforesaid, as they tender his favor, and will estchue the ymprisonment of their bodies, and further punishm^t at his ma^{ty}s will and pleasure.

“*Et hoc sub p'iculo incumbenti nullatenus omittat.*

“*Teste meipso apud Westm' vij^o die Julij, anno tricesimo septimo Henrici Octavi.*” * [1546]

It is well known that Henry's passionate attachment to hawking had once nearly cost him his life. Eagerly pursuing his diversion on foot, he fell into a muddy ditch, and was almost suffocated †. By some neglect or repeal of the rigid laws which restrained the privilege of following game ‡, the sport of hawking had become exceedingly common, inso-much that the author of *The Governor* § laments

* From a singularly valuable and curious collection of Proclamations, printed and MS., in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. I. p. 210.

† See Hall's *Chronicle*, an. xvi Hen. VIII. fol. 139. b. Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, ch. II. s. viij.

‡ Andrews says this happened in consequence of the latest Forest Charter, which allowed to every freeman “aviaries in his own woods, of hawks, sparrow-hawks, falcons,” &c. *Hist. of G. Brit.* 4to. II. 162.

§ *The Boke named the Gouvernor deuised by Sir Thomas Elyot, Knyght*, 1531. I cite from Mr. Haslewood's *Prolegomena* to his splendid reprint of *The Boke of Hawking, Hunting, &c.*

that, to provide the numerous birds with their customary food of hens, almost threatened an extinction of the more valuable race of domestic poultry. This indulgence must of course have diminished the quantity of game in proportion; but Henry's proclamation was surely a very unconstitutional mode of restraining the infringement; yet such, it seems, was the customary course. From the same collection are transcribed the following titles of proclamations in his reign, and those of two of his successors.

Procl. 33 Hen. VIII.

"Against destroying of hawkes egges and young hawkes; and against bringing up of hawkes by hand, in mewe or otherwise." 16 Apr. 1541. Vol. I. p. 172.

The same. 4 Apr. 1542. Vol. I. p. 172.

"Proclamation against hawking and hunting, and destroying *the King's game* about his pallace at Westm'.—Given at Westm' xjth daie of August; an. 1549." Vol. II. p. 60.

Procl. 4 Phil. and Mary.

"For preservac'on of the queene's ma^{ts} game of hare, phesant, and partridge." (Complaining of the decay of game about Greenwich "*through the inordinate hunting and hawking* of every private person." This proclamation, besides partridges and pheasants, includes the *mallard*. But it is remarkable that no mention is made of imprisonment, as the punishment for those who should infringe it.) Vol. II. p. 156.

1 Jac. I. "A Proclamation against unlawful hunting. Given at Greenwich, 16 May 1603."

From the animal I now turn to the vegetable productions of "Hampstead Wood." This was a most favourite spot with the botanists: *that grand herbalist* Gerard (as Dr. Fuller calls him) and his editor Tho. Johnson, both enumerate many species which they had found there in culling simples. Among the berry-bearing trees were the barberry, the wild-service tree, the quicken or mountain ash, the white-beam tree, the wild angelica, &c.: of other kinds, the birch, the alder, and the poplar; but of what the wood itself principally consisted we are not told.

But the attachment of the botanist to Hampstead was not confined to the woods alone; the heath was a still more luxurious spot to them; and the very first local catalogue of plants which was ever published is thus intituled:

"Iter Plantarum investigationis ergo susceptum a decem sociis, in agrum Cantianum, anno Dom. 1629, Julii 13. Ericetum HAMSTEDIANUM, sive plantarum ibi crescentium observatio habita anno eodem, 1 Augusti. Descripta studio & operâ Thomæ Johnsoni."

Johnson, an apothecary of London, was the most noted botanist of his time; and a man of very considerable merit. This was his first publication; but he afterwards made himself better known by a new edition and emendation of Gerard's "Herbal*," which Haller has deservedly commended as "dignum opus, et

* Published in 1633, fol. and again in 1636. Pulteney remarks, that "engaged, as Johnson was, in the exercise of a profession, which, independent of the calls of duty, demands much sacrifice of time to the forms and civilities of life, his *Herbal* is an ample testimony of zeal and industry. See *Anecdotes of Botany*, I. 126—134.

totius rei herbariæ eo ævo notæ, compendium." What more is known of Johnson and his works, may be seen in Pulteney's *Anecdotes of Botany*; and as his "*Iter Plantarum*" is but seldom met with, I transcribe that portion of it which relates to this district. It may afford amusement to the modern botanist to decipher the names by which he has designated some of his plants.

"*Ericetum Hampstedianum*."

"Statuto tempore manè convenerunt septem ex decem sociis, desideratis Buggs, Weale, et Wallis, sed in eorum locum succedunt Johannes Sotherton, Johannes Marriott, Thomas Crosse, & nostri societati se jungunt, cœlo quamvis pluvioso non deterremur ad omnia parati, sed, qui majora tulimus, minori cedere turpe duximus. Sic relictâ urbe ad *Kentish-towne* cursum dirigimus, inde festinantes, sed non longè, progressus imber largos subsidium in *Highgate* petere coegit: sed imbre vix sedato moræ impatientes ad sylvam venimus, & a nobis plantæ non in priore itinere observatæ (illas enim consultò omitto, ne omnium enumeratio tædium afferret) sunt sequentes:

Gram. spica Brizæ majus. Bauh.

Tithimalus charachias amygdaloides.

Serratula flo. pur. & albis. [*S. tinctora*?]

Anagallis flo. luteo. [i. e. *Lysimachia nemorum*.]

Astragalus sylvaticus Thalii [*Orob. tuberosus*?]

Alnus nigra, frangula. [*Rhamnus frangula*?]

Sorbus sil. Alpina. Lob. *ornus.* Dod. [*Sorbus aucuparia*.]

*Morsus diaboli**.

*"I have found great store of it growing in Hampstead-wood," says Gerard.

Pulmonaria Gallorum Hieracii flore ut mihi videtur.

Tormentilla.

Cynocrambe.

Ascyron.

Populus Lybica.

Betulus, Lob. *Carpinus*, Matt. [*Carpinus Betulus?*]

Virga aurea Villonovani. [*Solidago Virga-aurea.*]

Gnaphalium foliis longioribus.

Numularia.

Scrophularia major.

Angelica silvestris.

Trifolium acetosum, Oxys. Plin. *Alleluia sive lujula offic.*

“ Relictâ a Sylvâ in ipso Ericeto provenientes
conscripti sunt:

Erica * *Pumila calyculato unedonis flore.*

Erica Juniperifolia altera. Lob.

Vaccinia nigra.

Lilium convallium.

Genistella aculeata.

Lonchitis †.

Muscus clavatus. Lob. *Muscus terrestris.* Matt.

Lysimachia galericulum minor, *Gratiola latifolia.*

Ger.

Ornithopodium perpusillum [*Ornithopus perpusillus.*]

Gram. *Sparteum capillaceo folio minimum* ‡.

* Gerard enumerates twelve species of *Erica* growing on Hampstead Heath; but his editor, Johnson, says he could never observe above three or four sorts there.

† “*Lonchitis aspera.* Rough Spleenwort; in great abundance on Hampstead Heath.” Gerard.

‡ In his edition of Gerard's Herbal, 1633, Johnson speaks of this grass as follows: “Upon Hampstead Heath I have often ob-

Clymenon Italarum, Androsæmum quorundam.
Rox solis. [Drosera rotundifolia.]
Veronica mas vulgaris. Betonica Pauli.
Veronica recta minima. Lob.
Adiantum aureum minus.
Muscus pyxadatos alabastriculos imitatus. Lob.
Salix humilis bombicifera.
Juncus bombicinus.
Cotiledon aquatica acris.
Ranunculus rotundifolius, forte Alpium risus.
Ranunculus aquaticus hepaticæ facie. Lob.
Ranunculus flammeus minor.
Digitalis purpurea.
Aria Theophrasti effigie Alni.
Sorbus terminalis.
Alsines minimum GENUS PECULIARE NON DESCRIPTUM."

This list might be greatly augmented from Gerard's Herbal, and Pettiver's Catalogue of Middlesex plants, in Gibson's Camden; but as it is of little use to detail names of species which are no longer to be found here, I shall confine myself to a few notices from them, which are too curious to be omitted.

served a small grass, whose longest leaves are seldom above two or three inches high, and these leaves are very green, small, and perfectly round, like the *Spartum Austriacum*, or Feather-grass. I could never find any stalk or ear upon it, wherefore I have brought it into the garden to observe it better. In the fore-mentioned Journal, p. 33, [*Iter plantarum, &c.*] you may find it under the name of *Gramen Spartium capillaceo folio minimum*. It may be this is the grass which Bauhine set forth in his *Prodromus*, p. 11, under the title of *Gramen Sparteum Monspeliacum capillaceo folio minimum*."

Gratiola latifolia. Broad-leaved Hedge-hyssop. First discovered by Gerard. "I found it," says he, "growing upon the bog or marrish ground at the further end of Hampstead Heath; and upon the same heath towards London, neere unto the head of the springs that were digged for water to be conveied to London, 1590, attempted by that careful citizen John Hart, Knt. Lord Mayor of the city of London, at which time myself was in his lordship's company; and viewing for my pleasure the same goodly springs, I found the said plant, not heretofore remembered."

"*Muscus trichoides medius capitulis sphæricis.* Raii in Append. Syn. 243. Mr. Doody's Goldilocks with round heads.

"*Muscus trichoides foliis capillaceis capitulis minoribus.* Raii Syn. 243. Mr. Doody's fine-leaved Goldilocks with small heads.

"*Muscus trichoides minor capitulis longissimus.* Raii Syn. 243. Mr. Doody's small Goldilocks with very long and slender heads. These three that most indefatigable botanist first discovered on a ditch bank leading from Mother Huff's towards Hampstead." *Pettiver's List*, in *Gibson's Camden*. (Mr. Doody was master of the physic garden of the Apothecaries' Company.)

"*Betonica.* Betony with white flowers is seldom seen. I found it in a wood by a village called Hampstead, near unto a worshipful gentleman's house [Belle-size], one of the clerks of the queen's council, called Mr. Wade, from whence I brought plants for my garden; where they flourish as in their natural place of growing. Gerard.

“*Muscus capillaris*, sive *Adiantum aureum* [*Polytrichum*.] Goldilocks or golden maiden hair. I found it in great abundance in a shadowy ditch, upon the left hand, near unto a gate that leadeth from Hampstead Heath towards Highgate [i. e. Parkgate], which place I have showed unto divers expert surgeons of London, in our wandering abroad for our farther knowledge of simples.” *Ibid.*

“*Ornythopodium majus et minus*. Great and small birds-foot. These plants I found upon Hampstead Heath, right against the beacon, upon the right hand as you go from London, near unto a gravel pit.” *Ibid.*

“*Cruciata*. Cross-wort. Grows in Hampstead churchyard, and in a pasture adjoining thereto, by the mill.

“*Virga aurea vulgaris*. [*Solidago Virga-aurea*.] Common golden-rod, and Golden-rod with dented leaves. Both sorts grow plentifully in Hampstead wood, near unto the gate that leadeth out of the wood unto a village called Kentish-town. It is extolled for the stopping of blood in sanguinolent ulcers, and bleeding wounds; and hath in time past been had in greater estimation and regard than in these days. For in my remembrance I have known the dry herb, which came from beyond the seas, sold in Bucklers-bury in London [the Covent-garden of those times] for two shillings and sixpence the ounce; but since it is found in *Hamsted Wood*, even, as it were, in the town's-end, no man will give two shillings and sixpence for an hundred weight of it; which plainly sets forth our inconstancy and sudden mutability, esteeming no longer of any thing (how precious soever it be) than while it is strange and rare. This verifies our English proverb, *Far fetcht and dear bought is best for ladies*. Yet it may be more truly said of fantastical physicians,

who, when they have found an approved medicine and perfect remedy near at home against any disease, yet not content therewith, they will seek for a new, further off, and by that means many times hurt more than they help. Thus much have I spoken to bring these new-fangled fellows back again to esteem better of this admirable plant than they have done ; which no doubt hath the same virtue that then it had, although it grows so near our own homes in never so great quantity."

Ibid.

Through the kind assistance of Mr. Bliss of Hampstead, I have here the opportunity of adding a catalogue of the rarer plants now found on the heath, and in the meadows, woods, and ponds in it's vicinity. This list has been compiled from the personal observations of Mr. Bliss himself, and of Mr. Hunter, Lord Mansfield's steward at Ken-Wood-house; and it has, through the mediation of the former, had the advantage of a final revision by the able hand of Mr. Wheeler, professor of botany to the Society of Apothecaries.

Valeriana dioica. Small Valerian.

Ken Wood. (Mr. Hunter's List.)

Scirpus sylvaticus. Millet Cyperus-grass. Wood Club-grass.

Found here by Mr. Wheeler.

Stipa pennata. Downy Feather-grass.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Empetrum nigrum. Black-berried heath, Crow, or Crake-berries.

(*Ibid.*)

Sanguisorba officinalis. Great Burnet. Burnet Bloodwort

(*Ibid.*)

Cynoglossum officinale. Great Hound's-tongue.

(*Ibid.*)

Menyanthes trifoliata. Buck-bean, or Marsh Trefoil.

The larger bog on the heath. (J. B.)

Lysimachia vulgaris. Yellow Willow-herb, or Loose-strife.

In a field near North-end. (J. B.)

This is, I suppose, the *Anagallis fl. luteo*, in Johnson's
Iter Plantarum. (J. J. P.)

——— *tenella.* Purple Money-wort. Bog Pimpernel.

The Bogs. (J. B.) and Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Hyoscyamus niger. Henbane.

Near the Vale of Health, and on most road sides in
this neighbourhood. (J. B.)

Chironia Centaurium. Lesser Centaury.

West side of the Heath, and near the Vale of Health.
(J. B.)

Viola palustris. Marsh Violet.

Near the Bogs, West side of the Heath. (J. B.)

Vinca minor. Lesser Periwinkle.

Under the hedge in Bellesize-lane. (J. B.) Observed
likewise by Mr. Woodward and by Dr. Berkenhout,
in woods, hedges, &c. near Hampstead. (J. J. P.)

Hydrocotyle vulgaris. Marsh Pennywort, or White-rot.

The Bogs. (J. B.)

Staphylea pinnata. Winged Bladder-nut-tree.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sun-dew, Red-rot, &c.

Great Bog in abundance, July, August. (J. B.) Also
in Petiver's List, as *Ros solis folio rotundo*.—In the
Bogs. (J. J. P.) Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Myosurus minimus. Little Mouse-tail.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Scilla verna. Vernal Squill.

(Ibid.)

Convallaria maialis. Lilly of the valley.

On a ditch bank to the North of the old target bank ;
and also in Turner's wood. (J. B.) In Bishop's
Wood. (Gough.) Ken Wood. (Hunter), who adds,
C. verticillata, *C. Polygonatum*, & *C. bifolia*. These

last are unknown to Mr. Bliss in this district.

Gerard remarked that *C. majalis* grew on Hampstead Heath in great plenty. (J. J. P.)

Juncus sylvaticus, vel maximus.

In Bishop's Wood, in great plenty. (J. B.)

Epilobium angustifolium. Rose-bay Willow-herb.

Hedge bank in Lord Mansfield's premises. (J. B.)

Vaccinium Myrtillus. Black Wortleberries, or Bilberries.

Turner's Wood, and several parts of the heath. (J. B.)

Polygonum Bistorta. Great Bistort, or Snake-weed.

Meadow between Bishop's Wood and Finchley. (J. B.)

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) Bishop's Wood. (Withering.)

Paris quadrifolia. Herb Paris, True Love, or One-berry.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) Turner's Wood? (J. B.)

Butomus umbellatus. Flowering rush, or Water gladiole.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Sedum Telephium. Orpine Stonecrop.

(Ibid.)

Sorbus domestica. True Service-tree, or Sorb.

(Ibid.)

Rosa villosa. Apple-rose.

(Ibid.)

Rubus idæus. Raspberry-bush, or Hindberry.

Near the great Bog. (J. B.)

Nymphaea lutea. Yellow Water-Lilly, or Watercan.

Ken Wood Ponds. (Hunter.)

— alba. White Water Lilly.

(Ibid.)

Helleborus viridis. Green-flowered Hellebore.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Scutellaria minor. Lesser Skull-cap.

Among the bushes near the bogs on the West side of the Heath, and very abundant likewise on the East side, between the Vale of Health and Well-walk :

Aug. (J. B.) Gerard mentions having found it on

the Heath. (J. J. P.)

Orobanche major. Greater Broom-rape.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) Gerard noticed it on Hampstead Heath. (J. J. P.)

Malva moschata. Musk Mallow. (Ibid.)

Field between Turner's Wood and North End. (J. B.)

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) (Ibid.)

Lathyrus Nissolia. Crimson Lathyrus, or Grass Vetch. —

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) (Ibid.)

Carex pendula. Great pendulous Carex. —

Found at Hampstead by Mr. Wheeler. Dr. Berkenhout mentions finding *C. pulicaris* on Hampstead Heath. See also Hudson and Curtis. (J. J. P.)

Osmunda regalis. Royal Moonwort, or Osmund Royal.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) "It did grow," says Gerard, "in the midst of a bog at the further end of Hampstead Heath, at the bottom of a hill adjoining to a small cottage,"—"but of late," adds his editor, R. Johnson, "it is all destroyed." (J. J. P.)

Asplenium Trichomanes. Common maiden-hair Spleenwort.

Found here by Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Hunter's List adds

A. Adiantum nigrum. —

Polypodium aculeatum. Prickly Polypody. (Ibid.)

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) —

———— *cristatum*. Crested Polypody. (Ibid.)

(Ibid.)

Bryum hypnoides. (Ibid.)

(Ibid.)

———— *pomiforme*. Round-headed Bryum. [Lately arranged as *Bartramia pomiformis*, Apple Bartramia. J. J. P.]

Ken Wood. (Hunter.) The Heath. (Gough's Camden.)

———— *tenue*. —

———— *aureum*. Golden Thread-moss.

Ken Wood. (Hunter.)

Hypnum crispum.

(Ibid.)

- Hypnum undulatum*. Waved Feather-moss.
 Ken Wood. (Hunter.)
 ——— *palustre*. Creeping Marsh Feather-moss.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *compressum*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *cuspidatum*. Pointed Bog Feather-moss.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *stramineum*. Straw-like Feather-moss.
 In a bog on the West side of the Heath. (Dicks.)
 ——— *gracile*.
Jungermania epiphylla.
 Ken Wood. (Hunter.)
 ——— *pusilla*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *bidentata*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *biscuspidata*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *undulata*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *albicans*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *tamariscifolia*.
 (Ibid.)
 ——— *ciliaris*.
 (Ibid.)

This list might have been swelled to a vast extent ; but it would have been superfluous to enumerate the common plants, which are to be found not only here, but in a thousand other places. "What is here meant to be done is only to facilitate the enquiries of the curious, by pointing out the specific situation of the more rare species."

After the explorations of so many years, Hampstead still continues to hold out temptation to the botanist. The apprentices of the Apothecaries' Company, during the summer season, make monthly herbarizing excursions in the vicinity of London, accompanied by a gentleman belonging to the establishment, called the Botanical Demonstrator, whose office is to explain to his pupils the classes and medicinal uses of plants. These herbarizations, which were probably suggested by Johnson's *Botanical Iters*, begin in April, and are continued till September. Dr. Soame remarked in 1734, that "the Apothecaries' Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast; and I have heard them often say, that they have found a greater variety of curious and useful plants near and about Hampstead than in any other place *."

I know not where I can, with greater propriety, describe a print, which, from it's singular rarity, as well as from the estimation in which it's engraver's works are held, is an object of considerable interest to collectors†. "The Great Hollow Elme Tree of Hampstead," for such is it's subject, is a small engraving,

* Pulteney's *Anecdotes of Botany*, II. 100, & Soame's *Analysis*, p. 27.

† I am informed by Mr. Townley that he gave seven guineas for his impression of this print, with the verses. At the sale of the second part of "a magnificent collection of prints and etchings, works of Hollar," &c. at Mr. Dodd's auction rooms in St. Martin's-lane, Feb. 1810, two copies of this print occurred; the first lot (546) had the printed verses attached to it, and Mr. Dodd remarked, that the print being thus distributed, was usually folded up by the persons frequenting the spot, and being afterwards worn in the pocket, usually got destroyed, which accounted for its extreme scarcity. An impression in this state he considered as unique; but besides Mr. Townley's copy, which has the verses, there is a fine one

printed nearly in the centre of a large broadside, and encompassed by several printed verses, which fill four columns, two being beneath the print, the other two filling the sides from top to bottom of the sheet. In the centre of the print stands a large spreading tree, and before the spectator is the entrance door, which is open, at the bottom of the trunk of the tree; through the aperture is seen a winding staircase, which rises within to the top of the tree, whereon is fixed an octagon turret, in which are several persons who are viewing the prospects from it, &c. Near the bottom of the print, on the left, is written "*W. Hollar, delin. et sculp. 1653;*" and on the margin at the bottom of the print, in three divisions, is this general description of the tree:

- " 1. *The bottom above ground in compass is 28 foote.*
2. *The breadth of the doore is 2 foote.*
3. *The compass of the turret on the top is 34 foote.*
4. *The doore in height to goe in is 6 foote 2 inches.*
8. *The height to the turret is 33 foote.*
11. *The lights into the tree is [are] 16.*
18. *The stepps to goe up is 42.*
19. *The seat above the stepps six may sitt on, and round about roome for foureteene more.*

*All the way you goe up within the hollow tree *."*

This print seems to be the same which is erroneously described by Vertue in his *Catalogue of Hollar's*

among the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum (Folio sheets, No. XI.). Lot 547 was an unique proof of the same print previous to the account of dimensions being engraved beneath it; and with some slight variations from the finished impressions. The opposite etching has been very faithfully reduced from a copy with which I was favoured by Mr. Lloyd of Buckingham-street, York-buildings.

* I have not ascertained the situation of this tree.



THE HOLLOW ELME OF HAMPSTEAD.

From a scarce Print by Hollar,

Published by White, Cochran & Co. May 1823.



THE FOREST OF THE MOUNTAINS
OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOUNTAINS
OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOUNTAINS
OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOUNTAINS

Works, as "The Great Hollow Tree in Langley Park near Windsor." Considering its very rare occurrence, particularly with the printed appendages, the reader may be pleased to see some of the verses which surround it.

"OF THE HEIGHT AND HOLLOWNESS OF
THE GREAT ELM AT HAMPSTEAD.

"What shall I call thee, who, so great and high,
Present'st thyself unto my wond'ring eye?
Thou traveller's fence and guide! the interlude
O' th' ranting storms, and giant of the wood!
How in thy summer's robes dost thou appear,
The Sylvan's joy, and honour of the year!
How the bold winds play with thy lofty locks!
How dost thou scorn, and mak'st them but thy mocks,
Deaf to their sighs and whispers!—Let me here
(So please thy wooden majesty) draw near
To thy first door, and, looking up, descry
Where hall, where parlour, how thy chambers lie.*
Essex broad oak (which twenty miles we see
And more) is but a twig compar'd to thee.
So vast a compass doth thy might command,
That a whole grove within thyself might stand,
And spread and flourish; and may fruitful add
To thee a growing progeny: which had
No doubt been so, but that thou thought'st not good
To leave out men to entertain a wood.

* The very same idea occurs in "Verses on a great hollow tree," in Harl. MS. 1792.

— "looke downe into
The twisted curles, and wreathing to and fro,
Contriv'd by nature, where you may discry
How th' hall, how parlor, how the chambers ly."

Art, here, and order, do in one engage
To make this round complete ; their equipage
Extols thy greatness. In less room I find,
With all his trusty knights, king Arthur din'd.

As yet more high upon the stairs I rise,
What are these windows which enrich mine eyes ?
Happy, you lights, whose air, so pure and thin,
The morning courts to let the sun come in
And drink it, to refresh his heavy head,
Sick with the vapours of moist Thetis' bed ;
For which (not staying) he, with all his wealth,
Gilds this blest place, and thanks it for his health.

Now is my progress finish'd ; to the height
Of all thy turret I am come, and straight
Here on the world's Redeemer think, when he
(Set on the temple's pinnacle) did see
All kingdoms of the earth at once ;—so stand
The towns now subject to my eyes command ;
Which to repeat the Muse forbears ; for why ?
The towns would often give the verse the lie,
Whose names as churlish as themselves are known,
And will endure no numbers but their own.
Six neighbouring counties do on tip-toe all
Gaze on thy mighty limbs, and seem to call
Unto thy patient greatness, when to wait
To pay thee homage for thy nobler height.
But only *Harrow-on-the-Hill* plays *Rex*,
And will have none more high in Middlesex.
And yonder the familiar Thames (the more
To grace thy prospect) rolls along the shore
Her crystal treasures, and doth seem to me
Softly to murmur 'cause so far from thee.
See how the ships, in numerous array,
Dance on her waves, and their proud wings display,
More white than snow, as now the Thames did carry
A moving wood i' th' midst of January.

Not all Mæander's swans, nor those of Po,
Join'd with her own, make half so fair a shew;
Nor all the beauteous ladies that have been
These twice three summers on thy turrets seen.
But what, amongst these various objects, what
Is that which so much takes my eyes? 'Tis not
Thy leafy antlers, nor thy shoulders high,
Though one would brush, and th' other bore the sky;
Nor thy five hundred arms, by which we see
Briareus only was a type of thee;
Arms which vain winds do twist in every storm,
And fain would put them in a kimbo form.
'Tis not thy ample body, though it be
So full of pleasure and humanity,
That as to th' quick a palace would be found,
So to the dead their coffins, and surround
Their loose and crumbling dusts: 'tis not thy feet,
To cover which so many acres meet:
'Tis not those stately structures, where the court
Had late their mansions, when our kings would sport;
Of whom depriv'd they mourn, and, desolate,
Like widows look on their forlorn estate:
'Tis not smooth Richmond's streams, nor Acton's mill,
Nor Windsor's castle, nor yet Shooter's-hill;
Nor groves, nor plains, which further off do stand,
Like landscapes pourtray'd by some happy hand:
But a swift view, which most delightful shows,
And doth them all, and all at once, inclose.

ROB. CODRINGTON.*

July 24, 1653.

* This Robert Codrington was elected a demy of Magd. Coll. Oxford, when he was only 17 years old, and having taken his degrees in arts, and completed his travels, settled among the gentry of Norfolk. In his later days he 'retired,' says Anth. Wood, to London, where he wrote and published much, and gained the character of a puritan. See a Catalogue of his Works in *Athen. Oxon.* II. 356.

“THE ELM ITSELF,
TO SOME OF THE NEW RELIGION, THAT WOULD MAKE A
PREACHMENT UNDER HIS REVEREND SHADE.

How numerous and extravagant are these
Thus buz about me like a swarm of bees !
Remove your station, friends, I'm not so fickle,
To cast a shade for such a conventicle:
You talk to me of Slaney, How, and Cox ;
Why do you vex an elm that 's orthodox ?
To sort with your complexions, I profess,
There are no elms in all my diocese.
If only such are for your purpose, know,
You must as far as unto Bourdeaux go.

ROB. CODRINGTON.

“AMICO MEO FIDELISSIMO DOMINO AURIGA.

Welcome, most learned waggoner, welcome to me,
That bring'st such loading to this hollow tree.
What is thy carriage ? Learning, virtue, wit ;
Here then unlade, this elm for thee is fit.
This is the tree on which such fruit doth spring,
Which made the Muses dance, and laugh and sing.
Such carriage thou hast brought to this my arbour
As never richer ship came loaden into harbour.
Twelve virtuous plants, this exile tutor'd so
Upon this tree : the like let England show.
Drive on to see the youngest branch so flourish,
That *Air*, and *Hill*, and *Well*, and *School* may cherish.
And when thy wheels do off thy waggon go,
In spite of death thy plants will fairly grow ;
And though by him thou wrapped art in lead,
Yet time, in spite of death, thy seeds will spread.

SCINTILLA.*

July 22, 1653.

* The affected signature of Michael Sparkes, a stationer.

“ THE CLOSE.

Blush, England, blush ; a shame it is to see
An exile here to teach civility,
More than some natives ; and for pious care
To train up youth his pains he doth not spare ;
For he on top of all (this tree) above the shade,
His scholars taught ; where they such verses made
As spread his honours, and do blaze the fame
Of Hampstead-school : I'll trumpet up the same.
Johannes à Commenius, thy countryman so rare,
For arts and parts thou may'st with him compare.
Exile, drive on thy waggon ; here take rest,
And all thy carriage be for ever blest.

SCI— MIC—.*

July 22, 1653.

“ IN EANDEM ULMUM.

Hic est ante omnes aliàs mirabilis arbor,
Quam non natura spectes, verum arte cavatam ;
Octo pedes et viginti stirps continet ulmi ;
Porta duos est lata pedes, ac alta pedes sex ;
Alta pedes tres et triginta a culmine ad imum ;
Hæc constat gradibus quadraginta atq; duobus ;
Qui gradibus lucem præbent, sunt sexdecim ocelli.
Angusta est porta, arcta via est, quæ ducit in altum,
Non illi absimilis, cœli quæ tendit ad ævum.
Viginti capiunt homines in vertice sedes.

——— Esto saCrata Deo, MIRabILIs arbor !
Parvis arrideto. Micans Scintilla fit Ignis.

LONDON :—Printed by E. Cotes, for M. S. at the Blue Bible
in Green Arbour, and are to be given or sold on the
Hollow Tree at Hampstead.”

* Idem.

There are other verses, which were scarcely worth transcribing, *viz.* "The Welcome: Verses on the Door," "The Salutation." "Upon Hampstead Elme." Several epigrams, couplets, &c. Latin and English, cut on the tree by Rogerus Coleman, Johannes Lee, Moses Browne, T. W. T. Tranters, &c.

Should the reader have curiosity enough to compare the poetical sentiments of the 17th and 18th centuries, as excited by similar objects, he may be profitably referred to the beautiful fragment of a poem on a venerable oak, by the favourite of all good men and good poets, COWPER *. And now I am on a sylvan subject, it is impossible to dismiss it without enlivening these dull pages with the following verses, the insertion of which is no less indispensable from their locality, than ornamental from their elegance.

" TO COMMEMORATE THE PRESERVATION OF THE
NINE ELMS ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH. †

*Non vide il mondo si leggiadri rami,
Nè mosse il vento mai si verdi frondi.*

The Muses, since the birth of Time,
Have ever dwelt on heights sublime ;
On Pindus now they gather'd flowers,
Now sported in Parnassian bowers ;
And late, when Murray ‡ deign'd to rove
Beneath Caen Wood's sequester'd grove,
They wander'd oft, when all was still,
With him and Pope on Hampstead-hill.

* At the close of the third vol. of his *Life and Posthumous Works* by W. Hayley, Esq. 1804, 4to.

† From *Miscellaneous Poetry*, by Edward Coxe, Esq. of Hampstead Heath, 1805, 8vo.

‡ The first Earl Mansfield.

One eve, as they inhal'd the breeze,
They mark'd a little clump of trees,
And chose it for their fav'rite shrine :
The trees were Elms—the number, Nine.

That the sweet groupe might flourish fast,
Fierce Boreas checks his piercing blast :
Keen Eurus, as he sweeps the glade,
Skims lightly o'er their hallow'd shade :
Around them young Favonius flings
Fresh dew-drops from his balmy wings :
And Spring, to deck the lovely scene,
Crowns them each year with softer green :—
While near the blest enchanting spot,
Heard faintly from a lowly cot,
In concert with the sylvan quire,
An humbler Bard thus strikes the lyre,
As their expanding leaves display
The fostering hand of gentle May.

“ Shall then the Muses' nurslings feel
The axe's unrelenting steel ?
Shall ERSKINE, who the Nine invokes,
Raise 'gainst the Nine its impious strokes ?
Shall *he* the feather'd songsters daunt,
And fright them from this sacred haunt ?
Who, owning all the pow'rs that dwell
Within the voice's magic swell,
Is bound by ev'ry tie to be
The guardian of sweet harmony !”

The Poet's prayer, the plaintive strain,
Reach'd not the Muses' ear in vain.

“ ERSKINE,” they cried, “ at our command,
Disarms his sacrilegious hand !
While yonder castle * towers sublime,
These Elms shall brave the threats of Time,

* Windsor, seen very distinctly from Hampstead.

And strong in our protection, rise,
In rival height, to meet the skies ;
Proud their rich foliage to adorn
With the first rays that gild the morn *!"

With regard to the stratification of the hill upon which Hampstead and Highgate are situated, there seems every reason to consider it as similar throughout its whole extent : much light has therefore been thrown upon the subject by the excavation lately made through it to the north-east of Highgate, under the directions of the Arch-way Company. The basis of the hill is found to be a vast mound of ferruginous clay, of a dark bluish grey colour, but where it approaches the surface, or is united to the superior stratum, its colour is changed to a yellowish brown. Although no large excavation has been made at Hampstead, sufficient proofs appear of this part of the hill agreeing in its basis with that which has been explored in the neighbourhood of Highgate. On removing the sand from the Heath, the same kind of yellow clay is found immediately beneath it ; and both on the Northern and Southern sides of this termination of the hill, the clay, where it rises to the surface, is used for brick-making. At the hamlet of Child's Hill, on the North-west side of the Heath, the yellow clay has been dug for many years ; and still lower, at the same place, the blue clay has been long dug for the purposes of tile-making and pottery. In the clay stratum, *selenitæ* are sometimes found ; a specimen in Dr. Woodward's collection at Cambridge†, taken from

* They stand on the highest part of the Heath.

† This valuable collection, presented to the University by Dr. Woodward in 1727, is deposited in an apartment at the North end

some clay of a reddish brown used for making tiles at Kilburn, has many small selenites in one part of the mass, and sparks of them all over it. This specimen (the Doctor observes) "had been flung up some months, and exposed to the air; and there were green efflorescences in several parts of it, which seemed to be of vitriol; that mineral, and pyrites, being very frequent in the neighbourhood of London*."

The identity of this clay stratum with that which is known to extend from Harwich through great part of Essex, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Hampshire, has been shewn, in the most decided manner, by the excavation above-mentioned. Whilst removing this clay to make a proper level for the new road at Highgate, numerous fossils were dug up which had already been described as belonging to very distant parts of this stratum; and *Septaria* † (the *Ludi Helmontii* and Waxen veins of former writers), which are common to every part of it, were met with in considerable numbers. They also found pieces of wood pierced by the *teredines*, or ship worms, and which had also suffered the changes of bituminization and petrification.

of the Philosophy School, under the care of the Lecturer on Mineralogy, who has a handsome salary, given also by Dr. W.

* In the same collection is a specimen of loam of a dusky green colour, taken from the Heath near the Wells, described as appearing to be composed of clay and fine sand, and the tincture to be owing to an admixture of *vitriolum martis*.

† These have also been found in the gravel pits on Hampstead Heath, and in a tile clay-pit at Kilburn. See Dr. Woodward's Catalogue. From these clay-balls, as they are called in some places, is formed the valuable composition with which the House of Lords and many other buildings at Westminster have been recently covered, called Parker's Roman Cement.

Pieces of some resinous substance, and the remains of various fruits, totally differing from any vegetable productions known to us in a recent state, were also frequently discovered, and exactly agree with the fossils of Shepey, and of South-End in Essex. Among the fossil shells which are found here, are several of the genus Nautilus, and particularly a large species, resembling that which is so abundant in the cliffs of blue clay near Hordwell in Hampshire.

Very few fossil remains have been dug from the Hampstead side of the hill, but the teeth of fish, and the few shells which have been found, are sufficient to show that this clay subsided from the same waters which had deposited the blue stratum found so widely extended. In Dr. Woodward's collection is preserved a shark's tooth, taken from a clay pit at West End, and a spiral body, lodged in a yellowish clay stone, thrown up from a pit at the half-way house. There were others found in great numbers, some more than a foot long.

Upon the mound of clay now described, rests a prodigious stratum of sand; not uniformly spread over the surface, but generally found on the higher parts, in seams of unequal depth, occasionally mingled with pebbles and clay, and sometimes entirely superseded by them. On the sides of the hill the soil is either wholly composed of clay, or of a mixture of sand and pebbles under a very few feet of mould: this mixture, however, has in general so very small a proportion of clay and iron, that its parts possess scarce any of that cohesion which is usually found in gravel *.

* Mr. Goodwin, in his Tract upon the Saline Waters of Hampstead, says, that "Connoisseurs have sometimes found among the

At Highgate, the arenaceous stratum (unmixed with clay or pebbles) is inconsiderable; but, at Hampstead, sand exists in a vast quantity, nearly the whole of the Heath being covered with it; its average depth being, perhaps, about 10 feet, though in some places it is more than 25 feet deep, notwithstanding the length of time which it has been supplying the metropolis and the intermediate villages *. This sand, composed of exceedingly fine siliceous particles †, is of various colours, dependant upon the quantity of iron, and, perhaps, on the degree of oxygenation which the iron has undergone. Hence, in some parts, it is of so pale a fawn colour as nearly to approach to white, whilst in others it passes through different shades of yellow to a bright orange, or nearly red colour. In some places the sand is found agglutinated into a sand stone, by a dark red ferruginous, rather than by a siliceous, cement; and, in a few instances, embedded pebbles having thus become

gravel, cornelian, agate, and various other valuable stones, similar to those brought from the East, and other foreign countries." p. 21. Is this correct? — "On digging a trench within a small distance from the spring head, underneath the soil was found a bed of stiff clay, intersected with numerous blue veins or lines, resembling the veins of marble. Some of this clay, when completely dried, was sufficiently hard to bear polishing." Mr. Goodwin has given an analysis of this clay, p. 39.

* Mr. Abrahams supposed that upwards of 20 loads of sand pass through Hampstead in a day, which, he adds, sells at 4s. 6d. and gravel at 6s. per load. *Unequal and Partial Assessments*, &c. 1811, 8vo. I am told, on very good authority, that now (1813) the average quantity of sand carried from the Heath does not amount to more than 7 or 8 loads *per diem*; for which from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per load is paid to the proprietor of the manor.

† Dr. Woodward says, that some of the sand has spangles of a white shining talc amongst it.

cemented, a species of pudding-stone is produced by the union. Patches of a dark grey are also frequently observable, which at first wear the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire; but closer examination shews the greater probability of their being acted on by the atmosphere and by water; these patches appearing to be formed of sand which has been washed from the surface into previously existing cavities.

Traces of animal remains do not appear to be frequent in the sand or pebbles of this hill. Alcyonic remains, so common in the gravel of Islington, Hackney, and other places of lower situation, are seldom met with here. Dr. Woodward describes some pebbles on which were seen the impressions of shells, and of the plates and spines of *Echini* *. He also

* "An impression of a bivalve (*incerti generis*) upon a flint, in a gravel pit on the Heath.

"An echinite which has some degree of diaphaneity, and approaches the constitution of an agate. Gravel pit near the town.

"Another, on the top of which is a cavity, with five sinuses radiating out at equal distances from it. Probably the fish of this species of *Echinus* may have been of a stellar figure, and if shrivelled or forced up into a small compass, being interposed at the top of the shell, the flint entering in would have such a cavity at top as is observable in this. Cane Wood.

"An impression of a single plate of a shell of an *Echinus ovarius*, taken off with great exactness; on a grey flint. Found on the Heath.

"An impression of a plate and spike of the same species, on a dark brown flinty pebble. The Heath.

"An impression of a slender spike of that species on a coarse grey pebble. The Heath.

"An impression of a fragment of a testaceous body in a grey flint. The Heath.

"A *Concha rugosa*, found in a gravel pit on the Heath."

mentions a body supposed to be petrified wood, taken from a gravel pit on the Heath.

It has been frequently asked, "Why is the sand of Hampstead confined to the *Heath*? How is it that we do not find sand in digging in our fields? Or what is there in the nature of a heath, which should make it the *exclusive* depository of such a substance?" And I have known the question puzzle more than one person of considerable penetration. The following reply has but lately suggested itself to me; but it appears so obvious, and so rational, that I am surprised it did not occur on the first blush. It is not, I would say, that the sand is confined to the heath, but, *e converso*, that the heath is confined to the sand; or more fully thus: a certain portion of land has, by some operation of nature, which we suppose to be the action of a pre-existent ocean, been covered with a bed of sand *. The waters have subsided, or been turned into another channel, so immediately after making this deposit, that the slight exterior coating of mud or slime which they left behind, was not sufficient, by any natural process, to form a soil capable of agricultural cultivation. But this sand was

* Extract of a letter from James Parkinson, Esq. Jan. 2, 1813.
"In answer to your question, Does the sand of Hampstead differ much from sea-sand? I must say, *I believe not*. Indeed, there is no doubt, I think, of it's having been deposited from the waters of some former sea, or immense lake, which [deposit?] may have been carried by the mechanical agency of the waters into heaps. But whether the *partial* accumulations of it may be explained by the action of the super-ambient waters — by the agency of winds, after being bereft of its covering waters — by partial elevations of the crust of the earth, or by the removal of interjacent parts — we do not, I think, possess *data* sufficient to determine."

not spread equally over the previously deposited mound of clay. In some places the clay still remained the exterior stratum; or it was covered, not with sand, but with loam. Here arose the difference; the naked sand was barren and unproductive — the clay and loam was soon covered with abundant herbage. The former, unprofitable to all, was appropriated by none; it remained a *common*, unenclosed, and uncultivated; it exists as such at this day. The latter, at a very early period, was sufficiently valuable to make it a fit donation from a monarch to his minister; it became a farm; it was enclosed; these enclosures were extended till they met with neighbouring apportionments laid out by other owners; in the hands of the monks of Westminster this farm at length obtained manerial rights; and such was the origin of The Manor of Hampstead, and of the common which is now considered as a member of it. This subject will be continued in another portion of the present work.

So few wells have been dug here, that I have had no opportunity of making enquiries upon the positions of strata observed *. Dr. Woodward, whose elaborate collections have assisted me so largely already, mentions having found some *Enhydri* on the sinking of the wells in Ken-Wood which contribute to the ponds of the Hampstead Water-Company. "I was down," says he, "only in one of the wells which they were then digging; but I saw several of these *Enhydri*, with a pretty many *Pyritæ*, amongst the earth that was flung forth of the other wells. They are of several sizes, from the bigness of a walnut to about two feet in breadth. They are generally of a compressed shape,

* The springs are found generally at the depth of about 150 feet.

and lessen, or grow thinner, towards the edge or *ambitus* of them. Those that I saw, lay about 15 or 16 feet deep, in a stratum of sandy clay. The surfaces of that stratum, and the flats or larger plains of the Enhydri, lay parallel and level. They were all hollow, and usually divided into several cells; but these were uncertain, both as to their number, figure, and capacity. The partitions of the cells were rarely very thick. The outer coat was in some double, in others triple, and in a few quadruple, as consisting of two, three, or four stony crusts, involving and carrying one another. The cavities or cells were in general nearly full of an insipid coagulum or liquor, about the consistence of cream, though in here and there one, it was a little thicker. It was most commonly of a greyish colour; but in some few it was of a blueish, and in others of a blackish hue*." The ingenious author of the *Organic Remains of a former World*, remarks upon this subject, "Whether it be believed that these several bodies owe their existence to fire or water, it will, I conceive, be equally admitted that they have been formed in cavities, previously existing in the matrix in which they are contained. I suppose, then, that one of these cavities becomes filled, by some small aperture, with a liquid holding silex in solution; that siliceous crystals form all round the cavity, except at the aperture, where there is nothing to attach themselves to; and that an aperture in some other part allows a regular escape of the fluid, by which a correspondent supply is demanded from the first-mentioned aperture, until, after, perhaps, the lapse of ages, the

* Woodward's Catalogue of Fossils, Part I. p. 235. These *Enhydri* are the same bodies as those which the ancients called *Ενυδριοι*. *Ibid.*

crystals fill up, from the bottom and sides, to the aperture by which the fluid was admitted, and form a solid crystallized mass from which the water is excluded *."

THE CHALYBEATE SPRING.

In a district giving so many indications of the existence of iron, it is to be expected that the water should occasionally be found to possess ferruginous qualities. This is more or less the case with many of the springs of Hampstead; but in only one instance are they impregnated with sufficient strength to have obtained medicinal reputation. Without entering into any examination of the causes contributing to this impregnation †, an inquiry for which I feel myself quite incompetent, I shall proceed to relate their history, subsequent to the discovery of their salutary properties. Many notices, however, concerning what were emphatically called "The Wells," will fall with much more propriety under the head AMUSEMENTS, than in the present section, which is devoted entirely to the Natural History of the district.

After making no negligent inquiry concerning the origin of the celebrity which the Hampstead springs once possessed, I am obliged to content myself with simply stating that they were publicly known before the year 1698 ‡. It would, I confess, have been very

* Parkinson's *Organic Remains*, I. 328.

† But the prevailing opinion, I believe, now is, that the layers of Ludi Helmontii, or Septariæ, are the sources of most or all of the mineral springs in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

‡ The first written notice which has been found, is contained in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Hampstead, where the Hon. Susanna Noel, in the name of her son Baptist Earl of Gainsborough,

desirable could we have hatched up some coëval hero with the renowned King Bladud, more especially as the hundred *pigs* of Hampstead are solemnly recorded upon the pages of Domesday *, and it would have been a very slight exertion of conjectural licence, had we presumed to pronounce *them* also infected with the swinish disorder, which sore troubled that monarch's herd. But, as Mr. Warner has observed †, "the present generation are wiser than their forefathers, and rather attentive to the value of springs than their origin;" and I may add my fears, upon the score of said *wisdom*, that the tough hides of our grunTERS might not go down so smoothly with my Hampstead friends, as they were gulped of yore by the good citizens of Bath,

"In the days when King Bladud first found out their bogs,
"And thought them so good for himself and his hogs."

The following account is therefore presented to the reader untinctured with romantic lore.

The early part of the 18th century was the period of Hampstead's popularity, and *The Wells*, by whomsoever first discovered, did not fail of gaining

lord of the manor, and then a minor, grants to trustees, for the use of the poor of the parish, "*totas illas sex acras terræ vastæ, jacentis & existentis in Hampstead prædictâ, in quodam loco ibidem vocato Hampstead Heath, & parcellas de Hampstead Heath prædictâ, existentes in & circa quasdam aquas medicinas vocatas WELLS.*" The Court at which the grant was enrolled was held 20 Dec. 1698. "Sept. 17, 1700. It is ordered that the spring lyeing by the Purging Wells be forthwh^h brot to the toun^e of Hampstead at the p^rish charge, & y^t ye money & profitts arising thereout be applied towards the easing the Poor's Rate hereafter to be made."

* See the Domesday Book account of Hampstead, in Sect. II. *infra*.

† Hist. of Bath.

their full share of attention *, recommended as they were by several physicians of eminence, particularly Dr. Gibbons†, who asserted that “ they were full as efficacious in all cases where ferruginous waters are advised as any chalybeate waters in England, unless Scarborough Spa, which is purgative.” The above-named Dr. Gibbons, we are told, “ was the first physician who encouraged the drinking these waters, and gave them the reputation that they once had, when these wells used to be frequented with as much and as good company as used to go yearly to Tunbridge Wells in Kent. The good old doctor continued the use of them himself, seldom missing drinking two or three glasses every morning, when business and the season would permit him to be here ; which course,” adds

* The following Advertisements will give an idea of the request in which the water was formerly held :

“ HAMPSTEAD MINERAL WATER.

“ These are to acquaint all persons that have occasion to drink Hampstead mineral water, which hath been approved by most of the eminent physicians about London, for several distempers, that the said mineral water continues to be brought fresh from Hampstead Wells every day to Mr. Adams, glass-seller, near Holborn-bars ; to Mrs. Cresset's, at the Sugar-loaf at Charing-cross ; to Nando's coffee-house near Temple-bar ; to Sam's coffee-house near Ludgate ; to the Salmon in Stock's-market ; and by Mr. Pratt to the Greyhound in King-street by Bloomsbury ; to Howe's coffee-house in Cheapside by the Half-moon tavern ; and to the Black Posts in King-street near Guildhall (the owner of the Wells' dwelling-house) ; and no where else in London.” (Date unknown.)

“ The chalybeate waters at Hampstead, being of the same nature, and equal in virtue with Tunbridge Wells, sold by Mr. Richard Philps, apothecary, at the Eagle and Child in Fleet-street, every morning at three-pence per flask, and conveyed to persons at their own houses for one penny per flask more. The flask to be returned daily.” (The Postman, April 20, 1700.)

† Who was consigned to act a considerable part in Garth's *Dispensary*, under the name of Mirmillo.

his friend Dr. Soame, "he continued for many years, till death bereaved us of him some few years since, not without general regret for the loss of so learned a man, as well as able a physician *."

Dr. Gibbons was not single in his recommendation of these wells: they received the countenance of Dr. Stephens, Dr. Slare, Dr. Plumptre, *cum multis aliis*, physicians of the day. But the reputation of the Spring did not long survive its patrons; so powerful is fashion as to a point in which, of all others, fashion ought to have least influence. To retrieve its falling fame, a resident physician of the place put forth a book extolling its virtues; which, in the style of the times, had the following verbose title:

"Hampstead Wells; or Directions for the drinking of those Waters; shewing, 1. Their Nature and Virtues. 2. The Diseases in which they are most beneficial. 3. The time, manner, and order of drinking. 4. The Preparation of the Body required. 5. The Diet proper to be used by all Mineral Water Drinkers. With an Appendix, relating to the Original of Springs in general; with some Experiments of the Hampstead Waters, and Histories of Cures. By John Soame, M. D.

— *Juvat integros accedere Fontes
Atque haurire.* LUCRET.

London: Printed for the Author," &c. 1734. 8vo. pp. 110.

Of Dr. Soame I have not been able to meet with any other intelligence than that he had travelled in

* Dr. Soame's tract, *ut infra*. Dr. Gibbons was a benefactor to the poor of the parish, having bequeathed, in 1725, £.100. to be distributed to them according to the direction of his executrix. (Ex inform. Oct. Gilchrist, Esq.)

France, Spain, and Portugal; that he had resided several years at Hampstead, as physician, in tolerable repute; had experienced relief in a most obstinate and painful case of stone, by the use of it's waters; and that he constantly *shaved* himself with them. This last *important* piece of information, as well as that which preceded it, I glean from his own book, which contains much amusing and curious matter, accompanied with the copious effusions of local partiality, amounting almost to infatuation, and leaving the reader in a state of dubitation as to the *disinterestedness* of his intentions.

He complains loudly of the neglect into which the place had fallen, "through the knavery of some and the folly of others, and the exceeding great zeal that has appeared for the glory of God and the good of the poor;" and says, "I only wish that Hampstead had been so happy and fortunate as New Tunbridge, to be recommended by one of the first rank in physic; I doubt not in the least then, but it would have had as great a resort all the season as New Tunbridge Wells; neither should I despair, next season, of seeing this place as much honoured with the presence of some of the Royal Family (if advised to them, as the waters of Islington) both for the virtues and excellencies of these waters," &c.

Considered as an analysis, Dr. Soame's performance is far below mediocrity; but the infantine state of analytical chemistry at his time, may be pleaded in extenuation, and soften the severity of critical observation:

"What can we reason but from what we know?"

I must, however, say, that I do not believe it to be a fair specimen of the skill of his cotemporaries.

It is strange that a man can sit down to write a book, with a methodical division of his subject before him, and yet so far forget this arrangement, as to dissipate the materials for one important chapter among the preceding; and then, when he comes to this division of his book, to deem no excuse needful for having left nothing to say on the subject. Yet thus has the Doctor treated his chapter of "Experiments," where, instead of finding them concentrated as we expect, we are treated with a silly account of two observations, not deserving the name of experimental, and left to search a labyrinth of introductions, prefaces, appendices, *cum multis aliis*, (I again use my author's phrase) for the remainder. To amend the matter, these two grand experiments amount to *weighing* and *evaporation*: from the first he concludes, that the specific gravity is less than that of distilled water; and from the second, that not the least particle of *caput mortuum* remained; but, unfortunately for the doctor's accuracy, these inferences are in the same predicament as Mrs. Freeman's four-worded quotation from the Italian, in which, according to her sagacious instructor's report,

"De two first oords are wrong, and de two last oords are — not right *,"

as has been shown by a more accurate analyst.

I now proceed to extract a few less trifling items from the book before us; as the infrequency of its occurrence makes a more particular notice necessary. In the first chapter we have a description of the place

* Vide *The Election*, a Comedy, in Plays to illustrate the Passions, by Joanna Baillie.

at considerable length ; but the reader has some specimens of this curious panegyric before him in another part of the present volume, and he will perhaps be tempted to adopt the doctor's medical phraseology, and exclaim *quantum sufficit* ! I shall therefore only transcribe, *en passant*, the following account of "the Spring adjoining the chapel, where there is a bason fixed upon a large pipe on the declivity of the hill. This pipe is so well stored with water, that (as the man who belongs to the well has informed me) it will throw off five gallons of water in four minutes * : it has that force, that it may be made to throw the water up in a perpendicular height twelve or fourteen feet at least, there being always a large quantity running to waste."

The fourth chapter enumerates the distempers cured by the waters : these are principally of a chronic nature, but it's healing powers are extended to cutaneous and nervous disorders, as well as those of debility, &c. ; but we are perpetually kept in mind of what, indeed, invalids should never forget, that if we cannot resolve to abandon the causes of our distempers (such, for instance, as intemperance), no medicine, however valuable, can avail, where it's effects are hourly counteracted ; while we persist in feeding the malady, even while we are groaning under it's ravages. Like a man mounting a hill of sand, we sink down, at every step, deeper than before.

The time of drinking, and the regimen to be observed, receive their full share of attention, and are frequently intermingled with judicious medical observa-

* The supplying powers of the spring must be prodigiously diminished since this was written.

tions; though, opposing popular habits, they were, doubtless, neglected or sneered at. It must be allowed, however, that the point is sometimes strained beyond its strength. "I hope," says Dr. S. "that the inordinate drinking of tea will be retrenched, which, if continued, must bring a thousand ills upon us, and generations after us." This, by the way, is quite in unison with the sentiments of the British *Coffee* merchants, *anno* 1812. But in this, as in other instances, habit is so far second nature, that it would be difficult to persuade the body of the people that Nature itself could exist without it, even though the Doctor's prophecy should be fulfilled, that "the next generation may be in stature more like pigmies than men and women!" Think of this, ye tea-drinking matrons, upon whom depends the altitude of ages yet unborn — think how ye will endure to behold your distant progeny diminishing in far perspective, till they become meet compeers for the renowned heroes and heroines of nursery *fabliaux*, until, alas! their little arms will be no longer able to encircle the necks of their *great-grandmothers*!* O hasten to abjure your luxury, and, in its stead, expiate your offence with copious draughts of this pure chalybeate, this "Fons Sanitatis;" so shall you escape the terrors of an accusing conscience for having left

"the battle and the chase
To a puny, weak, degenerate race;"

* "Consider," says Soame, "how we are already diminished, to what we were at the time of the Romans being here, which is plainly proved by the large bones found in the ancient foundations of antiquity in this city, and other parts of Great Britain, that it

and so shall bounteous Heaven, propitious to your prayers, reward your self-denial with children *great* as well as good.

Thus, doubtless, would Dr. Soame have feelingly apostrophized his female readers, had *he* lived in this tea-drinking age; and thus have I, inspired with a portion of *his* eloquence, presumed upon their forgiveness in a digression ill suited to the gravity of antiquarianism.

In considering the time required to cure chronical diseases, the principle laid down by our author is grounded upon that of Baccius: *Longo tempore sanantur, quæ longo tempore contracta sunt vitia*. The method of using the waters, he adds, is best left to the learned of the faculty, that either live upon the spot or are near at hand, "with whom Hampstead is always abundantly supplied." "Those that take tobacco," we are informed, "may do it here with all the safety in the world; but let them have a regard not to offend the company, especially the ladies, who cannot well relish that smoke with their waters *." All violent exercises ought to be avoided (and I think none more violent than some of your country dances), for it will hinder the due digestion of the waters. An hour after you have done drinking the waters, you

is enough to surprise one to consider how luxury has introduced itself into this country, and what vast destruction it has made amongst the inhabitants of this isle." p.38.

* To extenuate this apparent infringement of good manners, it must be recollected that the Hampstead Wells were, at this time, an appendage to a tea-drinking house. The accompaniment of Tobacco-smoke may still be occasionally witnessed in the neighbourhood of *Kilburn Wells*.

may then divert yourself with the diversions of the place ; and all who expect to reap any benefit from the use of these waters, must be of a merry and cheerful disposition, and an entire stranger to every thing that is the least melancholy or sad. After you have eat your breakfast, and returned to your lodgings, you had better ride four or five miles than walk ; because, by the motion of the horse, the stomach and viscera are hereby borne up and contracted, by which means the waters will be better digested."

In an Appendix to this book, are contained several cases of cures effected by drinking ; as those of the Doctor himself * ; the Rev. Mr. Watts, curate and lecturer of Hampstead ; the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, rector of Elsborough, Bucks ; Mr. Bee, a citizen ; the Rev. Mr. Partington, minister of the dissenting congregation at Hampstead ; Mr. Ochtorlony, of the same place ; Mrs. Edwards, of Church-row, &c.

Upon the whole, the author concludes, that these waters are " as good, if not better, than any in these parts of Great Britain ;" that their virtues are " if any thing, more prevalent for these two or three years last past than they were before ;" and that the spring may be justly called " The inexhaustible Fountain of Health."

Hyperbolic praise is seldom productive of lasting reputation ; nor do I conceive that Dr. Soame added many names to his bead-roll of patients by this auctorial effort †.

* Who died at Hampstead 20 Jan. 1738. Obit. *Gent. Mag.*

† We may in part judge of declining popularity by the decay of the Wells' appendages. The raffling-shops, bowling-green, &c. have long since disappeared, and the ball-room is now transformed into a chapel !

I am not aware that any notice was taken of the waters (except by the occasional resort of invalids, who were attracted by the easy distance from town, or other circumstances) from the æra of Soame until a very late period, when a gentleman, (to whom the author is indebted as well for his friendship as his skill), "having, in a course of several years practice, found that the chalybeate water of this village was productive of beneficial effects to a great number of persons, was led to enquire what were it's component parts." As nothing satisfactory respecting it was to be found in the works of those who had expressly written upon mineral waters; and as this had not, as far as he knew, engaged the attention of the chemists of the present time, he was induced to undertake it's analysis, with the hope of assisting himself and others in a more proper application of it to medicinal purposes."

This analysis, which was first published in the *London Medical Review and Magazine* (Vol. VI.) was afterwards separately printed in a tract, intituled, "Experiments and Observations on the Medicinal Waters of Hampstead and Kilburn. By John Bliss, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. London, 1802." 8vo. pp. 58.

With a probable allusion to his predecessor Soame, Mr. Bliss disavows all "intention of making invidious comparisons with other places, or contending for any superior medicinal properties which this water may possess over others of a similar nature." He asserts, however, what his own experience sanctions, that although Hampstead "has been gradually less visited as a place of amusement; yet it has been always the resort of invalids;" and that "during the last twenty years it has progressively been increasing

in reputation, and now, during the summer months, is much frequented by the inhabitants of the metropolis."

I transcribe the following remarks from this pamphlet, having purposely excluded any of Dr. Soame's *Dicta analytica*, which are so satisfactorily superseded by those of his successor.

"The temperature of this spring is invariably from 46° to 47° : it is, therefore, probable, that its source lies at a considerable depth from the surface of the earth; for it was not frozen in the winters of 1795, 1796, or 1798, 1799, when Fahrenheit's thermometer frequently stood at 11° ; and at one time so low as 7° . Its specific gravity, as ascertained by Dr. Babington, is to that of distilled water as 275,1 to 275."

By a series of 31 experiments "it is clearly proved that this water is a simple *carbonated chalybeate*; and not a sulphuric one, as described by Soame in his Treatise upon it, by Rutter in his Synopsis, and by Dr. Donald Munro, in his Account of Mineral Waters."

From these it may likewise "be concluded, that the solid contents in a wine gallon of this water are nearly in the following proportions:

	Grains.
Oxyd of iron - - - - -	$1\frac{5.0}{100}$
Muriate of magnesia - - - - -	$1\frac{7.5}{100}$
Sulphate of lime - - - - -	$2\frac{1.2}{100}$
Muriate of soda, nearly - - - - -	1
Silex, about - - - - -	$\frac{3.8}{100}$
	—
Total - - -	$6\frac{7.5}{100}$
	—

And that the gaseous contents of a gallon are as follows :

	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid gas - - - - -	10,1
Air somewhat less pure than atmospheric - - - - -	90,9
	101.

It's medical effects have "been found very beneficial in all chronic diseases which arise from languor of circulation; where there is general debility of the system, or laxity of the solids; and in all cases where tonics and gentle stimulants are required: but great circumspection is required in it's exhibition where there is any organic disease, or much febrile irritation.

"It's action upon the kidneys renders it a powerful auxiliary in cases of dysury and gravel, and in several diseases of the urinary passages.

"It is also of essential service in most cutaneous affections, particularly in lepra and the different species of psoriasis, as has been noticed by the late Dr. Willis."

For particular directions concerning the time and manner of drinking, I must refer my readers to the Tract itself.

KILBURN WATER.

In the hamlet of Kilburn there is a mineral spring belonging to a tea-drinking house, well known as "Kilburn Wells" to the holiday folk of London*.

It rises about 12 feet below the surface, and is enclosed in a brick reservoir and cupola of about five feet diameter, which bears the date 1714, on the key-stone of the arch over the door. The water collected in the well is usually of the depth of five or six feet;

* It appears from the following extract from the *Public Advertiser* of July 1773, that the waters of Kilburn were then well known.

" KILBURN WELLS,
near Paddington.

"The Waters now in the utmost perfection; the Gardens enlarged and greatly improved; the House and Offices repaired and beautified in the most elegant manner.

"The whole is now opened for the reception of the Public; the great room being particularly adapted to the use and amusement of the politest companies; fit either for music, dancing, or entertainments.

"This happy spot is equally celebrated for it's rural situation, extensive prospects, and the acknowledged efficacy of it's waters; is most delightfully situated on the scite of *the once famous Abbey* of Kilburn, on the Edgware road, at an easy distance, being but a morning's walk from the Metropolis, two miles from Oxford-street; the foot-way from Marybone across the fields still nearer.

"A plentiful Larder is always provided, together with the best of wines and other liquors.

"Breakfasting and hot Loaves.

☞ A printed account of the Waters, as drawn up by an eminent Physician, is given gratis at the Wells."

About ten years ago, a spring of medicinal water was found out here: hence the present Kilburn Wells. *MS Account of Middlesex*, an. 1752.

but in a dry summer it is from three to four, at which time it's effect as a purgative is probably increased *. In July and August 1792, when Mr. Schmeisser visited it, the depth was only two feet. The colour is not perfectly bright, but rather of a milky hue; it has a mild and bitterish saline taste, with little or no briskness, as containing a very small portion of fixed air.

“The task of accurately analyzing mineral waters is nice and difficult in it's execution. The many substances which they frequently contain, forming a variety of different compounds; the minute quantities of some of their constituent ingredients, which often elude detection, although they may have some influence upon the other principles contained in the water;—the changes in the fluid itself, by exposure to the atmosphere, subterranean operations, and even by chemical processes employed in their investigation, as well as a variety of other circumstances, all tend to render, not unfrequently, the results of analyses of the same mineral waters somewhat different, even though conducted by chemists of the greatest skill and accuracy †.”

These observations may account for the variations in the following summaries of the contents of Kilburn water; at least it is the only way in which I can pretend to account for them, not possessing the slightest practical knowledge of chemistry to enable me to investigate the comparative accuracy of the two statements. They are drawn up from the experiments of Mr. Bliss and Mr. Godfrey Schmeisser; the former accompanying his *Analysis of the Hampstead Water*,

* Bliss's *Analysis*, p. 37.

† *London Review*, May, 1800. p. 411.

and the latter printed in the Philosophical Transactions of 1792, from the communication of Sir Joseph Banks.

BLISS.

	Grains.
Oxyd of iron, not appreciable.	
Carbonate of lime - - - - -	8 $\frac{40}{100}$
———— of magnesia - - - - -	10 $\frac{75}{100}$
Extractive matter - - - - -	3
Muriate of magnesia - - - - -	33
———— of lime - - - - -	14 $\frac{75}{100}$
———— of soda - - - - -	18
Sulphate of soda - - - - -	117 $\frac{50}{100}$
———— of magnesia - - - - -	265
———— of lime - - - - -	42
Insoluble matter - - - - -	1 $\frac{50}{100}$
	513 $\frac{00}{100}$

Gaseous Contents.

	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid gas - - - - -	18
Common air - - - - -	5,5
Contents in a wine gallon - - -	23,5

SCHMEISSER.

Apoth.

Calx of iron - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	= 4 gr.
Aerated calcareous earth	24	= 30 gr.
——— magnesia - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 15 gr.
Selenite - - - -	130	= 3 ij. xlij gr.
Muriated magnesia - -	128	= 3 ij. xl gr.
Muriated calcareous earth	6	= 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Muriated natron - -	60	= 75 gr.
Vitriolated natron - -	282	= 3 v. lij gr.
——— magnesia -	910	= 3 ij. 3 iiss.
Resinous matter - -	6	= 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Gaseous Contents.

Cubic Inches.

Hepatic air - - - - -	near 36
Fixed air - - - - -	84

Contents in 24 pounds.

It's medical operation is said to be slow and gentle ; and it is supposed that it might be beneficially employed in cases of habitual constipation, of indigestion arising from crudities in the stomach, and of disorders in that organ induced by sedentary habits.

It is remarkable that this spring is not once mentioned in Dr. Soame's book, although it's medicinal quality is no modern discovery. In one of the rooms at the Wells may be seen a long inventory of diseases cured by it's health-restoring powers : this printed sheet was, I suppose, intended as a decoy, or advertisement, to draw credulous invalids to the place. The water is, I believe, notwithstanding, used for

little else, now, than the domestic purposes of the adjoining tavern*.

The following Stanzas "on Kilbourn Wells, and it's Situation," made their way, many years since, into one of the daily papers. I do not intend to imply, by inserting them here, that their merit rises much above what is commonly to be found in "Poets' Corner."

Where sweet sequester'd scenes inspire delight,
And simple Nature joins with ev'ry art,
At KILBURN-WELLS their various charms unite,
And gladly all conspire to please the heart.

Behold, around, each valley, plain, or hill †,
Presenting here and there a fleecy throng;
The verdant lawns which rise above the rill,
Lawns not unworthy Virgil's past'ral song.

Th' enchanted eye each lively landscape sees
Ripe fields replete with Ceres' treasures brown,
(Erect and still, or waving with the breeze)
Which now the farmer's painful labours crown.

Meanwhile th' æthereal harbingers, unseen,
Soft Zephyrs on full wing assiduons bear,
From off the produce of the shaven green,
Diffusive odours to the grateful air.

* Dr. Hales says, that the water of Kilburn very much resembles that of Acton, there being only one grain of salt less in a pound avoirdupois weight of the water. *Hales' MSS.* penès Rev. Dan. Lysons.

† I should imagine, from the author's extasy on beholding the "valleys, plains, and hills" surrounding Kilburn, that iron-hearted Fate had hitherto immured him in that region where he had seen no other eminence than Holborn-hill, or valley than Fleet-ditch.

See there! where stood of yore a sacred pile,
 The spot scarce known but for that cottage plain;
 No ruin speaks of what it was erewhile,
 Or footsteps now of ancient date remain.

Oblivion, grave of all terrestrial things,
 Now holds the story of it's day entire;
 The rest is flown on Time's unceasing wings,
 That Kilburn now of Kilburn may enquire.

The rev'rend fathers fix'd their dwelling near,
 O Kilburn, to thy health-restoring spring,
 On purpose they to taste thy fountain clear,
 Of which thy humble bard essays to sing.

The man of ease, and peasant over-toil'd,
 Here shar'd thy healing draught with social glee,
 At early morn, or noon, or ev'ning mild,
 And ne'er went errandless away from thee.

O were thy waters but as fairly known,
 As universal as their good foretells,
 How should we hail thee Pyrmont of our own,
 And bid adieu to all the foreign wells!

T. S.

The writer of these stanzas, though he refers (in a note) to "Camden, Tanner, and Willis, as authors who have mentioned *Kilburn Abbey*," has evidently not given himself the trouble of looking into them, or he would never have unwittingly made his "rev'rend fathers" blunder into the place of "a bevy of the maids of heaven." See the account of *Kilburn Priory*, *postea*.

THE SALINE WATERS.

This is a discovery of very modern date, for the benefits of which, whatever they may be, we are

indebted to Mr. Thomas Goodwin *, a medical practitioner of this place, who has published

“ An Account of the Neutral Saline Waters recently discovered at Hampstead, with Chemical Experiments on their component Parts ; Observations on their medicinal Application and Effects in certain Diseases ; and on the different Modes of Bathing, as an Auxiliary to the drinking of Mineral Waters. By Thomas Goodwin, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Neque vero negligentiores se circa aquarum facultates cognoscendas exhibere convenit.

HIPPOCRATES.

“ London : Printed for the Author, 1804.” 8vo. pp. 118.

Mr. G. tells us, that “ having passed the greater part of his life at Hampstead, he was often led, in his frequent walks on the Heath, to inspect the soil where labourers were digging for gravel, sand, loam, &c. ; and having long observed the variety of strata in different parts of the village, was irresistibly led to conclude that purgative springs might possibly exist as well as chalybeate ; and knowing that Nature had lavished her bounties on some favoured tracks of ground, and that considerable benefit might result to the community from the discovery of such waters, he made it his constant practice for years, to taste every water he met with, whether in fosses about the Heath, reservoirs in yards, pumps in gardens, houses, &c. and found some, of various tastes and qualities, that had

* Mr. G. has left Hampstead. His uncle, Mr. G. Goodwin, practised here near forty years.

certain effects upon the health and spirits, but none that were sufficiently impregnated to be recommended to public notice (except chalybeate) until he discovered the neutral saline springs now under consideration, at the south-east extremity of the Heath, near Pond-street."

From a series of twenty-three experiments on this water, Mr. Goodwin concludes that the solid contents of a wine-gallon are as follows :

	Grains.
Sulphate of lime - - - - -	36
Sulphate of soda - - - - -	15
Muriate of soda - - - - -	13
Sulphate of magnesia - - - - -	291
Carbonate of lime - - - - -	5
Deposit of sulphate of magnesia - -	171
Total - - -	531

Gases (in measure) - - - 6 oz.

The diseases in which he experienced these waters to be most beneficial, were in cases of dyspepsia, or indigestion; in hepatitis, icterus, cholera, and all affections of the liver and biliary organs; in incipient cases of anasarca and ascites (dropsies), in hemorrhoids, in gouty habits, sedentary complaints, and in all glandular and visceral obstructions, &c.

It would appear from a recommendatory card dispersed in the year 1808, that there are two species of saline water here, which Mr. Goodwin has denominated "the Cheltenham and Harrowgate Springs;" and that the patients of Mr. G. and his successor, were to be presented annually with an admission ticket to them, free of every expence.

For domestic purposes, a large portion of the town of Hampstead is supplied from a reservoir of pure soft spring water in Shepherd's Fields, which receives a fresh supply of several tons daily. This water never freezes in the severest winters; it incorporates completely with soap, and its specific gravity is but little more than that of distilled water*. Before the streets of London were inundated by rival Water-companies, the springs of Hampstead were regarded as important auxiliaries towards the necessary consumption of that metropolis, and they became the objects of parliamentary care and provision. An Act of 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 10. "concernynge the repayring, makynge, and amendinge of the Cundytes in London," recites, that

' The cite of London had ben before this time well
' furnished, and abundantly served; tyll now of late that,
' eyther for fayntness of the springes, or for the drinesse
' of the earth, the accustomed course of the waters com-
' minge from the olde springes and auncient heades, are
' sore decayed, diminished, and abated; and dayly more
' and more be lyke to appeire and fayle; to the great dis-
' commodity and displesure both of the citizens and inhabit-
' ants within the said city and suburbes therof, as to all other
' persons having recourse to the same, to the great decay
' of the same citie, if spedy remedy the soner be not
' therein had, foreseene, and provided.

' For remedy whereof, Sir *William Bowyer*, knight †,
' nowe mayre of the saide citie, intendynge and ponderynge
' the same necessity, muche willyng to helpe and reliefe the
' saide citie and suburbes, callyng unto him as well dyvers
' grave and expert persons of bretherne, and other of the

* Goodwin's *Analysis*, p. 16.

† Who died *anno* 1544, and was buried at St. Peter's, Cornhill.

‘ comminaltie of the saide city, as other personnes, in and
 ‘ aboute the conveyance of water well experimented, hath,
 ‘ not onely by diligent searche and exploracion, founde
 ‘ out dyvers great and plentyfull sprynges at *Hampstede-*
 ‘ *heath, Marybone, Hackney, Muswelle-hylle,* and divers
 ‘ places within five miles of the saide citie, very meete,
 ‘ propise, and convenient to be brought and conveyed
 ‘ to the same; but also hath laboured, studied, and de-
 ‘ vised the conveyance thereof, by cundytes, vautes,
 ‘ and pipes, to the saide citie, and otherwise; to his great
 ‘ travayl, labour, and peyne, and also to the great charges
 ‘ and costes of the citizens of the saide citie: which good
 ‘ and profitable pourpose cannot sort to conclusion, nor
 ‘ take good effecte, without the ayde and consent of the
 ‘ kynges maiestie, and of this court of parliament.’

The Act, therefore, goes on to empower the said
 Mayor and Comminalty to lay pipes, dig pits, erect
 conduits, &c. in the grounds of all persons whatsoever,
 making satisfaction to the proprietors of the soil.

‘ Provided always, and be it enacted by the auctory
 ‘ aforesaid, that if the sayd mayre and comminaltie of the
 ‘ citie of London, or theyr successours, at any time here-
 ‘ after, do fetch and convey any water from any springe or
 ‘ springes within the saide heath called *Hampsted Heath*
 ‘ unto the sayde citie, and there erecte and make heades
 ‘ and vautes for the conveyance of the same water, that
 ‘ than they the sayd maire and comminaltie and their suc-
 ‘ cessours, shall for ever yelde, beare, and pay unto the
 ‘ Bysshop of Westminster for the tyme being, at the feast
 ‘ of Saint Michaell the archaungel, one pounce of pepper;
 ‘ in and for the acknowledgement of hym and them for the
 ‘ lordes and very owners of the saide heath.

‘ PROVIDED also, and be it further enacted by auctoritie
 ‘ aforesayde, that the saide maire and comminaltie, or their
 ‘ successours, shal not, at any tyme hereafter, medle with

‘ the springes at the foote of the hyll of the sayde heath
 ‘ called *Hamsted-heth* nowe closed in with bricke, for the
 ‘ ease, commoditie, and necessary use of the inhabitantes
 ‘ of the towne of *Hamstede*; nor do cause or procure to be
 ‘ done any thing, acte, or actes to the impairinge, hurte, or
 ‘ diminishing of the water of the same spring, at any tyme
 ‘ hereafter; this act or any thyng therin contained not-
 ‘ withstandinge. And also it shall and may be lawfull to
 ‘ the said byshop and his successours, to dygge, fynde, and
 ‘ convey, or cause to be dygged, founde, and conveied,
 ‘ from any spryng or springes in any grounde or groundes
 ‘ on the left side of the highwaye, ledyng from the towne
 ‘ of *Hampstede* aforesaid towards *Hendon*, to the manour
 ‘ place of *Hampstede* aforesayde, water, sufficient for the
 ‘ use and commoditie of the same manour place; the said
 ‘ act or any thyng therein conteined to the contrary not-
 ‘ withstanding.’

These works were carried on by Sir John Hart, Lord Mayor, in 1589-90 *; and, about this time, the course of the ancient river Fleet †, (which arose at the foot of Hampstead-hill, and fell into the Thames at Blackfriars) being much choaked up and decayed, “it was undertaken, that by drawing divers springs about Hampstead Heath into one head and course, both the city should be served of fresh water in all places of

* See p. 26, *ante*.

† The same with Turnmill-brook, the river Wells, &c. which had formerly been of such consequence, that ten or twelve ships, laden with merchandize, were wont to come up to Fleet-bridge, and some of them even to Holborn-bridge. Pat. 35 Edw. I. tergo. *De cursu aquæ de Flete supervidend’ et corrigend’*. Even after the Fire of London it was cleansed so as to admit barges of considerable burthen as far as Holborn-bridge. Anchors are said to have been found at Pancras and Kentish-town. It is now a mere common sewer.

want, and also that by such a *follower*, the channel of this brook should be scoured into the Thames. But much money being therein spent, the effect failed, so that the brook, by means of continual encroachments upon the banks, getting over the water, and casting of soil into the stream, at length became worse cloyed and choaken than it was before *." The springs were afterwards leased out by the city of London; and the lessees, in 1692, were incorporated by the stile of "The Hampstead Water-Company," who still supply some parts of the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court-†. The Company's office is in Frederick-place, Hampstead-road.

The water is collected into ponds, communicating with one another, and descending from Ken Wood to Pond-street ‡. These ponds have been fatal to many incautious bathers, owing to the sudden shelving of the banks.

* Stow's *Survey of London*, by Strype, I. 23.

† Lysons's *Environs of London*, III. 350. It appears from the parish books that, about the year 1700, differences had arisen between the Company, and the Parishioners of Hampstead, who entered into an association for the defence of their possession of the waters, springs, and other rights belonging to the parish; but the particulars are not mentioned. In the end, the bone of contention proved to be among the parishioners themselves, who went into Chancery on the suit of "the Attorney General, at the relation of J. Baxter and W. Kent, against J. Vincent and others." I am not aware that there is any report of the case, which was prolonged on a bill of complaint and revivor, at the relation of J. Spinks and others.

‡ In a terrier of the manor of Hampstead, taken about the end of the 17th century, I find among the Copyholds, "The upper Pond on the Heath," stated to contain three roods thirty perches. "The Lower Pond on ditto," one acre, one rood, thirty-four perches. The Pond in the Vale of Health was added in 1777.

The atmosphere of Hampstead is, as may be expected from it's situation, dry and keen, and is said by Dr. Soame to resemble that of Montpelier. Yet, though it may appear paradoxical, I have not the least hesitation in asserting that Hampstead is frequently warmer than London in the winter season. I have even heard it said by a person who kept one thermometer at Hampstead and another in London, and travelled between the two places daily, that he almost uniformly found his town thermometer lower than his country one. We may, perhaps, account for the penetrating *out-door* cold of London, by considering that the atmosphere there is filled with particles of moisture, so small as to be imperceptible to the eye, which, becoming frozen in severe weather, add extremely to the sharpness of the air. Within doors, I believe London to be invariably warmer than Hampstead. Besides this, it has been observed by agriculturists, that in the spring months, the damp on low ground is sometimes congealed with cold, when there is no such appearance upon the hills, and thereby some of the young shoots of the more tender shrubs and plants are destroyed in the former situation, when no injury happened to those in the latter *. In the spring and autumn, Hampstead is frequently affected by the smoky vapour of London, which a strong current will sometimes carry upwards of twelve miles †. This artificial fog, which in the vernal quarter is frequently mis-named *a blight*, is seldom missed in a south-east wind.

* See Middleton's *Agric. Survey of Middlesex*.

† I have myself observed this volume of smoke carried beyond Richmond-hill, by an east wind, while the northern environs have been perfectly clear.

It would have been to little purpose to have collected instances of *longevity* from the Register, or other sources, unless we could have done what is impracticable, discriminated those who were actual and permanent residents here, from those who merely "came to die." That the much larger part would have been of the latter class cannot be doubted, from the circumstances of the place; and it would have been unfair to have brought them forward as evidences of the salubrity of the place.

A larger portion of knowledge and observation than I can pretend to on subjects connected with Natural History, would probably have enabled me to enlarge these remarks considerably; as the Heath alone affords a wide field for a minute observer. Bradley, in his *Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*, 1721, 4to. says, that he had remarked a small sort of lizard of a brownish colour perching upon the furze and broom growing thereon*. One of these I remember to have seen myself, but it certainly was not *perched upon the furze*. I know not whether any of the papilionaceous tribe can be considered as indigenous to the Heath, but they abound there sufficiently to attract connoisseurs. Two large and handsome specimens of the *Sphinx convolvuli* were found in the kitchen of a lady in Church-row, and obligingly sent to me by her, in September 1811.

The following letter concerning the strangely pernicious vermin which abounded in the bushes in this

* P. 73.

and many other parishes in the neighbourhood of London in the year 1782, will conclude this portion of the work.

“Hampstead, ——— 1782.

“I am sorry you was disappointed when your goodness led you to call here for a description of my illness the beginning of last month, caused by the vermin at that time in webs on the bushes and trees near London. Having heard of their smell when burnt, and a large web being put in the fire, I was led to hold my head over it, on which I was immediately affected with a strong scent like copper, and I had a working within me, and increasing illness. Soon after my extremities were very cold : I put woollen socks on my feet, with worsted hose, and had a brick heated and tied in a cloth, to keep my feet warm in bed. Having slept about three quarters of an hour, I waked in a great heat and violent ferment, my head much confused, and so very giddy, that on getting out of bed, I had difficulty to keep from falling on the floor, and could not put on my clothes. After getting into bed I slept about half an hour, and awaked again in a great heat and fermentation, and had frequent occasion to be out of bed. A violent flux continued for several days : on the seventh, I was surprised at perceiving the smell of copper, like the effluvia of musk filling a room from a grain that cannot be perceived to be lessened in weight. The little that went into my blood caused a breaking out about my nose and mouth ; my tongue and inside of my mouth were sore. My nose and outside of my mouth were well in about a fortnight ; but it was near a month before the inside of my mouth was quite well. It appears to me, that if it had not been thrown off in the violent manner mentioned, I could not have lived twenty-four hours. To this may be added, that a gentleman of this place said, an acquaintance of his killed one of these vermin by bruising it with his finger ; and happening to put his finger soon after to his cheek, it

caused blisters ; and the next day his face was much swelled. Another gentleman, who resides in this parish, said, that on finding the verdure of a hedge likely to be destroyed, he ordered his man to beat those vermin from the bushes with a long stick, that they might be taken up with a shovel to be cast into a pit to be buried. After the man had done, his face broke out in blotches. Some time after, on observing some trees likely to be defaced by more of those vermin, he spoke to his man to beat them off with a long pole, as before, from the hedge. After it was done, the man was again disordered in his face. The person who had the care of seeing those burnt that were gathered at the expence of the parish of Hampstead, although of a very hearty strong constitution, said, that one evening, being too near the fume, he found the ill effect of it afterwards in his head. I was also told of a gentleman who came from France the beginning of this year, and said, that when the police in that country ordered them to be destroyed, some poor persons, not thinking of the consequence, carried the twigs with the webs to their cottages to burn, and the next morning those poor persons were found dead in their cottages. This appears to me likely to be the natural effect of those hurtful vermin, from the disorder caused by their effluvia to my weak constitution, although it might not have had exactly the like effect on some stronger persons. Yesterday I was told that, on looking at some of those vermin kept under a glass, some were perceived creeping from under it, so small as hardly to be seen with the naked eye, which I leave to those to judge of who endeavour to be acquainted with the productions of Nature. I have observed it hath been said, that these vermin, as well as other creatures, have their particular food, and will not touch others ; but it may be well to consider that all creatures, the human species not excepted, when provisions are scarce, rather than die for want of something that may support life, will eat such

things as they would not touch if they had their choice of food. Is it not hence to be readily supposed, that if these vermin are suffered to multiply, after eating that they like most, they may destroy or make nauseous or infectious other things from necessity, to satisfy their extreme hunger?

J. S. *"

* From the Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXI. Part II. p. 34.

How large a portion of this country was occupied by its aboriginal inhabitants at the time immediately preceding the Roman colonization would be an inquiry of some curiosity; and it might be in part assisted by an attention to the local appellations in order to discover such of them as exhibited traces of British etymology. But this would be by no means a sufficient guide; for even should it not appear that these non-roman-termining regions proved Celtic in the classical months of the Romans, yet we will know that their Saxon successors, who felt equal contempt for the language and the politics of the Britons, had very little desire to perpetuate the names by which they had distinguished various local situations. Hence it is highly probable that in many parts of the country which these sturdy settlers occupied, the names which had been established by the ancient inhabitants sunk into oblivion, while the local nomenclature imposed by the Saxons sustained the shock of the Norman conquest, and even exists at this day."

* The words marked as quotations are quoted from the History of the original Parish of Hallow, by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker; see

SECTION II.

TOPOGRAPHY.

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* The words marked as quotations are adopted from the *History of the original Parish of Whalley*, by the Rev. Dr. Whitaker; one

The *homely* appellation of HAMPSTEAD, adopted by them, has been transmitted to their most distant posterity with little orthographic variation; and may now be heard from English mouths in the 19th century, with scarcely any difference from the pronunciation which we may suppose to have been given to it by the *bordarii* who inhabited HAM-STEDE at the time of the Domesday survey.

The Anglo-Saxon lexicographers having given no instances of the use of the compound word *Ham-ŕtede**, we must endeavour to extract it's meaning from that of the two words of which it is composed; nor would there be the least difficulty here, had not the first member, *Ham*, an uncommon latitude of signification, no less than eight synonymes being given to it in Lye's *Dictionary*, viz. "Domus, domicilium, tectum, locus natalis, monasterium, prædium, fundus, villa." I am aware that the predominant signification of *Ham* among the Anglo-Saxons was precisely similar to that which we give to it in it's modern form as *Home*. Our neighbours on the other side of the

of those very few local historians who has combined to persevering research, a comprehensive and fertile mind, commanding elegant and impressive language.

* The *p* in the first syllable is a modern addition, which will scarcely be found before the 17th century, and was not universally used till the 18th. How to account for this alteration I know not, otherwise than by stating that similar names have experienced similar variation; as Haniton to Hampton, Hemstead to Hempstead, &c. Ignorance of the etymology is apparent in these additions. I may here add, that Ham-stede appears to have been no unusual designation at an early period. In Domesday Book we have two Hamstedes in Berkshire, another in Kent, a fourth in Hampshire, and a fifth in Essex. Hampsteads may now be found in most of the counties of England.

Tweed, who abound with vestiges of antiquity in their customs and language, appear to have retained both the spelling and pronunciation of the original word, though its use is evidently synonymous to the English *home*; as in the proverb, "*Hame's* ay couthy, although it be never so *hamely*;" which answers to our common saw, "Home is home, be it never so homely." Again in the ballad of Burd Ellen,

"I winna stay at *hame*, Lord Thomas,
And sew my silver seam;
But I'll gae to the rank highlands,
Tho' your lands lay far frae *hame* *."

The change of the vowel *a* into *o* might perhaps have arisen from the broad pronunciation of the *a*, formerly so prevalent: thus *hame* and *hamely* being sounded *hawm* and *hawmly* (as they are still provincially pronounced) the transition from thence to *home* and *homely* was not very violent. Bearing this in mind, we shall find that the word Ham-stede is not so very obsolete as it appears on first sight, since it may be traced in the writings of a modern poet.

"Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their firm foundations torn."

DRYDEN.

The signification of *homestead* I conceive to be, the immediate precinct of a family residence, with its appurtenances; answering to the *domicilii locus*, which Lye has given as the translation of *Hamrteðe*,—*Dam* being the house or home, and *stede* the site or place of it. Notwithstanding this translation is unsupported

* Jamieson's *Popular Ballads*, I. 114.

by any authority in the Saxon writers, I think a strong presumption of its having been so used by them arises from the word (carrying this sense along with it) having descended to us their posterity. But as *Dam* appears to have had various significations, I do not see why a portion of its versatility might not be attached to its compound, and *Dam-ſtæde* import not only "the site of a house," but of "a village," or "a farm."

This supposition is strengthened by considering the local circumstances of Hampstead at the time in which it received its appellation :— a small farm, consisting of 5 or 600 acres, and no otherwise bearing the appearance of habitation than as containing a few miserable hovels of the abject earth-tillers. How then could this be called *domicilii locus* in the sense laid down as above? Could it be applied to the huts of the *bordarii*? of the *villani*? This appears very distant from probability. But admitting the word *Damſtæde* to have been used in the sense of *prædii locus*, the difficulty vanishes, and this signification of *Dam* is strongly supported by the following authorities : *ſe cýning him þel gýfod hæfde on hamon. Rex eum large donaverat prædiis* : Chron. Sax. an. 1001. *ciptun ealle hipa hamar. Vendebant omnia prædia sua.* Genesis xlvii. 20.

More space has, perhaps, been occupied in the consideration of this subject than my readers will think it entitled to share; but habits of accuracy induced by similar researches, would not allow me to pass it over without endeavouring to afford satisfaction to the etymological student, who will be far from regarding the inquiry in the trivial light which it may probably appear in to all others.

TERRA S. PETRI WESTMONAST'.

Had we more confidence in the integrity of the early monks than to believe them capable of forging charters, I should have been able, without the least hesitation, to trace the history of property within the parish of Hampstead to what was probably the very first act of proprietorship, the original grant from the crown of the previously unappropriated land. The instrument, however, which records this circumstance, carries with it such suspicious concomitants, that I fear it would hardly pass a tribunal of antiquaries, whatever reception it might meet with in Westminster Hall.

Having stated such observations as induce me to doubt the genuineness of this charter, below *, I shall

* The first excitement of suspicion which the perusal of this charter occasioned, was the violent anachronism which it bears on it's face. It is dated *anno Dominicæ incarnationis* 978, and this date is repeated again in the endorsement, so that it can hardly be a mistake of the transcriber. Now Edgar the Peaceable, whose name the charter bears, was not living after 975; and the year 978 is the year before that in which his son and successor, Edward, died. This is, I think, too strong an objection to be easily disposed of. I now proceed to the examination of the witnesses; and of these, the bishops will assist us most materially in the enquiry. Dunstan archiepc', Byrhtelm epc', Ælfhere dux, Æthelwine dux, Æthelsige min', Wulfstan min', and Ælfsige min', are witnesses to a charter of Edgar's, dated 963. (Madox's MSS. Mus. Brit. lxxxi. f. 123.) Dunstan, two Ælfstans epc', Eadelm epc', Æscwig ab', Æthelgar ab', Godwine ab', Ælfric ab', Foldbriht ab', Osgar ab', Æthelwine dux, Brihnoth dux, Oslac dux, Ælfweard m', Æthelweard m', Ælfsige m', are witnesses to a charter of Edgar's dated 970. (Ibid. f. 135.) Dunstan archiepc', Brihtelm epc', Ælfstan epc', Athelwold

refer the reader to the document itself in the Appendix (No. I.), and, leaving him to the exercise of his own judgment, proceed to narrate its contents. King Edgar the Peaceable, in consideration of the devoted services of his trusty minister Mangoda, grants to him a certain spot of country, of five *cassati*, in the place commonly called ÆT HAMSTEDE, in perpetual inheritance, so that he may hold the same, with all the *utensilibus* appertaining, as meadow *, pasture, and wood, during his own life †, and have power to assign

epc', are witnesses to charters of Edgar dated 961, 965, and 972. (Ibid. ff. 123, 126, 130.) So far is corroborative, though it implies little dependence, as the fabricator of the charter would probably copy the names of the witnesses from other charters of the same king. But I cannot find, either in bishop Godwin (*De Præsulibus Angl.*) or other sources, that, in the year 978, there were any such bishops as Byrhtelm and Ithulf, or that there were two Alfwolfs and three Ælfstans. The most conclusive evidence, arising from the examination of the original charter itself, I have not been able to obtain; it not being thought advisable by the present Dean and Chapter to admit any scrutiny into the archives of the church of Westminster, where it is repositied. It is, however, described by Madox (who has printed it in his *Formulare Anglicanum*) as written in a Saxon character, and cut in a straight line; but he does not say whether the subscribing crosses are of the Saxon or the Norman form. It may be asked how this charter came among the Westminster archives, and what inducement the monks could have had to fabricate it, as it does not secure their own title, but another man's. To these questions I must return an "Ignoramus." Concerning forgeries of Saxon charters, vide *Archæologia*, X. 231.

I have only to add, that I submitted this charter to Sharon Turner, Esq. (the erudite author of the *History of the Anglo-Saxons*), who declined giving any decisive opinion without seeing the original, but expressed strong suspicions of its being spurious.

* *Pratis*: but query, what is the real meaning of the word here. There could be no meadows if this was the *first* grant.

† *Vitā comite*, a singular expression in a charter. The language of the whole, particularly the occasional admixture of Greek, is

the same to whatever heirs he may choose, after his death. And the said spot of country is exempted from all terrene burthens *, except the *trinoda necessitas*, viz. provision for a military expedition; construction of bridges, and of fortresses; known among the Anglo-Saxons as *fýrð fælde*; *bryge zepeorc*; and *færten zepeorc*. And should any dare to transfer this donation to any other purpose than that designed, let him, deprived of the communion of the holy church of God, be punished in the eternal burnings of hell, a woeful companion of the traitor Judas, the betrayer of Christ, and his brethren in iniquity, unless by ample reparation he expunge his crime. Then follows the Saxon description of boundaries, and the corroborations of 34 witnesses.

We may observe, that the estate conveyed by this grant is not a pure freehold of inheritance, as many of the Saxon charters conveyed, but rather an estate for life, with power to assign to any person after death, in perpetual inheritance; similar, perhaps, to that kind of estate raised by many modern testaments, where the last remainder-man, on an estate-tail, is vested with a life interest, remainder to his heirs general for ever. "This kind of estate," remarks the Historian of the Anglo-Saxons, "occurs very frequently in the Saxon grants; and differs from the pure and absolute freehold, inasmuch as it does not appear that the tenant for life had the liberty of alienating it before his death, nor that it was descendable to his heirs if he made no testamentary devise †."

very remarkable. A sentence more singularly constructed than the commencing one is rarely to be met with.

* "Terrenæ servitutis."

† Turner's *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* IV. 212.

Whether or not Mangoda omitted to do this does not appear; but the land must have escheated to the crown, as, in the year 986, it was granted by King Ethelred to the church of St. Peter at Westminster, under the name of five *mansiunculæ* at Hamstede*; which same land is confirmed to the church by its restorer King Edward the Confessor, as five *hydes* of land at Hamstede.

By this last charter, the Confessor, through the instigation of archbishop Dunstan, granted and confirmed large privileges to all the possessions of the convent named in it. Not only were they exempted from the *trinoda necessitas*, but from *all* regal or episcopal exactions whatsoever†. This charter, being

* King Ethelred's charter is among Astle's collection at Stow. (xxviii. C.) The late lamented Marquis of Buckingham most kindly promised me a copy of this document, together with any thing else relating to the subject of the present volume, which might exist in the rich stores at Stow; but his long illness, and eventual death, prevented my reaping this advantage, and there is not time now to renew the application to his successor.

† "Relaxavi igitur istis, & omnibus supra nominatis terris, consuetudines omnes, & exactiones regalium & episcopalium ministrorum, sicut antecessores mei Regis prius fecerunt, ut nullis graventur oneribus expeditionum, nec pontium, vel castrorum restructione, nec furis apprehensione. Et omnia quæ ad locum ipsum pertinent sint omnino libera, cellæ, ecclesiæ, cimiteria, terræ, pascua, silvæ, venationes, aquæ, piscationes, cum redditibus, serviciis, debitis, oblationibus, luminaribus, decimis, donariis, censu morthidis, legibus, consuetudinibus, causarum discussionibus, emendationibus, sive ecclesiasticis, sive secularibus, & omnibus quæcumq; scriptis & testimonio bonorum hominum remorari potuerunt quæ a Regibus concessa vel concedenda sunt, ut nullus ex hiis subtrahere vel diminuire, aut disperdere qualibet occasione iudicio vel potestate presumat." Prima Carta Regis Edwardi Conf. de restauratione Westm' cœnobii, Mlxvi. Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 61.

allowed and confirmed by the Norman conqueror and his successors, continued its operation upon the possessions of St. Peter (to use the language of the monks) till the dissolution of the convent; and its effects upon their property at Hampstead are still visible in its exemption from first-fruits, tenths, &c.

For further information concerning the land at Hampstead granted by King Ethelred, I now turn to the survey of Domesday, taken almost immediately after the Conquest.

Terra S̄ci Petri Westmon⁴ In Osvlvestane h̄d

⌘ HAMESTEDE

Ten⁴ abb S. PETRI. IIII hid.⁴ Tra. III. car.⁴ Ad
dñiū ptin.⁴ III hid⁴ 7 dim.⁴ 7 ibi. ē. I car.⁴ Vitti h̄nt.
I. car.⁴ 7 alia pot⁴ fieri. Ibi. I. uitt de. I. uirg.⁴ 7
v. bord de. I. uirg. 7 I. seru. Silua. c. porc. Int. totū
ua⁴ L. sol. Q'do recep. simit. T. R. E. c. sol.

In ead⁴ uilla ten Ran̄ Peurel sub abbe. I. hidā de
tra uittoz. Tra dim car. 7 ibi est. H̄. tra ualuit 7 ua⁴.
v. solid.

Hoc ⌘ totū simul jacuit 7 jacet in dñio æccle
S. PETRI. *

* The reader may perhaps be glad of a literal translation.

Land of St. Peter at Westminster.

In Ossulston hundred.

Manor of HAMESTEDE. The abbat holds four hides. [Arable] land to three ploughs. To the demesnes appertain three hides and a half, and there is one plough. The villeyms have one plough, and could employ another. There is one villey who has one virgate, and five bordars who have one virgate and one servant. Wood for a hundred swine. In the whole it is worth fifty shillings.

In the first place, then, we find that there were five hydes of land in occupation, viz. *four held by the abbat, and one by Ranulph Peverel, under him.* Now it appears to me, that there cannot be the smallest doubt that these five *hydes* are the same as the *v cassati* in Edgar's charter, and the *v mansiunculæ* * in

The same when received. In the time of King Edward the Confessor it was worth a hundred shillings.

In the same vill Ranulph Pevrel holds one hide of villeynage land under the abbat. [Arable] land to half a plough, and it is there. This land was and is worth five shillings.

The whole manor was and is in demesne of the church of St. Peter, Westminster.

* The author of the *Environs of London* has very naturally translated the word *mansiunculæ*, cottages, as the diminutive of *mansio*; but the sense in which it was used in King Etheldred's charter will be obvious from the following extracts:

"Alfredus dedit primum sancto Wilfrido confessori terram x TRIBUTARIORUM Æstanford, & post paululum cœnobium in HRypis cum terra xxx MANSIONUM," &c.

Eddij Stephani vita Wilfredi, Edit. Gale, 55.

"Unde et ille (Alchfridus Rex)—mox donavit terram decem FAMILIARUM in loco qui dicitur Stanford, & non inulto post monasterium triginta FAMILIARUM in loco qui vocatur In Hrypnum."

Bedæ Hist. lib. v. cap. xix. Edit. Smith, p. 204.

Carta Regis Offæ. "Terram 50 MANSIONUM." Alia Edberti Regis Saxon. Occident. an. 801. *Monast. Angl. tom. ii. p. 843.* "Terram 20 MANSIONUM."

From these extracts, (which were kindly pointed out to me by Charles Clarke, Esq. F. S. A.) I think it is obvious that the *mansus* was considered as a portion of land sufficient for the support and tillage of one family, and that hence *mansa* and *familia* had become convertible terms. On different occasions the words *hyda*, *caruca*, and *cassatus*, were used exactly in the same sense; and it is remarkable that, by a similar conversion, the word *familia* is rendered by the royal interpreter of Bede *þýbelander*. (Whitaker's *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 129.) *Mansiuncula* is a word of much rarer

Ethelred's. The authorities are very numerous for considering the *hyde*, the *cassatus*, and the *mansa*, as similar designations of land *, all used as measures or principles of distribution to families. Taking, then, the hyde at about 100 or 120 acres, the quantity of land in occupation must have been between five and six hundred acres. *The abbey-grange extended over four hydes, of which three hydes and a half (about 400 acres) was held by the abbat in demesne, and the remaining half hyde (fifty or sixty acres) was in the occupation of his servile tenants, being divided into two virgates, or quarter-hydes, one held by a villeyne, and the other by five bordars jointly, which last had a bondsman or servant to assist them in looking after it.*

We are further informed that of the four hydes held by the abbat, there were *three carucates, or plough-lands in tillage*, or what we should now call *arable land*; but that, notwithstanding, there were only two ploughs employed; viz. *one by the abbat, and another by the villeyns*, so that the ground must have been in a very imperfect state of tillage. This was, probably, what the inquisitors meant to express when they added that *the villeyns could employ another plough*. As the carucate is generally considered as commensurate with the hyde, there must have been one hyde not in tillage, which I know not how to

occurrence than *mansa*, nor can I find any definition of it in the Glossaries. But I should suspect, that as the hyde and the carucate varied in quantity in different parts of the country, *mansiunculæ*, as the diminutive of *mansio*, had been occasionally used in those places where the hyde was of inferior extent.

* See Turner's *Hist. Anglo-Sax.* IV. 244. edit. 1805. 8vo.

dispose of, unless it was occupied by meadow or wood, of which last it is said that there was enough to feed a herd of 100 swine *. This was an usual method of stating the quantity of wood upon an estate, which seems to imply that the woods were considered as of no other value than to afford pannage for hogs. Indeed, a wood that yielded neither acorns nor beech-mast, is, in the Domesday Survey called *Silva infructuosa*. The ancient inhabitants of England subsisting principally upon salted meat during the winter, the rearing of swine was an important article of rural economy; the author of the ancient law-book called *Fleta*, has a whole chapter *de custodia porcorum*; and it appears from the ninth chapter of the *Charta Forestæ*, that pannage was considered as being of great profit to those who lived in the neighbourhood of a forest †. Dr. Whitaker remarks, that though the hog would of course be put up to fatten at that time as at present, he was, in his general habits, more of a wild animal than now, feeding, as his snout imports, upon roots, mast, &c. and very far from the filthy impounded glutton to which we have degraded him ‡.

The whole of the abbey grange was valued at fifty shillings, but in the time of King Edward the Confessor it was of the value of 100s. I know not how this is to be accounted for, unless from a decrease of tillage.

* In the Saxon numeration, *Centum* is said to mean 120. "Numerus Anglicè computatur 1 Cent. pro CXX." *Domesd. Book*, I. 336. in civ. Linc.

† Barrington, *Obs. Stat.* p. 33.

‡ *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 57.

Under the abbat, Ralph or Ranulph Pevrel held one hyde of land in villeynage, of which there was half a plough-land in tillage, and half a plough employed upon it : what the remainder consisted of we are not informed. The whole was said to be worth five shillings†.*

* That is, the arable land was *estimated* at half a plough land, and that was its present condition.

† Although no mention whatever is made of *meadow* in this Survey, I do not think it necessary to conclude that none existed. The imperfection of the returns of the inquisitors in stating particulars is obvious on comparing this and many other parts of the Survey compiled from them with the commission under which they acted. (See Nichols's *Hist. Leicest.* I. xxxiv.) But there is one point connected with the early state of landed property which I would gladly resolve, but which presents difficulties at every step. In tracing our present manors to the early Saxon grants and Norman surveys, we uniformly find in them a rough estimation of the extent of the land, in so many *cassati*, *hydæ*, &c. Are these admeasurements, I would ask, the limits of the whole land, of whatever species, intended to be granted, or are they only the limits of the land *then actually in cultivation* (the *terra*, or arable land), carrying with it an unrestricted right of proprietorship-by-occupancy upon the uncultivated land adjoining? If it be said, as I imagine most would say, that the admeasurements described are the limits of the whole land intended to be conveyed to the grantee, I ask, how it came to pass that almost every modern manor is many times as large as it was described to be in the ancient grants? and how the patches of cultivation which were scattered over the country at the time of the Domesday Survey, could experience such extension as, in process of time, to leave scarcely any uncultivated or unappropriated lands remaining? If, on the other hand, the land *in cultivation only* (*viz.* arable and meadow), was the subject of admeasurement, and carried an *ad libitum* extent of common, by what after acts were the enlarged bounds of manors determined with that accuracy which we now find them, or what prevented adjoining land owners from disagreeing as to the apportionment

The name of Peverel is evidently Norman, but it is hardly possible to believe that this was the Ranulph

of common land which should belong to each individual manor. Again, returning to the former position, when, in later times, increase of cultivation, or other circumstances, produced an increase of tenantry, and the lord would set apart other small portions of land for them to hold in villeynage, must this land have been taken away from the demesne already cultivated, or would he not rather assign to them a portion of the hitherto uncultivated land, and leave them to make what they could of it by tillage? And was not this the foundation of all the ancient copyholds; which I can never conceive to have been carved out of the small original demesne, but rather to have arisen, like the more modern ones, from successive enclosures of waste. If I am correct here, the assertion of the law books, that the right of the lord to approve the wastes of his manor *originated* with the Statute of Merton (20 Hen. III. c. 4.), and that there was no such common law right previous to the enacting of this statute (2 *Inst.* 85. *Geo. v. Cother*, 1 *Sid.* 106.) must be erroneous; because, upon this position, if we controvert the existence of such a right, we controvert the existence of all the ancient copyholds in England. The existence of these copyholds is evidence that there was a power in the lord to approve portions of his waste, and to grant those portions to tenants in villeynage, or copyhold tenure. On the other side, it will be very naturally asked, If the lord had a common law right to approve, what was the object of the statute of Merton? What did it empower him to do which he could not do before? I answer, the statute of Merton empowered the lord to approve *AGAINST the right of common of pasture as existing in his tenants*. What, then, did not *this* right exist before the statute? and if it did exist, how did the lord get rid of it at common law when he wanted to approve? If he could supersede it at common law, a statute was unnecessary.—There can be no doubt but that the right of common of pasture, in the tenants of a manor, did exist before the statute of Merton; but this right, like almost every other, was *PROGRESSIVE*; and the rapid progress which it was making, and had made, at the time when this statute was enacted, was, in my conception, the cause of its necessity.

Setting aside, now, the former question of boundaries, which would only confuse us in the present consideration, I cannot doubt

Peverel who married the conqueror's discarded mistress Ingelrica, and was rewarded by him with thirty-five

that, upon the *first* occupation of a tract of land, by the grant of the king, as chief lord of the soil, his grantee was at liberty either to inclose the whole, or to lay down a part only in demesne, leaving the rest unappropriated. But the lands so left, I conceive, the lord had certainly a right to appropriate at any future period, without any express reservation to himself of such right. How then did his servile tenants become entitled to depasture upon these lands? Why, because the very services by which they held, made it a matter of necessity that they should have pasture somewhere. For how could they till the lord's lands, unless they could support their cattle? The lands, then, (in that early state of cultivation,) being in general much too extensive to be individually appropriated, the lord was in fact benefiting himself by allowing his tenants to depasture. But it does not follow, nor must we suppose, that the tenants had the presumption to fancy themselves in possession of a *right* to such indulgence. This idea was the growth of time. It was not till after they had made themselves in some measure independent of the will of the lord, and that villeinage was gradually subsiding into copyhold tenure, that they began to consider themselves as claimants. Common of pasture had now become a matter of more importance, and it was made the subject of grants from the lord to his tenants. In this stage, the law, ever ready to strengthen the acquired rights of the commonalty, assisted them by permitting *prescription* to be set up as a title to such right, in the absence of grant: that is, when it appeared that the tenants of a manor had immemorially enjoyed a right of commonage within that manor, but no grant could be produced under which the right could be claimed, the law would intend that the grant had, by lapse of time, been destroyed. Thus in many instances the plea of prescription would presuppose a grant which had never existed in fact; and the plea being allowed, the tenants would have their claim confirmed to them to all intents and purposes as if they went into Court with the grant in their hands. Under these circumstances it is easy to conceive that they would begin at length to oppose the lords granting away or appropriating the waste, upon the plea of it's prejudicing their *right*. The common law, which had now acknowledged the right of the tenant, could not acknow-

lordships in Essex, nineteen in Suffolk, six in Nor-

ledge another right destructive to it in the lord. Hence it would, consequently, have operated to the exclusion of all enclosures whatever, had not the statute of Merton interfered, and provided otherwise.

The statute of Merton, then, was not explanatory or confirmatory of the common law, but it empowered the lord to do, to a certain extent, what he could not do before at common law, after the tenants had gained an indefeasible title by prescription. Now I am on this subject, I shall take a few lines more to enquire *to what extent* the privilege was granted; an enquiry not merely of curiosity, since enclosures have been occasionally made under that statute, even within the present reign. This must be determined by the words of the statute, and the construction put upon those words. The statute empowers the lord to approve against common of pasture, upon condition of leaving *sufficient* common. Now it is to be observed, that *pastura* and *communia pasturæ* are the only words used. He is not empowered, then, to approve against common of estovers, of turbary, or any other species of common whatever. Under this state of the case, one can have little hesitation in saying, that when the tenants of a manor can establish their right to any other species of common than common of pasture, the claim of the lord to approve under the statute must be overthrown. So indeed, it was admitted on all sides in the case of *Duberley v. Page* (2 T. R. 391.), and all the text writers on this subject are unanimous. (See *Bracton*, lib. 4. 2 *Inst.* 87. 2 *Blackstone Com.* 34.) The only instance I have met with where the doctrine was controverted is in *Fawcett v. Strickland*, (*Com. Rep.* 577.), where it was held that a right of common of turbary will not prevent the lord's inclosing and approving against persons having right of common of pasture. But there is an ambiguity in these words which leaves it very doubtful, in my mind, whether the case is applicable. If I understand it rightly, it means no more than that persons having common of pasture *only*, cannot oppose the lord's approving, upon the plea that *other* persons, not parties in the resistance, have right of common of turbary.

The historical deduction of the right of common of pasture might yet receive much additional light from an attentive perusal of ancient records; for, notwithstanding the vast number of inclosures made within the present reign, and the consequent necessity of frequently investigating questions involving extensive

folk, and four in Shropshire*. And yet I find it remarked in Mr. Nichols's *Dissertation on Domesday*

rights of common, the subject seems yet to be very imperfectly understood. "It has been, indeed, a material loss both to History and to Law, that they have so little contributed their mutual aids to each other: lawyers seldom attend to the historical deductions of laws, and historians more rarely meddle at all with laws." (*Barton's Elem. of Convey.* clxix.) This separation of interest has, I fear, been productive of more errors in the historical and antiquarian part of our law books, than any professional person would be inclined to allow.

I am aware that this note is a digression from the nominal object of this volume, and that it is very unlikely ever to be made a question in the *Manor of Hampstead*, whether the lord could or could not approve under the Statute of Merton. Why he could not I do not see, provided his improvements were confined to such portions of waste as are not covered with pasture — a mass of sand for instance. But the usage of the manor has given it's proprietor so much more certain a method of approving his waste, that this is *very* unlikely ever to be resorted to. The usage to which I allude, is imagined to arise from a reserved right of the lord, at the time he granted license to his tenants to depasture; and enables him, with the consent of the homage in his customary court, to grant portions of his wastes *by copy of court roll*, notwithstanding the common saw, that copyholds cannot now be created. The only question which has been made upon such a grant is, whether it would hold to a person not previously a copyholder, and it seems to be now admitted on all sides that it will not. Some subordinate questions are perhaps involved in the consideration of this usage, but I forbear to pursue the delicate subject further, lest by any means I should be "treading upon ashes under which the fire is not yet extinguished." In a subsequent page, however, I shall have occasion to notice a long-protracted contest between the copyholders of Hampstead and a theatrical lady of the name of Lessingham, in which the question was agitated before Chief Justice De Grey, but does not appear to have come to any final decision, the case going off on another ground.

* See Dugdale's *Baron.* I. 438, and Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, II. 131.

*Book **, that "it is a matter of surprize, often to find that great men have *very small parcels* of land of little value, at a great distance from their other lands. Perhaps," he adds, "they wanted information of their real worth, when they petitioned for or accepted them; or they might think some little things convenient or improvable; or, afterwards, they might serve to gratify some of their little retainers with what was not worth their own keeping."

I have only to observe further upon this survey, that the land is stated as in the hands of the abbat of Westminster, and not of the convent at large. In this church, and, I believe, in many others, the revenue of the abbat, and that of the convent, were distinct from each other, and appear to have been settled rather by agreement among themselves, than by the disposition of the donor.

As this land at Hampstead had never yet been granted out by the King in the name of a manor, or with manerial rights attached to it, I must conclude that it claimed this designation under the grant of sac, soc, &c. *in totâ possessione monasterij*, in the first charter of King Edward the Confessor; as such a grant is uniformly held to create a manor. These, and the other liberties already mentioned, were confirmed to the abbey of Westminster by the Conqueror.

In 1157, Pope Adrian IV. confirmed, by bull, the concessions of King Edward, and ratified to them the possession of their estates, among which he enumerates "Villa de Hamsted."

The manor of Hampstead continued in the hands of the abbats, or their immediate tenants, without

* Prefixed to the *Hist. of Leicest.* xlii.

any transfer, that I can find, till the time of abbat Humez, who, being desirous of establishing an anniversary, or yearly commemoration of his death, assigned to the infirmarer*, with the consent of the convent, the sum of xls. proceeding out of this manor, together with sundry other manors, and rents of assize, to the amount of C.li. xjs. ix*d.* for the increase [*incrementum*] of the kitchen of the convent, that his anniversary might be commemorated by an additional refection among the brethren, and the poor†. This abbat's death took place on 12 *Kal. Maii*, (20th of April, 1222) which was consequently the day of his anniversary‡.

Shortly after, Ricardus de Crokesley, abbat of Westminster, who died July 17, 1258, assigned, for the celebrating his anniversary in that monastery, the whole produce of the manors of Hampstead and Stoke, and certain other rents and profits, “*quæ p suã industriam se acquisivisse asseruit;*” § and which, for this purpose, were to be placed in the hands of the infirmarer, *i. e.* the overseer of the infirmary.

* *Infirmarii*: I suppose from the French *infirmier*, for an account of whose office see Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, I. 181.

† That is, the paupers who attended the gates of the monastery for the distribution of alms and food.

‡ See Appendix, No. II. The title of the 117th cap. in the Westminster Chartulary (MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 286.) is “*Carta Willielmi Abbatis, de Hamsted;*” but, as the Charter itself is omitted, I cannot guess at its contents.

§ What are we to understand by the abbat's saying that he had acquired the *redditus* by his own industry? I had conjectured, that by extending the cultivation of the lands he might have caused them to render such a profit above their former value. But upon the perusal of Pope Clement's bull to the abbat of Waltham, (Appendix No. IV.) it is suggested to me by Mr. Morel, and I think rightly, that these manors had been let out to farm; and that,

This anniversary was one of uncommon solemnity; and was to be accompanied with a liberality of distribution which must have drawn great numbers of indigent to the gates of the monastery on the day of celebration. The ceremonial was to be as follows:

On the vigil, and on the day of the anniversary, the bells of the monastery were to be solemnly rung, according to the custom used on such occasions. On the day of celebration, a dole was to be given (before mass) of one *denarium* each to a thousand paupers, and on the six following days, the same dole to five hundred paupers each day (4000 *denarii* in all.) On the anniversary-day, mass was to be celebrated by the convent in copes, and they were to be served in the refectory with bread, wine, two pittances*, and [a dish of meat?] from the kitchen†, and half a mark was to be distributed among the servants of the monastery. For the repose of the abbat's soul, four monks should celebrate mass at four different altars, every day, for ever; viz. a mass of the blessed Virgin at her altar; a mass of the Holy Ghost at the altar of the most blessed Trinity; a mass of St. Edmund the King, at the altar of that saint; and, lastly, a mass at the altar of St. Edward the Confessor, especially for the repose of his soul. And if the abbat should happen to be

either negligently or unjustly, the rents had been afterwards withheld by the tenants; but having been legally established, and renewed by abbat Crokesley, he might, without impropriety, say that he had acquired them *per industriam suam*.

* The monastical pittance seems to have been something above the usual allowance or commons, perhaps a plate extraordinary to each monk on any particular day. The object of the abbat was, doubtless, that he might be remembered in the refectory, as well as in the church, on the day of celebration.

† *Coquina*, cibaria cocta, sodden meat. *Du Cange*.

buried within the monastery, then four tapers should be every day burning around his tomb, and mass be celebrated daily for his soul's repose; but if he should be buried out of the monastery, then two of the tapers should be burnt at the altar of the blessed Trinity, and the other two at the altar of St. Edmund the Confessor, and the masses celebrated there. A lamp should also be kept continually burning before the cross in the chapel of Totehyll *, and one taper before the altar of St. Mary Magdalen while mass is celebrated there †.

For the further security of the performance of this ordination, abbat Crokesley, having set forth that it had been made with provident deliberation, and with the consent of the king, as founder and patron of the monastery, obtained a bull of confirmation from Pope Alexander IV. denouncing the usual sentence of ire against infringers ‡. The abbat himself, likewise, by his own authority, “ assistentibz sibi monachis p'sbris memorate monasterij,” promulgated sentence of excommunication against them.

It was fortunate, in this as in many other instances, that the supreme head of the Romish church had the power of *dispensing* with the most solemn anathemas; for (as the present Dean of Westminster has remarked) if the assignments of anniversaries had not been sometimes recalled, the whole peculiar of the abbat's office must by degrees have been granted away, and the convent ruined; as every abbat had his anniversary §.

* Qu. Tothill?

† Appendix No. III.

‡ See it in MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 206. b. The bull is dated 15 kal. Nov. 1255.

§ *Archaeologia*, XV. 264. 269. The immoderate number of obits or anniversaries did not escape the notice of the advocates for

In less than ten years after Crokesley's death, the burthen of commemorating him in the way he had ordained was found too heavy to be borne, and the convent petitioned the pope to absolve those who had unwilfully infringed the ordinance, and to cause the whole to be revoked, or at least reduced to moderation, by discreet persons appointed by him. The pope accordingly sent his mandates to the abbat of Certseye and the abbat of Waltham, dated 5 kal. Jun. 1267, declaring that he found, "these things to abound more in pomp than the good of souls; and *that it was evident they accorded not with religion, nor were suitable to religious persons,*" and directing them, therefore, to use their discretion in moderating the ordinance, according to the deserts of the deceased abbat, and the advantage which they might judge had accrued to the monastery by his administration *.

By virtue of this authority, the abbat of Waltham ordained, that the said manors and revenues should be under the free disposal of the abbat and convent of Westminster, towards the welfare of their monastery, and exonerated from the charges of the anniversary; provided that an annual portion of 10 marks should be assigned from these or other estates, for making such celebration as that sum would admit of†. The abbat of Certseye likewise confirmed this disposition, and absolved the brethren from the sentence of ex-

reformation. "If (says Roderic Mors) the abbat of Westminster should sing every day as many masses for his founders as he is bound to do by his foundation, a thousand monks were too few." *The very Beggars' Petition against Popery*, Harleian Miscell. II. 544.

* See Appendix No. IV.

† Ibid.

communication standing against them as infringers of Crokesley's statute*.

Notwithstanding the exemption from all exactions by the successive regal charters which had been granted in confirmation of King Edward the Confessor's *Magnus Telligraphus*, (as it was denominated by the monks of Westminster) I find the revenues of their church assessed to the tenth granted by Pope Nicholas IV. towards defraying the expences of an expedition to the Holy Land, anno 1288 †. But in this taxation I see no mention of Hampstead in the statement of the abbat's revenue, although it appears as part of the portion of the convent. This transfer was, I suppose, the effect of the abbat of Waltham's ordination above mentioned. The profits are thus estimated:

“ Bona Conventus Westm’

“ In Hamsted de terr’ redd’ p^{at}’ et fet’ aīal’.

xxijl. vjs. xd.”

The piety of Sir Roger le Brabanzon ‡ of Museley, Chief Justice of the Curia Regis, *temp.* Ed. II. added to the possessions which the abbey of Westminster had already obtained at Hampstead, an estate which has since been distinguished as the manor of Belseys, *alias* Belsize. From the absence of document of any

* MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f.

† Taxatio Eccles. Angl. auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. circa A. D. 1291.

‡ The name is indifferently spelt Brabanzon and Brabazon. Sir Roger was appointed Chief Justice in 1296, and was succeeded, in 1317, by William Inge. See also Madox's *Baronia Anglic.* p. 220. *Hist. Excheq.* pp. 52. 562, 563, 566. There are pedigrees of Brabanzon (but incorrect) in Harl. MSS. 1233. f. 60. and 6111. no. 14.

kind previous to this grant, it is impossible to ascertain whether Sir Roger was the first appropriator of the land, or who were it's preceding possessors. It is, however, clear, that the estate originated subsequently to the Domesday survey, as no notice is taken of it in that book. The Inquis. ad quod damnum, 10 E. II. (No. 72.) returns, that the estate of Sir Roger Brabazon at Hamstede consisted of a messuage and 57 acres of land, & q^d p'dict' mesuag' & t'r' tenent' de p'dictis abbati & conuentu p seruic' x solid' & vj den' p annũ p oĩbz s'uic'. Dicũt eciam q^d mesuag' illud cũ clauso valet p annũ iiij^s in oĩmibz exitibz iux^a verũ valorẽ eiusdm. It' dicũt q^d sũt ibidm lvij acr' t're & valet acr' in oĩbz exitibz ijd. p annũ. Dicũt & q^d p'dict' abbas & conuent' sũt medij int' dñm Regem & p'dict' Roġm. It' dicũt q^d patria nõ on'at' magis solito nec grauat' rõe alienacõnis seu cõcessionis p'dict' *.

A grant immediately followed under the great seal †, licensing Sir Roger to convey this estate to the abbat and convent of Westminster, on condition of their finding a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in their church for the souls of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, the said Sir Roger, and all the faithful departed this life; provided that this grant should not extend to deprive the chief lord of the fee of his accustomed services.

* I confess myself unable to reconcile the tenor of this inquisition with that of the grant which followed it. If the abbat and convent of Westminster were the intended grantees of the land, how could they, at the time immediately preceding the grant, be mesne lords between the grantor and the king? and who was it who then held of them by the service of paying xs. vjd. *per annum*, unless the grantor himself?

† Pat. 10 E. II. p. 2, m. 7.

In the 12th year of the same king, the then abbat of Westminster assigned and demised all the lands and tenements which Sir Roger de Brabanzon had given (together with the land which the same Sir Roger held during the life of John the son of Gervase de S^{co} Ogn'io) to Reginald de Hadham, prior of the same convent, to hold to him, and his successors in the office of prior, for ever, by the service of providing one chaplain to celebrate mass daily at the altar of St. John the Evangelist, for the souls of the persons before named. For the performance of which service the said prior laid an obligation on the church of St. Mary in the Fields (appertaining to his own peculiar) to enable the abbat to compel his successors to sustain this chantry; and charged the above lands with the aforesaid service for ever *.

A subsequent prior of Westminster, Nicholas de Litlyngton, having become a great benefactor to the convent, and, among other things, obtained an augmentation of 200 acres of land to their manor of Westerham, co. Kent, in consideration of this benefit, the abbat and convent agreed to discharge him and his successors of all manner of rents, services, customs, &c. due to the manor of Hampstead, arising out of the manor of Belassize, appertaining to the portion of the prior †. This transaction is dated 20 March 1360.

In 1349, Simon de Burcheston, the then abbat of Westminster, died at Hampstead; either, I presume, in the grange-house, where the monastical superintendant

* Appendix No. V.

† Prima assignatio Domini Nicholai de Litlyngton. MS. Cott. Faust. A. iii.

resided, or in the prior's house at Belsize*. He had fled here from a destructive pestilence, which carried off twenty-six of his monks. The Westminster biographer, Fleta, notices it thus: "Symon de Burcheston successit p'fato Thome defuncto, eodm anno mens' Nouembr', vidz in vig' S'ci Martini Epi in abbem Westm' electus, et in eodm monast'io installatus quarto anno sui regimine, apud *Hampstede* juxta *Hendon* in com. Midd' diē clausit ex'rēum xv die mens' Maij in magna pestilencia anno dñi Mifmo CCCxliv° et regni regis Edwardi Tercij post conqm xxij° in qua pestilencia obierūt p'dict' abbas & xxvj monachi eiusdm loci †."

In the 12th year of Hen. IV. (A.D. 1410-11) a patent passed the great seal, assigning the villages of *Hamstede* and *Hendon* to Sir Henry le Scrope ‡ (after-

* Abbats were frequently in the habit of visiting their granges, which they used as country residences, and sometimes received guests at them. Thus on Cardinal Wolsey's journey from Richmond (co. Surrey) to York, on his banishment from the precincts of the court, his first stage from Richmond was "to a place of the abbat of Westminster called *Hendon*," from whence he removed next day to the Rye-house. Stow's *Annals*, p. 555, Lond. 1631, fol. The 'place' of the abbat of Westminster, alluded to by Stow, was the manor house of Hendon, still called *Hendon Place*. The old building, containing a spacious gallery, was pulled down by Mr. Snow, a banker of London, who purchased it in 1756. The present mansion, built by him on the same site, was lately in the occupation of James Warre, Esq. but is at this time the property and residence of John Carbonell, Esq. An interesting communication by Sir John Cullum concerning this place and its famous cedar tree, the planting of which tradition had ascribed to Queen Elizabeth, will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for March 1779.

† MS. Bibl. Cott. Claud. A. viii. f. 60. b.

‡ Lord Scrope was Treasurer of the Exchequer to Hen. IV, who employed him in embassy to Isabel, Queen, and Eric, King of Denmark, to treat concerning the dowry of Philippa, the daughter of King Henry, then married to the King of Denmark, and for a

wards Lord Scrope of Masham) for the lodging and entertainment of his retinue, horses, &c. during the time of his attendance upon the king in parliament * and council: so that the harbinger † of the king's household should not make over the said villages, or either of them, to any other person; nor any of the purveyors lay hands on the corn, hay, horses, carts, carriages, and other necessities therein, during the said Sir Henry le Scrope's abiding at London or Westminster. Provided that for whatsoever of such necessities as should be taken by Sir Henry or his men, they should render such satisfaction as is just.

This singular document is printed in the Appendix (No. VI.) and I have in vain searched for similar instruments. It would seem, however, that the parliament and council, like the king's courts, were considered as a part of the royal household; were ambulatory with him when he changed his abode; and were provided for by him, as domestics would be in modern times. Thus, in 6 Edw. II. a parliament having been summoned 6 Julii, writs were directed to

league between the two crowns. He was in equal confidence with Hen. V. and commonly lay in the same room with him; but the royal favour was misplaced, for being sent to France upon a treaty of peace, he was dishonourably won over by a large sum of money to enter into a conspiracy against the person of the king. This confederacy being discovered, Lord Scrope suffered the usual punishment of traitors, 5 Aug. 1415. See Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. I. SCROPE.

* That parliament, I suppose, which met Jan. 27, 1410. Cotton's *Abridg.* p. 470.

† *Herbergeator*. The office of harbinger still exists in the royal household, the nominal duty of the officer being to ride one stage onward before the king, on his progress, to provide lodging and provision for the court. Richard Rycroft, Esq. is the present and last knight harbinger, the office being abolished after his death.

the shireeves of Devon, Hantshire, Somerset, Dorset, Surrey, and Sussex, dated 30 August next ensuing, for provision of oxen, muttons, and hoggs at certain prices for the said king's household (*i.e.* the barons, with their numerous attendants) in respect of his then residence at Westminster*.

The same grant *de herbergagio* to Lord Scrope is repeated on Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 25.

The abbey church of Westminster was surrendered to the king by abbat Benson and 17 monks on 16 Jan. 1539, and their estates of every description, vested in the crown by the act of dissolution, 31 Hen. VIII. † Upon what principle of law this transfer was made it is not easy to determine, as, upon the civil death of a corporation, their lands and tenements should of right revert to the donors, or their heirs. The *pretext*, however, it is well known, was the foundation of colleges and bishoprics; how performed I need not say. One bishopric was indeed founded upon the wreck of the church of Westminster, and I shall presently have occasion to trace the manor of Hampstead through the hands of this prelate; but so unfaithfully did he execute his charge, that the dissolution of the see was found necessary within a few years after its erection.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus taken at the time of the dissolution ‡, the following entries occur under the title of "Monasteriũ Sçi Petri Westm'.

* Dugdale's *Orig. Jurid.* p. 19, from Rot. Fin. 6 Ed. II. m. 18.

† There was an *inspeximus* of the Westminster charters, to abbat Islip, so late as 2 Hen. VIII. MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 355.

‡ There is an extent of the manor of Hampstead (parcel of the possessions of St. Peter at Westminster) in the Public Library at Cambridge, MS. K k, V. 29, which I have not been so fortunate as to obtain a transcript of.

“ *Officium Prioris Monasterij Westm’* ”

Reddit’ assis’ cum reddit’ et firm’ ma-	} xixl.
nerij de <i>Belsis</i> cum xs. de vendic’	
bosc’ iſm coĩbus annis - - - -	

Officium Thes’ extrinsec’.

Reddit’ assis’ cum reddit’ et firm’ in	} xjl. xvs. xjd.
<i>Hampstede</i> - - - - -	
Scit’ manerij iſm - - - - -	xvl.
Valet in bosc’ iſm coĩbus annis - - -	xxs.
Valet in exit’ pven’ de pquis’ cur’ et al’	} iiijl. vjs. vjd.
añc’ coĩbz annis - - - - -	

Repris’ ex offic’ Thes’ extrins’.

Reddit’ resolut’ annuat’ Johis Jamys	} xxs.
baſt de <i>Hampstede</i> - - - - -	

I have now brought down this minute detail to the period of the dissolution of monasteries; a period where, considering the extensive revolution which it produced in the *topographical* character of the country, every local historian would wish to make a resting place. A new scene then opens before him, and a new train of ideas must be cultivated; of a nature, it must be confessed, less congenial to his feelings as an antiquary, and divested of that interest which distance and obscurity enwraps them in; but which he reconciles to himself as connected with the progress of that civil and religious liberty which every rational being is entitled to.

The religion of Papacy, as it existed in England previous to the Reformation, was a religion which

appealed to the senses and the imagination : which made *them* the medium of devotional sentiment. As the Jewish church was instructed by types and parables, so was the Romish church instructed by emblems. Among a people unaccustomed to the exercise of intellect, and whose ideas were solely excited by what they saw and by what they heard, this was, in fact, the only efficient religion — the only form under which it could produce a sensible and permanent effect on their minds.

But external solemnities, however striking, at length lose their effect by familiarity, and continual repetition. As civilization advanced, the rays of knowledge began to diffuse themselves : mankind became more INTELLECTUAL, and consequently were qualified for a form of worship less dependent upon objects of sense. Notwithstanding the opposition of priestcraft, the Bible at length found its way among the laity ; and they soon perceived that the worship which it set most value upon, was not the pompous ceremonial or the solemn chant, but the service of the heart in spirit and in truth. It happened that the civil power was in the humour to favour the popular voice. The visible declension of piety, and the too frequent appearance of vice among the religious orders — the ignorance in which the secular clergy kept their flocks — the haughtiness and power of the prelates, and the obnoxious jurisdiction of the papal chair, strengthened the voice of complaint ; and, together with other motives, equally powerful, though not equally plausible, produced that great change in the constitution of the church which, by our Protestant brethren, is universally denominated **THE REFORMATION.**

The Dissolution of Monasteries was one of the leading features in this eventful crisis — a bold and hazardous step, the effecting of which with so little opposition, proves most forcibly how generally the affections of the people at large were, by this time, alienated from the religious orders. But whatever may have been the benefits ultimately derived from this proceeding, it is impossible to contemplate it without lamenting the wreck of literature, of science, of hospitality, and of splendor, which it involved. It has been well remarked, that “many of the abuses in civil society are attended with some advantages, and that in the beginnings of reformation the loss of these advantages is always felt very sensibly; while the benefit resulting from the change is the slow effect of time, and not immediately perceived or enjoyed*.” Thus was it with regard to the suppression of religious houses: as they stood, they operated as an obstruction to the circulation of property, to the diffusion of industry, to the introduction of an enlightened morality, and to the dissemination of a pure religion; — but as they fell, they had well nigh buried civilization itself in their ruins.

Grateful as I feel for the blessings of the Reformation, I cannot but lament that it was not conducted with more moderation, with more prudence, and with less bitterness. I acknowledge that the monasteries were political evils; that the persons who inhabited them had in many instances sadly forgotten the intent of their institution, and had made them the refuges of

* Warton's *Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 144.

laziness and vice; but I deprecate most sincerely *the manner* in which their dissolution was effected, and regard it as disgraceful to the page of British history. I acknowledge that the clergy were unfaithful pastors in withholding from their flocks the word of life; that they were given to superstition, indolence, and haughtiness; but I do not think myself obliged (with our sturdy reformers) to raise the sneer of contempt whenever I speak of a Romish priest, or to represent the whole body of the clergy as ignorant, sensual, and vicious men. Such conduct might, perhaps, have been necessary to inflame the public mind at a time when their overthrow was intended; but surely it ill becomes *retrospective* coolness and impartiality to adopt the language of turbulent periods. In estimating the character of the English clergy previous to the Reformation, I cannot but think that historians have placed too exclusive confidence in their professed opponents, the Reformers. God knows how many and how bitter revilers our own ministry has; and were a total annihilation of the present establishment to take place, surely it would be highly ungenerous in posterity to draw their ideas of the dissolved clergy solely from the writings of their contemners.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY AFTER THE
DISSOLUTION OF MONASTERIES.

I. *Manor of Hampstead.*

The sounding promises which had been held forth at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, for the application of their revenues to the increase of learning and ecclesiastical discipline, by the erection of colleges and bishoprics, made it necessary that something should be done to persuade the country that these promises were about to be performed. But the rapacity of the courtiers, and the extravagance of the king, had, in a very short time, so dissipated the *means* of performance, that I suspect the erection of a bishop of Westminster was little more than a measure of state policy, or state necessity, to appease the growing discontent of the people. The bishopric was, however, established, and the see of London deprived of the county of Middlesex to form it's diocese.

Dr. Thomas Thirlby was consecrated bishop of Westminster 19 Dec. 1540, and a large portion of the revenues of the dissolved abbey settled upon his bishopric ; among which was the manor and advowson of Hampstead *. But in the course of nine years, this

* *Memoranda 33 Hen. VIII. Paschæ Recordæ, Rot. 25.* De diversis dominis, maneriis, terris, & tenementis, ac libertatibus, & franchesiis in diversis comitatibus Angliæ, Thomæ Episcopo Westmonasterii & successoribus suis per regem concessis. (Inter alia)

Maneria de Hendon, Hampsted, &c.

Originalia, 33 Hen. VIII. Pasch. Rec. Rot. 25. Possessio terrarum & libertatum in diversis com. Angliæ, Thomæ Episcopo Westmonasterii.

prelate had alienated his lands to such an extent, that (says Collier*) "there was scarcely any thing left to maintain the port of a bishop." Heylin adds, most unaccountably, that the conveying away those estates for which they were at the most but tenants for life, was sometimes reckoned a merit in churchmen; and for this reason, he adds, Thirlby was preferred to the see of Norwich, upon the bishopric of Westminster being reduced to a deanery, *anno* 1549.

What disposition of property was made for this new establishment I know not; but immediately after, *viz.* on April 9, 4 Ed. VI. 1551, the young king granted the manor of Hampstead, together with the manors of North-Hall and Down-Barnes, with their appurtenances, parcel of the possessions of the late bishopric of Westminster, the value whereof was estimated at £.65. 15s. 6d. to Sir THOMAS WROTH, Knt. †

"The king," observes Strype, "had divers sober and learned men about him, gentlemen of his privy chamber, in whose wise and learned conversation he was much delighted, and as much profited. For great care was taken by his uncle, the Duke, to have only such about his person. And for these, as a grateful master, he had a great kindness, and expressed it in royal bounty to them. And whosoever of these was in greatest favour with him, surely *Sir Thomas*

* *Eccles. Hist.* II. 324.

† Pat. 4 Ed. VI. p. 9. Originalia, 4 Ed. VI. p. 3. rot. 14. See also Strype's *Eccles. Memor.* Ed. VI. vol. II. p. 247. from the Book of Sales. In the same year Sir T. Wroth had grants of the manors of Bardfield, Chigwell, West-Hatch, Theydon Boyce, and Berden, co. Essex; Lidiard and Newton, co. Somerset; Abendon, Ewing, co. Hertford; with the keeping of several royal parks, and Sion-house.

Wroth, a gentleman of the west, was one of those that received the largest share of benefits from him: for he not only knighted him, but heaped great wealth, honours, offices, and possessions on him." Of this gentleman it is added, that "the king sometimes would exercise and play with him; and once he won of the king ten yards of black velvet, which he received by order from the royal wardrobe*." On the accession of Queen Mary, Sir Thomas fled to Strassburgh†; "and it is observable," says Fuller, "that he who then went away for his conscience, hath alone, of all this catalogue [of Middlesex gentry], his name remaining in the county‡." Upon his return to England after her death, he was received into the favour of Elizabeth, and employed by her in the concerns of the state§.

After spending the latter part of his life in great reputation at his manor of Durants, in Enfield, co. Middlesex, he died Oct. 9, 1573 ||.

* Strype's *Eccles. Memor.* II. 248.

† Strype's *Life of Grindal*, p. 76. In p. 9, Sir T. Wroth is enumerated by Strype with Sir Anthony Cook, Sir Richard Morison, Sir John Cheke, and Mr. Hales, "all persons of very great learning, and extraordinary worth and goodness."

‡ *Worthies of Middlesex*, p. 188, edit. 1662.

§ "A second Memorial from Sir Thomas Wroth, and Sir Nich. Arnolt, her Majesty's Commissioners in Ireland, 1563." "Instructions for Sir T. Wroth, 1563." "Instructions for Sir Will. Dixie to be associated with Sir T. Wroth, 1563." "A third Instruction for Sir T. Wroth."

Lambeth MSS. DCXIV. 143. 145. 149.

|| In Hackluyt's *Voyages*, II. Part 2. p. 8. there is an account of a merchandizing voyage "to Barbary in the yeere 1552, set forth by Sir T. Wroth and others."

|| Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, II. 519.

Descent of the MANOR OF HAMPTSTEAD in the Family of WROTH.

I. Sir THOMAS WROTH, of Mary, daughter of Durants, Knt. *had a grant* Richard Lord Rich. of the Manor of Hampstead 4 Ed. VI. Ob. 9 Oct. 1573.

II. Sir ROBERT WROTH, Susan, daughter and sole heir of John Stonard, of Lough-ton, Essex.

Thomas, of the Inner Temple; buried at Enfield, Jan. 23, 1616-7. Of his son, Sir Thomas Wroth, knighted 1613, see Athen. Oxon. II. 258.

Gersom, born in exile, naturalized by private Act of Parl. Eliz.

John. Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Myne, of Hertingford-bury, co. Hereford, esq.

III. Sir ROBERT WROTH, Knt. of Durants, son and heir, buried at Enfield, Mar. 15, 1613-4. He devised his manor and rectory of Hampstead, with all his other manors and estates in Middlesex, to his uncle John Wroth, his brother John Wroth, and his cousin John Wroth, in trust to sell the same, or such portions of them as should be necessary, for the payment of his debts and legacies.

IV. JOHN WROTH, James, buried at Enfield, July 16, 1616.

James, buried at Enfield, July 16, 1616.

* See the extracts from the Register of Enfield in Lysons's Environs, II. 317.

ROBERT, the heir, was knighted, kept up the state of the family, and enlarged his possessions by the purchase of Lucton and Loughton, co. Essex*, and died in 1606.

His eldest son, ROBERT, was likewise a knight, and appears to have been possessed of the manor of Hampstead†. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Sidney Earl of Leicester, and niece of Sir Philip Sidney, a lady of a literary propensity; and, says Phillips, "an emulatress, perhaps, of Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, by her *Urania*, a poetical history of the same nature, but much inferior in fame‡." Of "The Countess of Montgomerie's *Urania*, by Lady Mary Wroath," there is an edition of the date of 1621, and another without date, both in folio, and perhaps others. "The work was so called, perhaps, out of compliment to Susanna, wife of Philip Earl of Montgomery, who was her neighbour at Enfield§."

* Strype's *Eccles. Mem.* II. 248. But query, whether he did not acquire these manors by marriage with the heiress. See the Pedigree.

† "De Roberto Wroth, milite, occasionato ad ostendendum quare manerium de *Hampsted* & alia, in comitatu Middlesexia, in manibus Regis seisiiri non debent." Memoranda, Hilarii Record, 11 Jac. I. Rotulo 73. (Jones's *Index to the Memoranda and Originalia*.) In a very rare tract, intituled, "*Vertue's Encomium, or the Image of Honour*," by Richard Niccols, Lond. 1614. 8vo. there is a copy of verses "In obitum nobilissimi benignissimique viri nuper defuncti Roberti Wroth, militis," &c. See *Harleian Miscel.* IX. edit. nov.

‡ Among the sonnets at the end of Chapman's Homer, is one "To the happy starre discovered in our Sydneian Asterisme, comfort of learning, sphere of all the vertues, the Lady Wrothe." There are also verses "To the most famous and heroike Lady, Mary L. Wroth," in Gammage's *Linsi Woolsie; or two centuries of Epigrammes*. Oxon. 1613. 12mo. See likewise Ben Jonson's *Epigrams*, Nos. CIII. CV. and his *Forest*, No. III.

§ Lysons's *Environs*, II. 317.

INTERESTS in the Families of HICKES and NOEL

Richard Noel, of London, husband, was born 1600, and the date of which is given by the will of his father, Richard Noel, of London, who died in 1600. The will of Richard Noel, of London, who died in 1600, is given by the will of his father, Richard Noel, of London, who died in 1600. The will of Richard Noel, of London, who died in 1600, is given by the will of his father, Richard Noel, of London, who died in 1600.

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The manor was sold by one of these John Wroths, in the year 1620 *, to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden, in whose family it continued nearly a century.

Having exhibited the descent of the manor through the families of Hickes and Noel on the opposite Pedigree, I shall only stop to collect a few anecdotes of some of these persons.

1. BAPTIST LORD CAMPDEN was the youngest son of Sir Michael Hickes, being brought up to his father's business, and having great dealings with the Court for his rich silks and commodities fetched from Italy and foreign parts, by which he got a great estate; and upon King James's coming in was sworn his servant, *anno* 1603, and soon knighted †. He was one of the first citizens that kept shop after his knighthood, upon which, in 1607, he had some dispute with the aldermen about it, and had also a contest with them for precedency, standing upon his knighthood; which matter came at last to be decided by the Court Marshall ‡. To this affair the following letter from his son-in-law to Sir Robert Cotton has allusion:

"My noble good cosen,

"Understandinge that the question for precedency betwixt my father in lawe and the aldermen, after longe dependinge in Court Marshall before the Lords Commissioners, is nowe by them in some nature referred to your selfe; I am verie glade that a kinsman so judicious and

* Pat. 18 Jac. I.

† Stow's *Survey of Lond.* Vol. II. b. i. p. 287. Collins's *Baronetage*, I. 342.

‡ Collins, *ut supra*.

honorable in discent is soe much interested therein ; wherby I am assured that you will (as you canne) strongly defende the dignity of knighthood in prioritie to an alderman ; beinge one of your owne titells of lustre, you enter into the listes as a generall champion for all knightes bachelers ; wherin if you be victorious, your applause wilbe glorious. But for that my father is the first in president, whoe is incountred with this Hydra of many heads, both he and I repose our trust in you as his Hercules, by whose power and vertue if he shalbe redeemed from soe daungerouse a serpent, neyther he nor I will fayle you in any gratefull office to geve you demonstration of our best love. And thus, wishinge you your desyred happynes, I rest

Your assured lovinge kinsman to use,

ED. NOEL.*

Sir Baptist Hickes beinge elected alderman of Breadstreet Ward in 1611, was discharged on paying a fine

* Ex orig. in MS. Cotton. Jul. C. III. f. 101. b. It is immediately preceded by a letter from Sir Baptist himself, accompanying a piece of some commodity "very extraordinary for the goodness," and interceding for Sir Robert's "love and favour." It must be painful to a mind of integrity, to see how little delicacy was thought necessary, even among persons of respectability and worship, in biassing and anticipating judgment at the hands of the arbitrator. What would now be thought of a judge of any kind, who received presents from the parties who came before him, as inducements to his *love and favour*!

The author of the *New and complete Survey of London*, 1742. (Vol. I. p. 422—424.) speaking of "this tedious, troublesome, and chargeable contest," says, it "was owing to the haughty deportment of *Hickes* and *Herrick*, and their imperious wives, knights commoners of the city ; who, at their own expence, maintained this chargeable suit for divers years against the court of aldermen ; but at last they dropt it in a scandalous manner, not daring to abide the sentence of the lords referrees."

of £. 500, "at the express desire of the king, and the rather, for that his majesty had not spoken or moved the court for any in that kind before, nor ever intended so to do thereafter *."

In 1612 he erected, at his own expence, "a fair piece of building, brick and stone, in the midst of the street called St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, part thereof to be a meeting place for the justices of the county for the holding of their sessions, and the other part a prison, or house of correction; whereupon it had the name of Hicks' Hall †." At Campden, in Gloucestershire, he founded an hospital for six poor men and six poor women, in which each of them have two rooms and a little garden, and 2s. a week for their support.

On a monument erected to his memory by his widow in Campden church, Gloucestershire, there is the following inscription:

"To the memory of her dear deceased husband Baptist Lord Hicks Viscount Campden, born of a worthy family in the city of London; who, by the blessing of God on his ingenious endeavours, arose to an ample estate, and to the aforesaid degree of honour, and out of those blessings disposed to charitable uses in his life time a large portion, to the value of 10,000*l.*: who lived religiously, vertuously, and generously, to the age of 78 years, and dyed October 18, 1629.

* Repertory Pemberton, amongst the records of the city of London at Guildhall, p. 224, cited in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, III. 249. Sir B. Hickes was one of the Commissioners appointed by James I. *anno* 1620, to enquire into the decays of St. Paul's cathedral. Pat. 18 Jac. I. p. 6.

† Dugdale's *Baronage*, III. 462. 1675. fol.

"Elizabeth Viscountess Campden *, his dear consort, born of the family of the Mays, lived his wife in all peace and contentment the space of 45 years, leaving issue by her said lord two daughters, Juliana married to Edward Lord Noel, now Viscount Campden, and Maria, married to Sr Christopher Morrison, Knt. and Bart. hath piously and carefully caus'd this Monument to be erected as a testimony of their mutual love, where both their bodyes may rest together, in expectation of a joyfull resurrection †."

* Concerning this lady's benefaction to the Parish of Hampstead, see the account of the Charities, *postea*. The following notices of her occur in the *Journals of the House of Commons*:

"Die Martis, 4 April, 1643.

"A message from the Lords by Sir Rob. Riche and Mr. Page:—The Lords have been moved in the behalf of Mr. Adrian May, now a prisoner at Coventry. He is a near kinsman to the *Old Lady Campden*, and the main matter of his subsistence is from the hopes and bounty of that old lady. His desire is only that his imprisonment may be removed from Coventry hither, that he may be near to that good old lady, from whom he expects his subsistence. The Lords are very well inclined to grant this request, and desire this House to concur therein."

"Die Martis, 20^o Junii, 1643.

"An ordinance for indemnifying of Mr. Tho. May, executor of the last will and testament of the Lady Viscountess Campden, for 5000*l.* bequeathed to persons in actual war against the Parliament, and by him paid to the service of the Parliament."

† The following eccentric "Epitaph made in his Memorial," is preserved in Strype's edit. of Stow's *Surv. of Lond.* I. 288.

"READER, KNOW,

WHOE'ER THOU BE,

HERE LIES FAITH, HOPE,

AND CHARITIE:

FAITH TRUE,

HOPE FIRM,

CHARITY FREE;

BAPTIST LORD CAMPDEN

WAS THESE THREE.

Of their son-in-law and successor, SIR EDWARD NOEL, it is related by Stow *, that when James I. came to Burleigh in Rutlandshire in the 14th year of his reign, taking notice of Sir Edward's hospitality, and his great merits and abilities, he advanced him to the peerage by the title of Lord Noel, &c. In the troubles of Charles I. he espoused the royal cause, and died in the garrison at Oxford, an. 1643, whence he was carried to Campden, where he lies buried under a large mural monument erected over him by his lady, who, after his decease, resided at Brook, in great esteem for her hospitality and charity.

Their son BAPTIST, the third earl, attached himself with great firmness to the royalists, raising, at his own cost, a troop of horse and a company of foot, at the king's garrison at Belvoir †. On the final ascendancy of the parliamentary interest, he was, of course, numbered with the delinquents, and his estates forfeited ‡. He was, however, allowed to compound for them by the payment of £.9000. to the sequestrators, and making a settlement of £.150. per annum upon the

FAITH IN GOD,
CHARITY TO HIS BROTHER,
HOPE FOR HIMSELF,
WHAT OUGHT HE OTHER?

FAITH IS NO MORE,
CHARITY IS CROWN'D,
'TIS ONLY HOPE
IS UNDER GROUND."

* *Chronicle*, p. 1027.

† Wright's *Hist. Rutlandshire*, p. 108.

‡ On this subject see *Journals of Commons*, (Vol. III.) Aug. 24, 1644.

Commonwealth ministry *, £.50. of which was appropriated towards augmenting the maintenance of the minister of Hampstead. (See the account of the benefice, *postea*.) His services were acknowledged after the Restoration, by the lieutenancy of the county of Rutland. He has a magnificent tomb at Exton (where he died) executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons †, for £.1000. It contains two admirable figures of himself and his lady, with bas reliefs of their children.

EDWARD, first EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH, eldest son of the above, having with great integrity performed several acceptable services to Charles II. was rewarded with a baronage in his father's life-time, &c. See the Pedigree.

The youngest daughter of this lord was interred, by her own choice, in Hampstead churchyard, where she has a picturesque and unassuming monument, inscribed,

Here lyeth the body of ye LADY ELIZABETH NORTON, daughter of Edward Earl of Gainsborough, wife of Richard Norton, Esq. who dyed ye 24 day of February 171 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Her virtues appeared in every part of her life; her humility even in her grave, which she chose in this place ‡.

* See the *Catalogue of Compounders*, 1655, 8vo.

† Walpole's *Anecd. of Painting*, III. 153. Yet he says in the same vol. p. 121, that the monument was executed by one Joshua Marshall.

‡ Query, whether she was not the Lady Norton whose "Contemplations, moral and divine, with the applause of Virtue," were published in 1711, with plates, 4to.

I have met with nothing more demanding particular relation of the subsequent persons in this descent, but their names and titles may be seen in the subjoined Pedigree.

SIR WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Bart. a wealthy East India merchant, purchased the manor in 1707 * of Baptist third Earl of Gainsborough; and, from this time, it became closely connected in proprietorship with the manor of Charlton, in Kent, which Sir William had likewise purchased, and where he resided in the fine mansion built by Sir Adam Newton, tutor to Henry Prince of Wales. Sir W. Langhorne's first wife (a daughter of the Earl of Rutland) having deceased in 1700, he entered into matrimony with the daughter-in-law of his friend Dr. Warren, to whom he had given the rectory of Charlton, and who appears to have resided, like a domestic chaplain, in his house †.

* Cl. 6 Anne, p. 1, No. 29.

† This match, which I suspect Mrs. Dorothy Warren, the rector's lady, had the ingenuity of making, may be said to have laid the foundation of the Warren family, so far as their *temporalities* were concerned; and its effects were experienced by the Doctor's son and grandson in their successive presentations to the living of Hampstead, &c. *Langhorne* Warren the son was, I take it for granted, Sir W. Langhorne's godson.

A tale is circulated among the elder inhabitants, concerning Sir William's testamentary disposition of this manor, to the following effect: Dr. Warren, who has the character of being "a mighty hunter," not of foxes, but of legacies, coming in one day to his relation's closet at Charlton, "Sir," says Sir William, addressing him, "I have just been making my *Will*," "Have you!" cries the Doctor, "well, what have you done for us?" "O," replies the other, very complacently, "I have made you thirteenth in remainder for these manors." "Thirteenth in remainder!" repeated Dr. W. in a disappointed tone, "Is that all? — Sir, I would not thank you for it." Sir William, taking him at his word, dashed out the clause; and the intended devisee lived long enough to have

Upon his death he made Dr. W. his sole executor, guardian and tutor to his nephew and residuary legatee, William Langhorne Games, and trustee of the manor of Hampstead to the use of his said nephew, and certain other uses. The entail of this manor, as limited by the will of Sir W. Langhorne, is accurately described on the opposite descent; and it differs only from that of the manor of Charlton, by giving W. L. Games priority of the other nephew Sir John Conyers, from which circumstance, and the early failure of male issue of the Conyers', the remainders to them never vested, but the estate went to Mrs. Margaret Maryon, widow, a distant relation of Sir William's, *as fourteenth tenant in tail**, and, after her death, to her son the Rev. John Maryon, with whom the testamentary limitations concluded. Under the will of this gentleman (dated 30 March 1757, and proved 21 Nov. 1760) a new entail was created, from which the present proprietor derives her title, as those who succeed her are likely to do for many ages. By this will the manors of Hampstead and Charlton were limited to the testator's niece, sole executrix, and residuary legatee, Margareta-Maria Weller†, widow,

the mortification of seeing the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, if not the twelfth, remainders expire. But the story adds, that Dr. Warren never failed to affirm that the will which appeared after Sir W. Langhorne's death was a fabricated one.

* So I was informed by Mr. Stride, the steward of the manor; but I know not how to reconcile her being fourteenth in remainder with the will of Sir W. Langhorne.

† It is stated in the bill filed in the Exchequer by Sir Thomas and Lady Wilson for tithes of the defendant Paulett, that Margareta-Maria Weller, previous to her marriage with John Jones, by indentures of lease and release, dated 20 and 21 Feb. 1761, conveyed

On 16 Feb 1714-5, at 85, and W. L. Gannett with divers re-
turns) D. D. his sole executor, and
will, and a codicil, dated 1 Nov
in the distribution of a trust estate
one of his nephews, William Lang-
and by will, dated 7 Sept. 1813, and
stand of Bishop 3d East of Gales-
the plantation. He purchased the
house, of Charleston, co. Kent, Mary, who
Minister of Hampstead, Charleston,
D. B. Robert Warren, D. B.

IV. MARYON, dau. of Sir W. Langborne, 1742-6.

Descent of the Mayor of Hamstead, under the Entails of Sir W.

I. LANGHORN

William Langhorne, Esq. of London

for life, remainder to her only child Jane Weller for life, with remainder to preserve contingent remainders; remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Jane, successively, for life, and sundry remainders over, which may be looked upon as void, since Jane Weller married in — to General Sir Thomas-Spencer Wilson, Bart. by whom she has a son, married, and three daughters, respectively married to Lord Arden, his brother the late Mr. Perceval, and John Trevelyan, Esq.

The DEMESNE LANDS, occupying between four and five hundred acres of the richest land in the parish, lay scattered along the western side of the hill, from Child's-Hill north to Bellesize South. The name of the MANOR FARM is now appropriated to that portion of them which is situate south of West End-lane. The old Manor-house, however, stood on the north side of the lane, on the site, it is said, of a modern residence now in the occupation of Sir Samuel Bentham. This was, I suppose, what was alluded to in the Act of Parliament concerning the Conduits, 35 Hen. VIII. as "the manor-place of Hampstede." (See page 73, *ante*.) The house recollected by the present inhabitants of the place was a low ordinary building, in the farm-house style, but said to have contained a very capacious hall. The late lessee of the manor-farm (Mr. Thomas Pool) made great alterations in the disposition of the homestall. He pulled down this old house, and built a substantial brick residence upon the

the great tithes of the rectory of Hampstead, to William Fellowes, in trust for her own use, by virtue of which settlement she was entitled to receive the said tithes in kind. *Decrees in Tithe Causes*, Easter Term, 25 G. III.

spot. Here the manor courts were held, till Pool removed to a smaller house which he built on the other side of the road, and the courts were removed with him. In modern times the estate has been denominated the *Hall Oak Farm*, and the house above-mentioned, which was built upon the site of the old manor house, is still so called, though lett separately from the demesnes on which it stands, and not having above two acres of land attached to it. This name is cut upon a stone built in as the key-stone of the arched entrance to a large old barn, adjoining the dwelling house; and I am informed by Sir Samuel Bentham, that a handsome old pollard, still standing in his pleasure ground, is the particular oak-tree which he has always understood to have given name to the manor farm.

The title of *manor house* is, however, now appropriated to the adjoining residence of Thomas Norton Longman, Esq. which was, without doubt, a part of the original homestead, and in which the courts have been occasionally kept *.

* In the year 1802, the keeping of a court in this house was thus announced: "This is to give notice, by virtue of a precept from the steward of the courts for the manor of Hampstead, &c. that the lady of the said manor hath appointed a court of view of frankpledge, and general court baron and customary court, to be holden for the said manor, at *the manor house, now in the occupation of the Rev. Charles Grant*, at Frognall, within the said manor, on Monday the 31st day of May instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon precisely, at which time and place all persons to whom any customary lands or tenements have descended, been devised, or surrendered, within the said manor, are then to come in and be admitted; otherwise proclamation will be made in default thereof. Dated this 22d day of May 1802.

"JOHN BITTON, *Bailiff*."

The Whitsuntide Court is now held in the actual farm house, on the other side of the road (late Pool's) and the Christmas Court in the public house on the Heath called Jack Straw's Castle. Their styles are, 1. "A Court Leet, and General Court Baron and Customary Court," held on the Monday before the Feast of Pentecost; and 2d. "A General Court Baron and Customary Court," held usually within a month or six weeks after the Nativity.

From a terrier of the Manor of Hampstead in my possession, taken about the end of the 17th century, it appears that its contents at that period were as follows:

A Manor-house.

The perpetual advowson donative*, per and by endowment and contribution.

The chief rents £.12.

The gravel pit £.2.

Demesne lands, parcelled out to fifteen under-

tenants - - - - -	A.	R.	P.
	477	0	38

146 Copyholders, occupying in all - - - - -	573	0	16
---	-----	---	----

3 Freeholders, occupying in all - - - - -	115	0	38
---	-----	---	----

Contents of Heath unimproved - - - - -	312	2	37
--	-----	---	----

Waste ground on road sides - - - - -	23	1	29
--------------------------------------	----	---	----

Total contents - - - - -	1501	2	38
--------------------------	------	---	----

There were twelve houses on the demesnes, two upon the freeholds, and 257 upon the copyholds;

It will admit of a query whether the ancient name of the manor house does not appear in *Frognall*, as the diminutive of *Frogen-Hall*. The ancient appropriation of the word *Hall* to the mansion of a manerial district is well known.

* The appellation *donative* is incorrect. See the account of the benefice, *postea*.

besides cottages, barns, brewhouses, &c. ; and a dancing room, shops, &c. belonging to the Wells.

In the year 1794 the quantity of waste was stated at 273 acres.

There are at present about 280 copyholders holding of the manor of Hampstead at the will of the lord, according to the custom, rent and fine, the last of which is uncertain. The estates are all of inheritance, but not subject to the widow's free bench. About six estates within the manor are heriotable by the custom*.

The copyholders consider themselves as entitled to depasture their cattle upon the waste without stint; but the right would, certainly, be more correctly, as well as more rationally, stated, by saying that every copyholder is entitled to depasture as many cattle as his own lands will support, during the winter†. The animals *commoned* upon the waste are horses, cows, asses, pigs, and geese; but query whether the three last are *commonable*. A common without stint is of course of little value to the farmer; and it is, in fact, resorted to only by the inferior order of tenants.

Till of late years the copyholders considered themselves entitled to cut turf upon the waste, for the use and improvement of their customary tenements; but this barbarous custom, so inconsistent with the right

* "A case of the Lord of the Manor of Hampstead," concerning Deodands, is reported in 1 *Salk.* 220. It is merely a matter of law.

† I am told that a piece of ground upon the Heath has lately been inclosed, for the purpose of driving the common at certain seasons of the year.

of common of pasture, was put an end to by a decision of the Court of King's Bench in 1806*.

* This was in an action of trespass, brought by Lady Wilson, as proprietor of the manor, against Sir Francis Willes, a copyholder, for breaking and entering the plaintiff's close, called Hampstead Heath, and digging and carrying away the plaintiff's turf, then covered with grass, and fit for the pasture of cattle. As to the latter part of the charge (the former being mere fiction of law), the defendant pleaded, that the *locus in quo* was, and for time immemorial had been, a certain large waste, situate within and parcel of the manor of Hampstead; and that within this manor there had been immemorially an ancient custom for all the customary tenants, having a garden or gardens, parcel of their customary tenements, to dig, take, and carry away turf from the said Heath, by themselves, their farmers and tenants occupying such tenements, to be used and spent in and upon their said customary tenements, in making and repairing grass plots for the improvement thereof; and this at all times of the year, as often and in such quantity as occasion hath required. Three other special pleas alleged the same custom more generally, as for making and repairing banks and mounds, and any other use for the improvement of the said customary tenements.

To all the special pleas there was a general demurrer and rejoinder.

Const argued (Jan. 28, 1806) in support of the demurrer.

Lawes contra.

Lord Ellenborough, *C. J.* said, a custom, however ancient, must not be indefinite and uncertain; and here it is not defined what sort of *improvement* the custom extends to: it is not stated to be in the way of agriculture and horticulture; it may mean all sorts of fanciful improvements; every part of the garden may be converted into grass plots; and even mounds of earth raised, and covered with turf from the common: there is nothing to restrain the tenants from taking away the whole of the turbary of the common, and destroying the pasture altogether. A custom of this description ought to have some limit; but here there is no limitation to the custom as laid, but caprice or fancy. Then this privilege is claimed to be exercised *when occasion requires*. What description can be

The proprietor of the manor of Hampstead, as impropriator of the rectory, is entitled to all the great tithes of the parish, except in the manor of Belsize, which is held discharged of tithe. Tithe is taken either in kind or by composition, according to the agreement of the parties, but there is no modus. The tithes have generally been leased out, in part, or whole, as they are at the present time. There being no vicarage endowed, small tithes are not taken by the incumbent, but it appears from a parliamentary survey in the year 1649, that they were then taken by the lord of the manor, as impropriator.

A custom, peculiar to a few manors in England, exists in the manor of Hampstead, enabling the lord to grant portions of his waste lands *by copy, with the consent of the homage, to persons already copyholders* *. It would seem that the customary tenants of the manor had, on several occasions, expressed discontent on this subject, principally, I believe, upon

more loose than that? It is not even confined to the occasions of the garden. It resolves itself, therefore, into the mere will and pleasure of the tenant, which is inconsistent with the right of all the other commoners, as well as the lord. The third special plea is vastly too indefinite; it goes to establish a right to take as much of the turf of the common as any tenant pleases, for making banks and mounds on his estate: it is not even confined to purposes of agriculture. All the customs laid, therefore, are bad, as being too indefinite and uncertain.

The other judges concurred.

Judgment for the Plaintiff.

See the case reported more at large in 7 *East*. 121.

* Application for a grant must, however, be made at the Court before that in which the admission is taken up, which gives the copyholders time to consider and state their objections, should any occur.

the ground of it's entrenching upon their right of commonage; and, in one instance, a grant of this nature having been made to a person who had not the qualification of being previously a copyholder, and otherwise attended with circumstances which excited violent opposition, the opportunity was laid hold of to try the legal validity of the custom, as urged by the lord. From the unskilful manner in which the proceedings were brought forward on the part of the copyholders, they failed in their attempt to ascertain the question of validity; and the case going off on another ground, terminated with total ill success to them. Of the legal proceedings which this contention involved, there is nothing like a regular report; such imperfect notes of them as we possess are, however, inserted below. It is remarkable, that the real question at issue is not in the least brought forward in them; *viz.* whether the custom to grant such lands to *strangers* — to persons *not* copyholders — could stand or not. That the lord might grant waste to persons qualified by being already copyhold tenants, I am assured was never questioned; and, in the end, the grantee alluded to above, submitted to this qualification, by purchasing a small copyhold cottage*. Grants

* The person to whom the contested grant above-mentioned was made, was a Mrs. Lessingham, a theatrical lady of notoriety at that period, whose real name was Hemet, and who performed in the secondary parts at Covent-garden theatre. At the time when the litigation took place, she is said to have been under the protection of Mr. Justice Addington. The contest assumed a very serious cast, for the copyholders having been advised by their legal counsel that the grant was invalid (in consequence of some kind of protest having been made against it in the manor court), proceeded to demolish the inclosures, and destroy the buildings. A battle of a

have since that time been constantly made, to such persons, without objection, and peaceable enjoyment

very sanguinary nature is reported to have taken place between the bricklayers and the constables, and the public papers of the day teemed with communications upon the subject of "the riot on Hampstead Heath," the parties to which were successively attacked and defended with considerable warmth. Local tradition assigns several of these productions to the celebrated George Steevens. The whole affray was depicted in a ludicrous form, in a metrical pamphlet said to have been written and published by Mrs. Lessingham, and intituled, "*The Hampstead Contest.*"

Of the proceedings at Bow-street and Hicks'-hall we have no account; but some notes taken at the trial at Westminster-hall are to be found in the margin of the Term Reports, and a preliminary proceeding is reported by Sir William Blackstone. They are as follows:

Folkard *against* Hemet and another.

East. Term, 16 Geo. III. 1776.

COMMON PLEAS.

In case by one copyholder of the manor of Hampstead against another [qu. an error; see the next report], for an incroachment on the common, to which the general issue had been pleaded, *Walker* moved for a rule on the steward of the manor to permit the plaintiff to inspect and take copies of the original minutes of the manor courts held the 29th of May and 6th of July, 1775, and to produce all books and court-rolls relating to the title of the defendant at the trial. On cause shown by *Hill* for the defendant the Court made the rule absolute for inspecting all books and rolls relating to the defendant's title, and producing them at the trial.

2 Blackst. 1061.

Folkard *v.* Hemmett and others.

Sittings after Easter, 16 Geo. III.

SAME COURT.

Case by a commoner *against a stranger*, for digging up the soil and erecting several buildings, whereby the plaintiff could not enjoy his common in so ample a manner, &c. The defence was a grant of the soil to the defendant by the lord, with the consent of the homage, in fee, at the will of the lord, according to the custom, rent, and fine.

Wallace, for the defendants, at the trial, insisted that in a copyhold manor every thing depends upon custom; that it had been in

had under them for such lengths of time as, upon every principle of law, shuts out any further agitation of the question.

There is but little property of a regular prædial nature in this parish. The land, however, which falls under this description is universally meadow; the de-

this manor the custom for a great number of years, for the lord, with the consent of the homage, to make such grants for building houses; that the lord having from time to time done these acts, the acts were evidence to a jury that, at the time he granted his licence to the commoners to depasture on the waste, he reserved the right to make such grants. It was proved, that on the 29th of May the defendant applied at a court for a grant in order to erect a house; that the homage surveying the spot, reported that it would be no detriment to the lord, and they gave their consent on the 6th of July 1775. Then the admission was proved; after reciting what passed on the 29th of May, the lord granted, &c. (the homage consenting.) Evidence was also given of the exercise of these rights from 1599 to the trial (in some years ten instances). None of the rolls were more than twenty years older. Evidence was likewise given that the ground in question was but of little use, being covered with furze bushes.

C. J. De Grey. The plaintiff must prove himself to be in possession of a right of common, and that this right has been prejudiced; any prejudice in the minutest degree is sufficient. The defendants justify under the usage. I will not call it a custom, because I look on it as a reserved right of the lord. There are two considerations; 1st, If this usage be true. 2dly, If true, whether legal. As to the first, the defendants have proved by the court rolls that it has been the usage ever since 1599. As to the second, it is a matter of law; a question of novelty and importance. The reason of such a reservation by the lord might be it's vicinity to London.

The Jury (a special one) thought the land of no value, and, consequently, that the plaintiff was not damaged; and they found a verdict for the defendants.

The idea of the reserved right was thrown out by the chief justice at the beginning of the trial. 5 T. R. 417. n.

pendence of the Hampstead farmers, like that of their neighbours, being upon a supply of hay for the London markets. In the higher grounds they cut only once, and manure about every three years. The expence of manuring an acre may be estimated at about 9*l*. The latter math of the lower ground is in esteem for suckling-sheep and house-lambs. The soil on the north side of the hill is evidently more chilled and less productive than on the south side. Such a thing as arable land is now scarcely to be seen in the parish: the quantity of grass is perhaps from 1700 to 1800 acres. The farms are of small extent; few much above 100 acres*.

The rest of the meadow ground is almost wholly parcelled out among private gentlemen, as additions to their adjoining houses and pleasure grounds. Upon this plan, as is generally the case under similar circumstances, the land is alternately used as meadow and pasture, two or three horses and cows being usually kept, who, when not out at grass, are supplied with the hay which the fields themselves produced in the spring.

* It is remarked by Mr. Middleton, to whose book I am indebted for some of the above particulars, that "Hampstead affords one of the many proofs round London, that even a very poor soil upon a hill is more valuable than the richest soil in a low situation; for this hill is naturally of the first description; but owing to it's elevation, and overlooking some more fruitful and pleasant vales, it has acquired an higher value than the most productive vallies." *Agricult. Survey of Middlesex*, p. 23. With respect to the latter part of this sentence, I am, however, rather at a loss to conceive how the hill's overlooking fruitful and pleasant vales can be a cause of it's acquiring an higher value than the vales themselves. The same might be said of the most barren mountains, but the like inference would not hold.

The minute subdivision of land in the neighbourhood of London, may be principally ascribed to the operation of metropolitan wealth. Of this we may convince ourselves by comparing the different conditions of property in neighbouring parishes, but differently circumstanced. In the adjoining parish of Willesdon, for instance, which has somehow or other escaped the general resort of London traders, the whole property of the parish is contained in some half dozen extensive farms, with the exception of two or three gentlemen's seats.

The village of Hampstead has been peculiarly attractive to commercial and professional men; and the operation of wealth is strongly perceivable in the condition of its landed property. To those who have acquired opulence in this way, the possession of a country villa is incomplete without the addition of something which may be called a *farm*. The adjoining land-owner probably knows his own interest too well to reject the advantageous proposal; and hence a portion of his estate is subtracted, and conveyed over to his exulting neighbour.

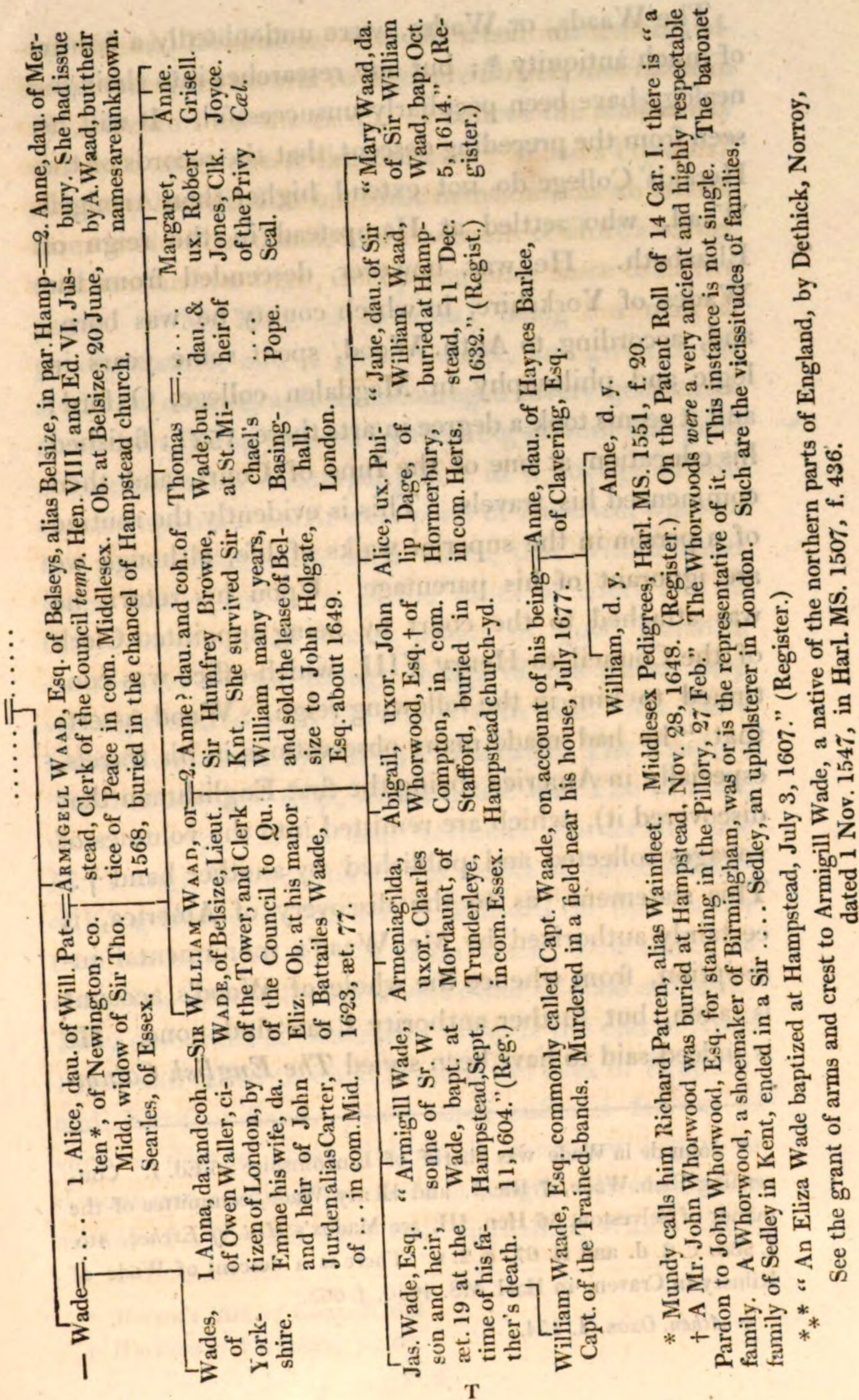
Another cause may be assigned as contributory to this minute partition of property on the borders of the metropolis. When the circumstances or inclination of a land-holder induce him to part with a large estate, it is well known that the land will fetch a greater sum if parcelled out into a number of portions, than could be obtained for it in one lot. The proprietor, of course, embraces that mode of sale which will be most profitable to himself, while his numerous neighbours are highly gratified with the convenient opportunity which now occurs of extending their property. Each purchaser, naturally considering the

lot which immediately adjoins him of double importance to what it can be to any other person, bids perhaps half as much again as the real value of the land. The vendor and the purchaser retire from the scene of action equally in good humour with the result. This observation is, perhaps, still more applicable to some other suburban parishes than to that of Hampstead.

II. *Manor of Belsize.*

With respect to the disposition of this estate after the dissolution of the abbey church of Westminster, until it became a permanent appendage to the subsequent collegiate church, not a single document or statement has been brought to light by my researches. The prudential and, perhaps, necessary caution which I have already had to lament, as inducing the present excellent Dean of Westminster to prohibit searches in the archives of his church, will account for this absence of information. Belsize, however, whether or no it passed through the hands of the Bishop of Westminster, like the manor of Hampstead, or was better secured as the property of his chapter, had little to interest the antiquary until the mansion house became the residence of the Waads, as lessees under the Dean and Chapter, in the reign of Elizabeth. Of two diplomatic personages of this family who were successively occupiers of Belsize house, I shall present the reader with some memorials.

WAAD OF BELSIZE.



The Waads, or Wades, were undoubtedly a family of much antiquity * ; but my researches into their genealogy have been peculiarly unsuccessful. It will be seen from the preceding descent, that the records of the Heralds' College do not extend higher than Armigell Waad, who settled at Hampstead in the reign of Elizabeth. He was, however, descended from the Wades of Yorkshire, in which county he was born ; and, according to Anth. Wood, spent some years in logic and philosophy in Magdalen college, Oxford ; and it seems took a degree in arts there, 1531 ; finished his education at one of the Inns of Court, and then commenced his travels. This is evidently the routine of a person in the superior walks of life, although we are ignorant of his parentage. Upon his return he was attached to the court by being appointed Clerk of the Council to Henry VIII. which office was continued to him in the following reign. Wood asserts that " he had made many observations in his travels, especially in America (being the first Englishman that discovered it), which are remitted into the volumes of voyages collected and published by another hand †." This statement, as to the discovery of America, is certainly authorized by Mr. Waad's monumental inscription, from whence the whole of Wood's account is taken, but further authority I can find none. He is indeed said to have been styled *The English Colum-*

* John de la Wade was Sheriff of Lincolnshire 26 Ed. I. Concerning Rich. Wade, 7 Ric. I. and Henry Wade, committee of the manor of Selveston, 56 Hen. III. see Madox's *Hist. of Excheq.* 4to. I. 555. c. 2. d. and II. 67. c. 2. s. There is a descent of Wade of Kilnsey in Craven, in Harl. MS. 4630. f. 663.

† *Athen. Oxon.* I. 154.

bus * ; and Dr. Fuller, with his usual inaccuracy, affirms that "his several voyages are *largely described* in Mr. Hackluit his travels †." I believe the reader may search in vain there or elsewhere for "Waad's Voyages," although he will find his name mentioned as an adventurer to Newfoundland, in the account of Hore's voyage to that island in 1536, occupying little more than two pages. "M. Hore of London," being "a man of goodly stature, and of great courage, and given to the studie of cosmographie, encouraged divers gentlemen and others, being assisted by the king's favour and good countenance, to accompany him in a voyage of discoverie upon the north-west parts of America, wherein his perswasions tooke such effect, that within short space many gentlemen of the innes of court and of the chancerie, and divers others of good worship, desirous to see the strange things of the world, very willingly entred into the action with him." Mr. Hore himself went in a ship of 140 tons called *The Trinity*; "and in another ship, whose name was *The Minion*, went a very learned and vertuous gentleman, one M. Armigil Wade, afterwarde clerke of the counsailes of King Henry the 8th and K. Edward the 6th, father to the worshipfull Mr. William Wade, now clerke of the privie counsell, with divers other of good account." They embarked at Gravesend towards the end of April 1536, and sailed to Cape Breton, the Isles of Penguin, and Newfoundland, where they suffered famine to such a degree, that the ship's company began to devour one another, but were at length relieved by the arrival of a French ship well victualled, which they,

* *Morant's Hist. of Essex*, II. 621

† *Worthies of Yorkshire*, p. 202.

contriving by some sleight to lay hold of, returned to England in, and arrived at St. Ives in Cornwall about the end of October *.

In the year 1559, Armigell Wade, Esq. was employed by Queen Elizabeth in an embassy to the Duke

* "The Voyage of M. Hore, and divers other gentlemen, to Newfoundland and Cape Briton, in the yere 1536, 28 H. VIII." Hackluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. I fear Mr. Waad's title of The English Columbus will prove wholly unmerited, as America was known to Englishmen before this period.

The sentiments of our countrymen respecting the new continent are very curiously depicted in "*A newe Interlude and a mery, of the Nature of the iiij Elements, declarynge many proper poynts of Philosophy naturall, and of dyvers straunge Landys, and of dyvers straunge effects and causis.*" 4to. Bishop Percy (*Reliques of Ancient Engl. Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 138. edit. 1794.) fixes the writing of this interlude to 1510, or, according to Warton, rather later. The following Verses are very remarkable:

But yet not longe ago,
Some men of this countrey went,
By the kynges noble consent,
It for to serche to that entent,
And coude not be brought therto.

¶ But they that were the venteres
Have cause to curse their maryners,
Full of promys and dissemblers,
That falsly them betrayed;
Whiche wold take no paine to saile further
Than their own lyst and pleasure.
Wherefore that vyage and dyvers other
Such kaytiffes have destroyed.

¶ O what a thyng had be than,
Yf that they that be Englyshemen
Myght have ben the furst of all

of Holstein. His instructions on this occasion, dated the 15th day of April, are preserved among the Harleian MSS.*

Having gone through life with honour and reputation, he retired to his mansion of Belsize (then a *retirement* in the full sense of the word), and drew his last breath there, 20 June, 1568. Soon after (says Norden †) was "a faire monument of alabaster raised on the wall of the chancel in Hampstead church, with this inscription :

That there shulde have take possessyon,
And made furst buyldynge and habytacion,
A memory perpetuall.
And also what an honorable thyng,
Bothe to the realme and to the kynge,
To have had his domynyon extendynge
There into so farre a grounde,
Whiche the noble kynge of late memory
The most wyse prynce the vij Herry
Causyd furste for to be founde.

¶ And what a good meritoryouse dede
It were, to have the people instructed
To lyve more vertuously ;
And to lerne to knowe of men the maner ;
And also to knowe God their maker,
Whiche as yet live all bestly."

&c. &c.

* No. 36. f. 75, and also in MS. Sloane, 31, p. 128. In 1 & 2 Phil. and Mary, Armigell Waad, Esq. had a grant of Milton Grange, co. Bedford. *Originalia*, p. 3. rot. 57.

In Rymer's *Fœdera* there is a Pat. 7 Eliz. p. m. "Pro Will' Herlle & Arm' Wade—ad sulphur & oleum conficiendum de concessione."

† *Spec. Brit.* loc. Hampstede.

Memoriæ Sacrum,

Optimis et charissimis parentibus ARMIGELLO WAADO, è Brigantium antiquâ familiâ oriundo; Hen. VIII. & Edw. VI. Regum secretiori concilio ab epistolis; & in agro Middlesexiano eirenarchæ; qui in maximarum artium disciplinis, prudentiâque civili instructissimus, plurimarum linguarum callentissimus, legationibus honoratissimis perfunctus, et inter Britannos Indiarum Americarum explorator primus. Ex duabus conjugibus, Aliciâ Patenciâ et Annâ Merburiâ, 20 liberos progenuit, tandemque, post vitam honorificè et pientissimè defunctam, anno virginiei partus 1568, mensis Junii die 20 in Domino placidè obdormuit. Et ALICIÆ PATENCIÆ quæ patri 17 liberos peperit, è quibus duo mares et tres femellæ adhuc in vivis existunt, quæ vitâ castissimè et temperatissimè transactâ, anno salutis humanæ 1568 animam pientissimam Redemptori reddidit.

GULIELMUS WAADUS, filius maximus, natus, & hæres, idemque divæ Elizabethæ reginæ concilio secretiori ab epistolis, hoc monumentum posuit*.

* Funeral Certificate of Arm. Waad, Esq.

“ 1568.

“ These are to certefy the kings and herauldes of armes, that Mr. Armegill Waad, Esquire, died at Belsis, in Hampstede parrishe, beside London, the xxth of June, and was buried within the parrishe [church] there the xxijth of the same, being Thursday; making his sonne and hayre Will'm Waad his executor: and the sayd Armigill was married first to Alis Patten, sister to William Patten, now of Newington; and by her had issue his sayd sonne & heyre Will'm, and Thomas; and daughters, Margaret, who married Mr. Robert Joanes, Esquiere, Clerke of the Privy Seal, and had issue Anne, Grisell, and Joyse, unmarried at this day. And after the decease of their mother the sayd Alis, he married Anne Marbury, of the howse of and had issue living by her.

“ And in wnesse hereof these undernamed have wth ther owne handes subscribed these presentes, and set to their seales, an^o 1568, the xxij of June, the xth yeare of our soverayne lady the Queene Elizabeth.

FRANCES WARD. WYLLIAM WAAD. THOMAS HAYNES.”

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

Funeral Certificates, xc. 169. in Offic. Armor.



THE OFFICE OF THE
RECORDS AND
GENERAL INVESTIGATION
OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Engraved by E. Hocquet.

SIR WILLIAM WAAD, KNT

LIEUTENANT OF THE TOWER.

*From a Picture in the Possession of Frederick Holbrooke, Esq.
of the Inner Temple.*

Published May 1813, by White, Cochrane & C^o

Sir WILLIAM WAAD, the eldest son and heir, succeeded his father as clerk of the council; which situation he held under Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. The latter knighted him at Greenwich, 20 May, 1603. It is principally in a diplomatic capacity that we meet with this gentleman's name in our national history*. By his female sovereign he was entrusted with embassies to the emperor Rodolph (1583) concerning commercial differences†; to the King of Spain (1584) to represent the villainy of his ambassador, Mendoza‡; to Henry III. of France (1586),

* He appears to have been initiated in foreign negotiation in the train of Lord Willoughby, when he was about 36 years of age.—“You have long since heard of the going of the Lord Willoughby in embassy from her majesty to the King of Denmark, carrying him the garter; and about merchant's causes of traffic. *Mr. Waad* is gone with him as a follower.” Letter from Mr. Faunt to Mr. Bacon, 1 Aug. 1582. *Birch's MS. Collect.* I. f. 60.

† *Birch's Mem. of Elizabeth*, I. 31.

‡ “Instructions given to *William Waad*, Esq. beinge sent by her majestie's ordere unto the Kinge of Spaine, to informe him of her purpos to put out of her realm Bernardino de Mendoza, his lidger ambassador, for practisinge against her state,” &c. Dat. 15 Jan. 1583-4. *Harl. MSS.* 168. f. 99. and *Sloane MS.* 2442. p. 211. But upon his arrival, “the Spanish king would not admit him to his presence, but referred him to his council. Wade hereupon boldly declared, that the custom was received among nations, that even in burning war ambassadors were admitted into the presence of their enemies, &c.; and denied to communicate the instructions of his ambassage to his counsellors. Idiacius, the king's secretary, could by no cunning fish out of Wade what were his instructions, until he understood the whole matter from Mendoza, then lurking in France. Then the secretary, laying aside his public person, did familiarly declare to Sir W. Wade, that he was sorry some men did labour craftily to dissolve friendship among princes, and to nourish hatred between them. The injury that was done was not done to

making a similar complaint of that king's minister here * ; and at other times was dispatched in a diplomatic capacity to Portugal †, and Denmark.

the ambassador but to the Catholick king ; that there was no cause for him to accuse Mendoza to the king, who was sufficiently punished with an ignominious extrusion out of England for the fault, if there were any, which he committed. Neither might he complain if he were not admitted, for the Catholic king did nothing herein but quit like for like, seeing Mendoza was dismissed from the queen unheard : and as she referred Mendoza to her council, so the king had referred him to Cardinal Granvillanus. Wade answered there was great difference in their cases, for himself had never offended the Catholic king, but Mendoza had grievously offended against the queen, and for a long time through his own insolency disdained to come, and had committed many things unworthy the office of an ambassador. Yet he could not be admitted, but returned unheard. The crimes that he would have objected to against Mendoza were taken out of the confession of Throckmorton." Bishop Carleton's *Thankfull remembrance of God's mercie*. Lond. 1627. 4to. p. 97.

Mr. Faunt, in a letter to Mr. Bacon dated 12 March 1583-4, gives it as his opinion that Mr. Waad would not return soon from Spain, it being doubted in England that "his audience would be deferred a good while, if no other ill usage and hard intreaty accompany the same. And to be plain with you, he carried bitter stuff, and such as may perhaps endanger him in sort or other." Birch's *Mem. of Q. Eliz.* I. 48.

* "Instructions given to our trustie and welbeloved servant *William Waad*, Esquier, sent to our good brother the Frenche kinge, to informe him of the cause of comittinge one of his ambassadores servantes, for practisinge wt one Stafford and Moodie to take away the life of her matie by the councelle of his said ambassador, and to pray the said K. to performe his promis for delivery of one Morgaine and Paggett to her ambassador there ; and also for discharge of her merchant's goods there arested." Dated the — of Januari, 1586. *Harl. MSS.* 36. f. 357. See also 168, f. 65.

† "Instructions purposed to be sent by William Waade, Esq. from her majestie towards Portugal, during the time of the Interregnum." *Sloane MSS.* 2442. p. 188. and *Harl. MS.* 168. f. 69.

On his return from Spain, Queen Elizabeth, who "at this time sought a faire opportunitie and meanes to set the Queen of Scots free," sent him to negotiate with her, "and was about to send Sir Walter Mildmay to bring that matter to a farther end. But some terrors and feares broke in between them, which disturbed that project; especially by a discovery of papers which Creighton, a Scots jesuit, sayling into Scotland, did teare then, when he was taken by Dutch pirates. Creighton tore the papers, and threw them into the sea; but they were by the force of the wind blowne backe again into the shippe, *not without a miracle*, as Creighton himselfe said. The papers being brought to Sir William Wade, with much labour and singular skill hee joyned them together againe; and found that they contained new practises of the Pope, the Spaniard," &c. *

The official situations held by Sir William, besides that of Clerk of the Council, were, Commissary-general of England, Inspector of the Irish forces, Privy Counsellor to James I. Muster-master-general, and Lieutenant of the Tower, "from which last post," says Granger, "(to his honour) he was removed, in 1613, by Robert Car, Earl of Somerset; Sir William being a man of too much integrity to be employed in the dark purposes then in agitation †." This character of integrity has not, however, been admitted on all sides. Sir Anthony Weldon, the recorder of

* Carleton's *Thankfull remembrance of God's mercy*, p. 85, where there is a small print of Sir W. Waad, sitting in a thoughtful position, and putting together the torn pieces of paper.

† *Biog. Hist. of England*, I. 402. He was sworn into the office in Aug. 1605, so that he continued in it about eight years.

court scandal, has used his accustomed freedom with the Lieutenant of the Tower. Speaking of Sir Walter Raleigh's trial, "All the evidence brought against him," says he, "was Cobham's accusation, which he only desired might appear *viva voce*, and he would yield without further defence. But that they knew full well Cobham would not, nor could not accuse him, having been tampered with by *Wade*, then Lieutenant of the Tower, and Salisbury's great creature. Wade desired it under his hand: that also he refused: at last Wade got a trick by his cunning, to surprize Cobham's weakness, to get him write his name to a blank, to which *Wade*, *no question*, wrote the accusation*." It must,

* *The Court and Character of King James*, Lond. 1650, 12°, p. 35. In the second edition of this book it is said that Cobham, being interrogated "whether he had not, under his hand, accused Sir Walter Raleigh at Winchester, upon that treason he was arraigned for? Cobham did protest, *never; nor could he: but*, said he, *that villain, Wade, did often solicit me, and not prevailing that way, got me, by a trick, to write my name upon a piece of white paper, which I, thinking nothing, did: so that, if any charge came under my hand, it was forged by that villain Wade, by writing something above my hand, without my consent or knowledge.*" p. 35. And see a confirmation in the *Observations on Mary and James*, 4to. 1656, p. 12. The author of *Aulicus Coquinariae* makes an absurd reply to this passage by writing, "How could Wade tamper with Cobham to write his name to a blank, when it appears that Cobham never signed at all to his examinations?" p. 90.

Cayley's *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, II. 48.

Sir William never appears to have been a particular favourite with James I. In some private correspondence with Secretary Winwood, his decreasing interest at court is more than once alluded to.

"Sir W. Waad doth wait seldom, and is almost in the predicament of other old servants, that are in a manner rather neglected than in the least measure countenanced. The council chamber, he tells me, yields little profit, and in time will be worse."

Letter from Sam. Calvert to Mr. Winwood, 28 Mar. 1605.

however, in fairness, be opposed to this, that Sir Thomas Overbury, in his account of Sir Walter's arraignment *, informs us, that the paper was written by Cobham, in consequence of a letter from his wife, implying that there was no way of saving his own life but by accusing Raleigh.

Let us now hear the author of *Truth brought to light, or a Historical Narration of the first fourteen years of King James*, for an account of the cause of Waad's dismissal from the Lieutenancy. The death of Sir Thomas Overbury being a necessary step in the iniquitous and well-known proceedings between Carr Viscount Rochester and the infamous Countess of Essex, "for this purpose alone it was thought that a quarrel was picked with Sir William Wade, who was now Lieutenant of the Tower, and had continued in it a great while; but there were other causes objected; as, first, that he was thought too severe against the Lady Arabella, and gave some other prisoners too much liberty; another was, that he, being now grown rich, began to grow careless, and neglected his office; but the very truth of the business was thought to be this: Sir Jarvis Yelwis being a Lincolnshire gentleman, having been brought up in the study of the laws at Lincoln's Inn, and ambitious of preferment, offered a sum of money for that honour and place; for howsoever Sir William Wade might be one way taxed for his too much desire of wealth, which thing might be tolerated in him, being pressed with

"Sir W. Waad is weary, and yet waits this month, because he hath attended little this year past." Letter from the same to the same.

Winwood's *Memorials*, II. 53. 57.

* Quarto, 1648, p. 24.

a great charge, yet he was wise, honest, and discreet in his place, and discharged it with much more sufficiency than he that succeeded him; but, according to the old saying of the poet,

*Quisquis habet nummos securo naviget aura,
Fortunamque suo temperet arbitrio.*

‘ Those men that store of money have,
With prosp’rous wind may sail,
And fortune plays unto their wish,
To speed they cannot fail.’

“ By this means he is got into the lieutenancy, and for this cause Sir William Wade is put out. Things ordered after this sort never proceed without envy: unless the persons that enjoy such places be very considerate, it is likely they will have a sudden fall: but what care men of power for such things? He, being established in his office, must (to re-collect the money paid) use some kind of extortion, and to bear out this, be observant to such as preferred him, that so by their countenance he might use the greater liberty: for this cause he made the Earl of Northampton and Rochester the whole end of all his actions, fearing more the displeasing of them than the king, and so a fit man for their purposes *.”

Sir William died ten years after this transaction, at his manor of Battailes-Waade in Essex, 25 Oct. 1623, æt. 77. The following verses form part of his epitaph:

“ You that have place and charge from Prince’s trust,
Which honours may make thankfull, not unjust,

* *Somers’ Tracts*, II. 283.

Drawe neare, and set your conscience and your care
 By this true watch of state; whose minutes were
 Religious thoughts; whose howers heaven's sacred food;
 Whose hand still pointed to the kingdom's good
 And soveraigne safety; whom Ambition's key
 Never wound up to guiltines, bribe, or fee.
 Zeale only, and a conscience cleare and even,
 Rays'd him on earth, and wound him up to heaven *."

Sir William has left behind him a few casual productions of his pen. They are,

"Mr. Waad's Remonstrative Remonstrances, when the alarms of the Spaniard approached." (1588.)

"A Paper of Mr. Waad, concerning the Defence of the Kingdom against Invasions." (Indorsed Nov. 18, 1596.) †

It is entered on the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, that on "20 Jan. 1719, Mr. Serjeant brought an account of some writing in a room at the Tower, done by Sir William Waad, the governor, in the time of King James I. giving an account in Latin of the Gunpowder Plot, the names of the royal family, great

* Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, II. 621. At the time of his decease Sir William held two parts of the manor of Manuden, alias Battles Hall, of the king; and likewise the third part also of the king, to whom it escheated, and both of the honor of Mandevill, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. James Waade, Esq. his son by his second wife, and then 19 years old, was his heir. (Inquis. 6 Car. 23 Apr.) And he was succeeded by his son William Waade, Esq. commonly called Capt. Waade, on account of his being Captain of the Trained Bands, who was murdered in a field near his house, July 1677.

† Both printed by the Rev. S. Ayscough in *Archaeologia*, XIII. 169, from Birch MSS. 4109, f. 343, and 4122, f. 79. There are some letters of Sir William's in the same collections, Nos. 4104, 4160; and extracts from some among the Hatfield papers, are given in Cayley's *Life of Raleigh*, II. 38. &c.

officers of the crown then, with their coats of arms, and the names of the conspirators *."

There is a very rare and well-executed print of "The liuely portraiture of the worthy knight Sir William Wadd, late Lieutenant of the Tower, &c." by Tho. Jenner, a print-seller at the Whitbeare in Cornwell," which closely resembles the portrait given in this volume.

I shall sum up these scattered memorials of the Waads, with the interesting character which David Lloyd has given of Sir William in his *Statesmen and Favourites*.

"A scholar himself, and a patron to such that were so; being never well but when employing the industrious, pensioning the hopeful, and preferring the deserving. To his directions we owe *Rider's Dictionary*, to his encouragement *Hooker's Politie*, to his charge *Gruter's Inscriptions*. As none more knowing, so none more civil. No man more grave in his life and manners; no man more pleasant in his carriage and complexion, yet no man more resolved in his business; for, being sent by Queen Elizabeth to Philip King of Spain, he would not be turned over to the Spanish Privy Council (whose greatest grandees are dwarfs in honour to his mistress) but would either have audience of the king himself, or return without it; though none knew better how to make his close and underhand addresses to such potent favourites as strike the stroke of the state; it often happening in a commonwealth (saith my author) that the master's mate steers the ship better than the master himself. A man of a constant toil and industry; busy and quick; equally an enemy to the idle and slow under-

* Min. Soc. Ant. penès Oct. Gilchrist, Esq.

takings, judging it a great weakness to stand staring in the face of business in that time which might serve to do it. In his own practice he never considered longer than till he could discern whether the thing proposed was fit or not; when that was seen, he immediately set to work. When he had finished one business, he could not endure to have his thoughts lie fallow, but was presently consulting what next to undertake.

“Two things this gentleman professed kept him up to that eminence: 1. Fame, that great incitement to excellency: 2. A Friend; whom he had not only to observe those grossnesses which enemies might take notice of, but to discover his prudential failings, indecorums, and even suspicious, and barely doubtful passages. ‘Friendship,’ saith my Lord Bacon, ‘easeth the heart, and cleareth the understanding, making clear day in both; partly by giving the purest counsel apart from our interest and prepossessions, and partly by allowing opportunity to discourse; and by that discourse to clear the mind, to recollect the thoughts, to see how they look in words; whereby men attain that highest wisdom which, Dionysius the Areopagite saith, is the daughter of *Reflection*’*.”

My exclusion from the archives of Westminster has prevented my learning the dates of the leases of Belsize to the Waads. It appears, however, from another source, that Lady Anne Wade, widow of Sir William, was possessed of the manor, by lease from the Dean and Chapter, for the term of twenty-one

* *The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation.* London, 1665, 8vo.

years ending at Michaelmas 1655, under the yearly rent of £.19. 2s. 10d. In May 1642, she surrendered this lease, and took a new one for twenty-one years; upon which, besides a large fine paid, there was reserved a further yearly rent of ten loads of hay, and five quarters of oats*. In 1642, the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster were turned out of their benefices, and declared delinquents by the Long Parliament; and, in Nov. 1645, a committee, consisting of the Earl of Northumberland, with ten other lords and twenty-two commoners, was appointed "for the better ordering, directing, and disposing" of their revenues†. By an ordinance of Parliament, dated 26th Oct. 1649, intituled, "An Act for the continuance and maintenance of the School and Alms-houses of Westminster‡," the rent of the old surrendered lease,

* *Journals of Commons*, VII. 59.

There were some legal transactions about this time, between the tenants of the manor of Belsize and Serjeant Wilde, which I cannot at all comprehend.

They are thus alluded to on the *Journals of the Commons*, III. 142.

"Die Sabbati, 24^o Junii, 1643.

"Ordered, that the case concerning Serjeant Wilde and the tenants and occupiers of the manor of Belsis in Hampstead in co. Midd. and such others as he desires relief against in that behalf, be referred to the consideration of the committee for obstructions in the courts of justice; to take such order therein as they shall think fit; and that the said tenants be required and enjoined to pay their rents to no other than to the said serjeant Wilde, until that committee take further order concerning the same, to whom they shall be paid."

If we may credit the character given of Wylde by the loyal party, he was indeed "the tool that knaves do work with." See more of him in the Biographical Anecdotes, *postea*.

† Scobell's *Collect. of Ordinances*, part ii. p. 40.

‡ King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus. No. 3. (Folio Acts.)

with the additional rent of the new one, were settled, among other annual revenues, upon the school.

About this time, Lady Anne Wade passed away her whole interest in the manor to John Holgate, Esq. who, upon some plea which I cannot comprehend, in April 1652, obtained an act for discharging the manor of the new rent of hay and oats *.

In 1660 the Belsize estate was renewed to Daniel O'Neale, Esq. of the Bedchamber to Charles II. who

* The report of the Committee for removing of obstructions from the sale of Dean and Chapter's lands, says, that John Holgate, Esq. *purchased of the Contractors of the inheritance*; and that the *new lease was voided* by the Act of 26 Sept. 1649 (for maintaining the school). Who are meant by the Contractors I cannot guess, and, after an attentive perusal of the Act, I cannot find any clause under which the most distant pretence could be made of the lease being voided. The report goes on to say, that "upon the petition of the said John Holgate, the Committee granted a reprize for the said new rent, but that reprize was denied by the Contractors in regard the said new rent was settled by the parliament upon the said school upon a mistake. And the said John Holgate was forced to pay in his whole purchase money, before he could have his assurance.

"*Resolved*, That it be reported to the Parliament as the opinion of this Committee, that the said new rent of hay and oats, with the arrearages thereof since the passing of the said Act, which voided the new lease, be discharged: which they humbly submit to the judgment of the Parliament.

"*Resolved* by the Parliament, That an Act be brought in for avoiding the new rent of hay and oats; with the arrearages thereof since the passing the Act which avoided the new lease: And Mr. Say is to bring in an Act accordingly."

Journ. of Commons, VII. 59.

7 April, 1652.

"An Act for discharging the manor of Belzeez of several rents issuing out of the said manor, was this day read the 1st and 2d time. And the question being put, That this Act be ingrossed; it passed in the negative. And the said Act, being put to the question, passed."

married Catharine, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Wotton, and relict of John Kirkhoven, Lord of Hemfleet in Holland. This lady dying April 9, 1667, without issue by Mr. O'Neale, the estate was again renewed in that year to her son Charles Henry Kirkhoven, who, on account of his mother's descent, was created a Baron of the realm by the title of Lord Wotton of Wotton in Kent, 31 Aug. 2 Car. II. (1650), and naturalized by Priv. Act 12 Car. II. c. 12. This Charles Lord Wotton made Belsize his principal seat, and was certainly living there from 1673 to 1681, if not longer*. He was afterwards created Earl of Bellamont in Ireland, and dying without issue, Jan. 1683, was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury, the 11th of that month†. In this year the

* See the list of nobility and gentry of Middlesex in Blome's *Britannia*, 1673, folio. "Belsyse, though now in ruins, was formerly a fine seat of Lord Wotton, and afterwards of the late Earl of Chesterfield, where was a chapel and a deer park." *MS. Description of Middlesex*, penès Mr. Britton.

"London, Octob. 18. Last night eleven or twelve highway-robbers came on horseback to the house of the Lord Wotton at Hampstead, and attempted to enter therein; breaking down part of the wall and the gate: but there being four or five within the house, they very courageously fired several musquets and a blunderbuss upon the thieves, which gave an alarm to one of the lord's tenants, a farmer, that dwelt not far off; who thereupon went immediately into the town, and raised the inhabitants, who going toward the house, which was about half a mile off, it is thought the robbers hearing thereof, and withal finding the business difficult, they all made their escape. It is judged they had notice of my Lord's absence from his house, and likewise of a great booty which was therein, which put them upon this desperate attempt."

The true Protestant Mercury, Oct. 15—19, 1681.

† Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, I. 140.

manor of Belsize was renewed to his half-brother, Philip, second Earl of Chesterfield (son of Henry Lord Stanhope by the above-named Catharine daughter of Thomas Lord Wotton) *, who died Jan. 28, 1713. On March 10, 1733, his grandson Philip, the fourth Earl, obtained a renewal for three lives of the manor and demesne lands of Belsize, by the following description :

“ All that the scite of the manor and capital messuage of Belsize, situate within the parish of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, together with all and singular the houses, edifices, buildings, tenements, tye houses, lands, meadows, pastures, feedings, hedgerows, woods, underwoods, with sufficient timber thereto, to be taken from time to time, at the discretion and appointment of the said Dean and Chapter, their successors, or sufficient officers, for the reparation and maintenance of all the aforesaid houses, and all ponds, orchards, and gardens, with all and singular their profits, commodities, and advantages whatsoever belonging or appertaining.”

The same Earl obtained a renewal of the grant Dec. 4, 1751; and on June 4, 1772, he made his will, whereby he devised this estate to trustees, in trust for the present Earl, and afterwards in trust for the family, as therein mentioned. On March 17, 1774, and afterwards on June 21, 1786, the trustees obtained renewals of the grant upon the trusts of the will of the late Earl. In 1807 Philip Stanhope, the present Earl of Chesterfield, obtained an Act of Parliament for selling the estate with several others; and in the same year it was jointly purchased by Germain Lavie, James Abel, Thomas Roberts, and Thomas Forsyth,

* The dates of these three last renewals are from the information of G. G. Vincent, Esq. Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to Mr. Lysons. *Env. of London.*

of Hampstead, Esquires; who, in the following year, divided the estate (containing about 234 acres) into several allotments: some of these allotments were retained, and others were sold; at the same time new grants were obtained from the Dean and Chapter, conformably to the allotments and sales made*.

On this partition, the manor and mansion of Belsize devolved to James Abel, Esq. the present proprietor. I am not aware that any positive manerial rights are at present attached to the property.

Since the death of Lord Wotton, in 1683, the mansion house of Belsize has been uniformly in the occupation of under-tenants. In the year 1718 it was occupied by a very singular person of the name of Povey, who made himself considerably notorious by the publication of several pamphlets exposing the sinister practices of government agents, and other powerful associations †.

* From information obligingly communicated by Germain Lavie, Esq.

† Mr. Povey was a coal-merchant; but not having been trained to the business, was subjected to the persecution of the trade; who, if we may rely on his representations, pursued their enmity to extremities not very compatible with their honesty or reputation. To retrieve his own character from the obloquy which they had thrown upon it, and to expose the snares laid for him by his adversaries, he published,

“A discovery of indirect practices in the Coal Trade, or a detection of the pernicious maxims and unfair dealings of a certain combination of men, who affirm ‘It is a cheat to be just, and just to be a cheat.’ To which are added some proposals for the improvement of trade and navigation in general, and of the Colliery trade in particular. By Charles Povey.” Lond. 1700, 4to. pp. 45.

I have seen one of the hand-bills he put forth in an early stage of his business, stating that by means of a certain new engine which

In one of his tracts, intituled, "English Inquisition: or money raised by the new secret extent law, without Act of Parliament," &c. Lond. 1718, 8vo, he presents us with a bill of grievances, in which, in the strongest terms, he complains of and exposes a series of unjust extortions and persecutions practised upon his person, property, and estate, by Commissioners of Excise, and others. "The fifth persecution" is thus related:

"To keep the Romish host from being offered at the altar of the Established Church, I sacrificed a thousand pounds, as believing that church to be the

he had lately invented, coals were delivered at his wharf, near Execution dock in Wapping, at the rate of 100 chaldron a day, without the use of lighters, or porters backing them, for 20s. charge, which could not be done elsewhere for less than 10l.; and that, as the business was apparently too great to be carried on with success by any one single person, several gentlemen had thought fit to join with him as a Company, and had actually advanced 2 or 3000l. to the concern, &c.

A tract he published in the following year had this title:

"The Unhappiness of England, as to it's trade by sea and land, truly stated; also a lively representation of the miseries of the poor; the pernicious consequence of wearing swords, and the ill presidents acted at the two theatres; with effectual means to redress these growing evils; and several other remarkable particulars. To which is added, An Essay of the happiness of man in observing the rules of morality." Lond. 1701, 8vo, pp. 142.

From his own account Povey must have been a most voluminous writer; but I have met with very few of his tracts. "The large 4to. and 8vo. vols. (says he) with other small treatises and pieces I have writ, exceed 600 in number. Great part of those discourses extant are to prove the reign of King William III. and this government to be founded upon the excellent maxims of maintaining inviolably the freedom and privileges of the people." *English Inquisition*, p. 8.

best constituted in the whole world, for the excellency of her articles, and the exactness of her discipline. Duke d'Aumont, the French ambassador, when he came into England, sent the Marquis de St. André to my house at Hampstead, to take that seat during the time his Grace was to reside in the kingdom. It was agreed that £.1000 should be paid as rent, and the Duke to be at the charge of putting the apartments and gardens into order. Though the offer made was so considerable, and a prospect of receiving further advantages, yet I kept to my fixed principles, and told the marquis, that as to my house and park, they were at the duke's service, but the chapel newly erected upon the premises could not be set apart for any other worship than that of the national church. The marquis said, it was the chapel that gave the duke the invitation, and advised me to consider better of the matter, and to come to the duke the next day with another sort of resolution.

"To prevent giving offence, I did not go; but gave in my excuse in writing, expressed in the softest terms. Upon this the duke sent the Marquis de St. André again, with several other gentlemen, to put the question as before, and the first answer was returned; which gave such disgust, that a message came from the Privy Council, with a reprimand in these words: 'That I should be taken notice of, and looked upon as an enemy to the Queen and government.' This was my reward for maintaining truth; and no returns have been made to me under this administration for this service, done in a time when the nation was in danger of being brought to have mass-houses set up in our universities, and within the walls of this great city.

“His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, soon after he came over into England, was made acquainted with several of these particulars, in a letter delivered to him, in which I offered my house and chapel to his royal highness, for a place of recess or constant residence. But I was never so far honoured as to receive a gracious answer, though I waited in expectation of it, and for that end kept the mansion-house and park unlet for a considerable time.”

In the year 1720, Belsize house was opened as a place of public entertainment, and continued so between twenty and thirty years. On this subject see more under the head *Amusements*, postea.

Belsize house and park have since that time been occupied by occasional residents; the last of whom was the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, prime minister of England. It is now in the occupation of William Everett, Esq.

THE PRIORY OF KILBURN.

“The once-famed Abbey of Kilburn,” as it has been pompously called, will receive no accession of dignity by being divested of the obscurity that has hitherto clothed its annals, for it will be found to dwindle into a nunnery, or cell, subordinate to the church of Westminster, and which, in no period of its existence, possessed any very peculiar features. Exclusive of the account of its foundation, and of the contest for jurisdiction between the bishop of London and abbat of Westminster, its history will exhibit little more than the accumulation of its estates, and the legal transactions which they involved.

A recluse called Godwyn had retired to this spot, for the sake of seclusion*; and had there built a hermitage, surrounded with wood, and closely adjoining the little rivulet of Keele-Bourne. This lonely residence is, perhaps, aptly described in the beautiful imagery of Spenser:

“A litle lowly hermitage it was,
Downe in a dale, hard by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people, that did pass,
In traveill to and froe; a little wyde
There was an holy chappell edifyde,
Wherein the Hermite dewly wont to say
His holy things, each morne and eventyde:
Thereby a christall streame did gently play,
Which, from a sacred fountaine, welled forth alway†.”

But Godwyn, having, as it is to be presumed, grown weary of his solitude, granted his hermitage of Cuneburna, with the adjoining lands‡, to the conventual church of St. Peter, Westminster, “as an alms for the redemption of the souls of the whole convent of brethren,” under the same conditions and privileges with which King Ethelrede had granted Hamstede (which Kilburn had previously appertained to) to the said church.

This transaction took place in the latter part of the reign of Henry I. as appears from the Charter of

* Concerning Hermits, see Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, II. 55.

† *Faerie Queene*, Book 1. Canto 1. Stanza xxxiv.

‡ Qu. How did he become possessed of them? Was occupancy a sufficient title at this period? or do not the words “ad cujus ville [Hamstede] possessionem ille prenotatus locus, antequam hec fierint pertinebat,” rather imply that he must have had a grant from the convent of Westminster, as proprietors of Hampstead.

Foundation *, which adds, that the abbat Herbert, together with prior Osbert de Clare, and the whole convent of Westminster (Gilbert Universalis, bishop of London †, consenting) gave this hermitage and lands to three virgins, by name Emma, Gunilda, and Cristina, and to all who should thereafter take up their abode in that place, for the purpose of leading a holy life, *i. e.* a life restricted by the rules of monastical sanctity.

By the regulations now ordained for the well-being of this infant monastery, it was appointed, that Godwyn, the hermit, should be master or warden of the place, and guardian of the maidens, as long as he should live. That after his death, the nuns should, with the advice of the abbat of Westminster, elect some senior person, capable of presiding over their church; that the abbat should not advance any one to that situation without their will and consent; that their chaplain should not interfere with matters relative to their temporal possessions, nor with the affairs of the church, except at their desire; and, lastly, that all the possessions which it should please God to bestow upon them, they should enjoy “as freely as St. Peter does his ‡.”

* Prima fundatio monialium de Kylborne per abbatem Westmonasterii Herebertum. Dugdale's *Monast. Anglic.* I. 361, and in MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 325, b. MS. Harl. 1604, p. 2.

† Gilb. Universalis was made Bishop of London *an.* 1128, and died *an.* 1134; so that the foundation of Kilburn Priory must have taken place somewhere between these two dates. The other persons mentioned do not assist in getting nearer the exact year, for Herbert was abbat from 1121 till 1140, and Osbert de Clare prior from — till 1170.

‡ This last clause I imagine to be inserted for the purpose of distinguishing this conventual cell from those whose possessions

It is to be remarked, that no mention is made of any particular monastic rule which these maidens were to follow, nor does it appear from the foundation deed that they were to vow celibacy. This is, however, implied from the appellation *cella canonissarum monialium*, which is given to the new foundation by the biographer of the Westminster abbats*, who adds, that the damsels were three maids of honour to Matilda, the queen of Henry the First†.

were held *in common* with their superior abbeys, on which they were consequently more immediately dependent. "As freely as St. Peter does his," signifies, as freely and independently as the church of St. Peter at Westminster possessed its estates and revenues.

* "HERBERTUS, abbas.

"Iste fundavit cellam canonissarum monialium de ~~Kylborne~~ *Kylborne* ubi prius quidam nomine Godwynus heremiticam multo tempore ducebat vitam. Et hoc actum est ut Deo sacrate virgines pro anima regis Edwardi et pro statu abbatis et conuentus Westmonasterij in perpetuum exorarent. Statuit etiam certas terras, annonas & corridia quedam cum redditibus de monasterio eisdem pro perpetuo assignari in quo loco sub honore Sancti Johannis Baptiste consecrato statuit tres virgines Deo sacratas domicellas videlicet camere Matildis bone regine consortis regis Henrici Primi."

Compilacio brevis de abbatibus, prepositis vel prioribus ecclesie Westmonasterii. (i. e. Fleta.)

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. VIII. f. 40.

† "What was the reason Herbert had for erecting and endowing the hermitage into this nunnery I cannot say, otherwise than that it seems to be with an intent to find a provision for three discarded maids of honour for whom he had" (Cætera desunt.)

MS Survey of Middlesex, penes J. Britton, Esq. F. S. A.

Queen Maud was herself a Benedictine nun, and a votary of the first order: Herbert's act might, therefore, have some reference to her favour. It is related of this princess, that she went every day in Lent time to Westminster abbey, bare-footed and bare-legged, wearing a garment of hair. She would wash and kiss the feet of the poorest people; for which she was thus reprimanded by a courtier:

After a devout aspiration, "that God, the Redeemer of mankind, may grant them perseverance till their souls find admittance among the saints in glory, and that this place may always remain under the guidance of the brethren, and be injured by no rash power, or evil governance," the charter of abbat Herbert proceeds to state, that he had given as an endowment xxxs. of that alms-gift which "Sweno, pater Robti de Estsexa," gave to God and St. Peter (the other moiety being appointed for distribution among the poor at the ceremony of the *mandatum*, or washing of the feet) and that Ailmer the priest had given a portion of land in Southwercke, which yielded ijs. yearly; these, and other benefactions, being given for the repose of the souls of all the abbats and brethren of the church of Westminster; for redeeming the souls of their benefactors from torments; and for the welfare of all the brethren of Feschamp, that the Almighty might deliver them from plague and destruction*.

By another charter† of the same abbat, we are informed that the nunnery, or church, as it is here

Madame, for Goddes love is this well idoo
 To handle sich unclene lymmes, and to kisse so,
 Foule wolde the kynge thynk if that hit he wiste,
 And ryght wel avyle hym er he your mouth kiste.
 Sur, sur, qd the quene, be stille, why sayste thow so,
 Owr lord hymself ensample gaf so for to do.

Rob. of Glouc. Chron. Weever's Fun. Monum. 1631. p. 454.

* The meaning of this is, I presume, that the donations were given, to the intent that the donees should offer up perpetual prayers for the souls of such and such persons, named in the grant.

† In *Mon. Angl.* I. 361. MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 327. MS. Harl. 1604, f. 3. Dugdale has omitted one of the witnesses, *Ric'us P'positus*, and the word *et* before *in loco qui Gara appellatur*.

called, had been dedicated to St. John Baptist, and that Herbert thought fit to extend their endowment with a certain estate, *ad sartandum, in tenetura man'ii nri q^d dicitur knightbrug**, & *in loco qui Gara appellatur*, for the souls of King Edward the Confessor, founder of the church of Westminster, and of all the brethren and benefactors. And if any should presume to infringe this grant, "let the sword of perpetual anathema be raised against him."

But the nuns being still not sufficiently provided for, Herbert's successor, Gervase, gave them two corrodiess, in addition to one which, it appears from his charter, they had before†. The first corrody, was that which Ailmer the hermit had held (who, I suppose, was now dead), consisting of bread and beer, wine and mead, and a pittance (or small allowance of meat). The second was that of abbat Gilbert, who died in 1114, and seems to have consisted of *coquina*‡, and one *clareto*§.

We hear nothing more of Kilburn in the time of this abbat, except a reiteration of the former grant of land at Knightsbridge||; but his successor, Lawrence, granted a new charter, confirming to the handmaids of

* The manor of Knightsbridge still belongs to the church of Westminster. Lysons's *Environs*, II. 181. Qu. Whether the place intended was not *the Gore*, or *Kensington Gore*, as it is now called?

† See Appendix, No. VII.

‡ A dish from the kitchen; kitchen-fare.

§ On the word *clareto*, see Du Cangii Glossarium; but I am very doubtful what it's meaning is here.

|| Carta Gervas' Abb' & conv' Westm' de terra de Gara in Knygthbrigg monialibus de Kylborne concessis. MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 327. It is precisely in the same words as Herbert's grant of the same land, except a trifling addition in one part.

Christ there, whatever had been reasonably conceded by his predecessors, abbats Herebert and Gervase *.

Walter, abbat of Westminster, dying 27 Sept. 2 Ric. I. (A. D. 1191) assigned the manor of Paddington, co. Middlesex, to the almoner of the abbey, for the purpose of providing hospitality at the celebration of his anniversary on the festival of St. Cosmas and St. Damian. It is appointed that on this day he shall also make allowance to the nuns of Kilbourne, both bread and wine, as well as the provisions from the kitchen, supplied on other days by the cellarer and the cook; and that the nuns shall not lose their ordinary allowance on account of the extraordinary †. It appears, however, that a retrenchment being afterwards made of the anniversary, this dole was done away.

From a very early period, mutual jealousies and discord had subsisted between the bishops of London and the abbats of Westminster, who, though within the diocese, and immediately under the eye of those prelates, were, by several ancient charters, expressly exempted from their episcopal jurisdiction ‡. Con-

* See Appendix, No. VIII.

† “ Monialibus vero de Kilbourne tam de pane et vino quam de coquina, prout aliis diebus de celerario et coquinario percipere solent, plenarie satisfaciet. Quæ quidem moniales propter hoc solita fercula de coquinario percipienda illo die nullatenus amittent.” Anniversary of abbat Walter, MS. in Archiv. Westm. communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Wm. Vincent, D. D. F. S. A. Dean of Westminster, and printed in *Archæologia*, XV. 264.

‡ See “ Secunda Carta S'c'i Regis Edwardi contra ep'os London' & clericos suos.” Mxlv. In the Chartulary of Westminster, MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 30. Also, “ Carta Will'mi” on the same subject, f. 49. “ Bulla Clemen' papæ contra usurpaciones Lond'

sidering the extensive circle of influence which the church of Westminster in process of time obtained, this was a far greater derogation to the interests of the diocesan than it would appear on a casual view; it was a thorn in his side which he would gladly have plucked forth. A spirit of rivalry and contention was thus excited, too common between the regular and secular ecclesiastics of that age, but which, perhaps, by dividing their forces and setting them at variance, largely contributed to check the preponderating influence of the clergy in the state.

It was probably in contemplation of some disagreement of this nature, that on the first foundation of Kilburn priory the abbat had obtained express *assent* from the then bishop of London *. Shortly after, notwithstanding, the bishop himself tells us that a controversy had arisen between him and the abbat and convent of Westminster, *concerning the jurisdiction of the cell of Kilburn* †; the monks, however, had the upper hand; for he adds, that, considering the cell did from its first foundation of right belong to their church, he therefore granted, and by his charter confirmed, to them and their successors, the jurisdiction and subjection of the said cell, *in spiritualibus*;

Episcopi," f. 189, b. "Joh'es papa xiiij, scribens regi Edgardo excludit monast'um b'ti Petri Westm' ab omni jurisdict'one London' Ep'i." f. 194. Concerning the contest between bishop Eustace and abbat Richard de Barking, see Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, Vol. I. p. 349, edit. 1641. ex Matth. Paris & Florilego.

* "Domino Gilberto Universali Lundoniæ sanctæ ecclesiæ presule annuente." Prima fundatio, &c. *Mon. Angl.* I. 361.

† De jurisdictione in cella monialium de Kylebourne, per episcopum London' abbati Westm' concessa. In *Mon. Angl.* I. 362. MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 239. Tit. A. VIII. f. 80, b.

so that it should be ever after wholly exempt from the interference of the diocesan, and be under the sole disposition of the convent which was its founder. This testimony he corroborated with his own seal, and, for better security, caused the seal of his chapter, by their consent, to be added *.

One would have thought that a document so conclusive, in the hands of the abbat, would have effectually precluded the occurrence of any future dispute for the poor privilege of being admitted, in episcopal character, among the nuns of Kilburn; but "the lust and avarice of power" attracted the attention of a subsequent bishop once more to these holy maidens, about a century after the date of the last-mentioned proceeding. That the monks had suspicions of some intended attack on their privileges in this quarter, is strongly indicated by their being at the charge of obtaining a bull from Pope Honorius III. (dated in the ninth year of his pontificate, *i. e.* A. D. 1225) confirming to them their right and jurisdiction in the cell of Kilburn †; but Roger Niger, the then bishop of London, was not to be so prevented from investigating, and even contesting, their claim. That the secular clergy were now more powerful than the regulars, I am not prepared to assert, but we shall observe that the abbat is the loser by this second disagreement.

The interlocutory proceedings which took place upon appeals between the bishop and chapter of London on the one hand, and the abbat and convent of Westminster, may be gleaned from a document printed in

* De jurisdictione in cella monialium de Kylebourne, per episcopum London' abbati Westm' concessa. In *Monast. Angl.* I. 362.

† See Appendix, No. IX.

the Appendix. (No. X.) In the course of these litigations the Bishop died; and the matter remaining in suspense, the convent petitioned the Pope to appoint a final appeal, who refers the matter in dispute to the bishop of Rochester, the prior of Dunstaple, and the rector of Maidstone. In the course of three years after this appointment of judges, the matter was, with the assistance of skilful council, brought to this determination :

“ That the Bishop of London, for the time being, shall have free access to the cell of Kilburn whensoever, and as often as he will; and there, with procession, and with the ringing of bells, he shall be admitted by the prioress and nuns, with all solemnity and reverence; that he shall enter their chapter-house, together with his attendants, to preach the word of God, to hear secret confessions, and to enjoin penances to the nuns who shall be willing to confess; although for so doing he shall not ever be entitled to demand any procuration. It is also conceded, that the secular priest or guardian who is set over the house by the abbat shall, upon his appointment, be presented to the bishop, and pay canonical obedience unto him, who is thereupon to admit him without obstruction, unless any canonical disability prevent; but that he may be removed by the abbat alone, whenever it shall seem expedient, and any other fit person presented in the same form. That the prioress of the house, though appointed by the abbat and his successors, shall be under obedience to the bishop in all matters provided for in the present composition, saving in all things the canonical reverence and subjection which she owed of old to the abbat. That, however, the entire ordering or regulation of the house, concerning matters and persons within its precinct, with the correction of excesses and reformation of its abuses, and institution or destitution of the prioress and nuns, shall belong to the

abbat and his successors for ever; provided, that in case any matters requiring correction among the nuns, or other regular or secular persons abiding there, should be neglected by him for the space of a month after warning having been given to him (or in his absence to the prior) by the bishop, then upon clear evidence of such neglect of reformation, it should be lawful for the bishop himself to proceed towards correcting and reforming them, in such manner as to him (before God) should seem expedient. Yet this must be done in such a way as that nothing may be attempted against the person of the prioress contrary to the present award. It is further ordained that no monk but the abbat (or, in vacancy, or absence, or illness, the prior) shall go near the said nuns, to hear their confessions and enjoin penance. That the before-named bishop shall, when requested by the abbat, perform the office of blessing or consecrating the nuns*, but that no other bishop shall

* The following was the ceremonial of *the consecration of a nun*, which was to be made on solemn days, namely, either on the Epiphany, or on the festivals of St. Mary or of the Apostles, or on Sundays. "The virgin to be consecrated, after the beginning of the Mass and Collect, before the Epistle was read, came before the altar robed in white, carrying the religious habit in her right hand, and an extinguished taper in her left, which habit she laid before the altar at the bishop's feet, and held the taper in her hand. The bishop then consecrated the habit, and gave it her (the veil excepted), saying, "Take, girl, the robe which you shall wear in innocence;" upon which she went to the revestry, put it on, and returned with a lighted taper in her hand, singing, "I love Christ, into whose bed I have entered." Then, after epistle, gospel, and creed, the bishop said, "Come, come, come, daughters, I will teach you the fear of the Lord;" upon which the nun came before the altar, singing, "And now we follow with our whole hearts." When this was finished, the bishop prostrated himself upon the carpet before the altar, and the nun behind him; and in the mean while the Litany was sung by two clerks, the choir making the responses; but the bishop and ministers of the altar sung in the mean time the

be in future introduced or admitted there, to perform any episcopal ceremony. Finally, that neither the bishop, nor his chapter, should, by reason of this composition, challenge any jurisdiction or subjection over the abbat and monks of Westminster, nor in any thing derogate from the rights of the aforesaid nuns or their cell."

*Acta in capella apud Fulham anno gratiæ MCCxxxj.**

seven psalms. After the Litany, the bishop rose and began the *Veni Creator*; after which the nun rose and came before the altar, when the bishop put the veil upon her head, as she stooped. After which she began *Induit me Dominus*, or some suitable antiphonary from the history of Agnes or Agatha. This was followed by a curse from the bishop against all who presumed to disturb her holy purpose. The nun then made her profession, if she had time, put the signature of the cross to the end of it, and laid it upon the altar, from whence the abbess took it, to be laid by. Then the nun stood before the altar, and said this verse three times, "Receive me, O Lord!" which was each time repeated by all, and concluded with the Doxology, Kyrie Eleeson, and Lord's Prayer. In the mean time the nun lay before the altar, and certain psalms were sung; after which she gave the taper to some one to hold, and offered bread and wine to the bishop; which over, she again took the taper, and stood inclined till she had communicated, and the mass and episcopal benediction were concluded. After the mass, she offered the taper upon the altar, and descended in peace."

Translated from an ancient ritual in the Cotton Library, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, in *British Monachism*, Vol. II. p. 84, where see "The order how a nun was to make profession, if she had been blessed before without profession;" and "how a nun, not a virgin or other, was to make her profession."

* Dugd. *Mon. Angl.* MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 239. Tit. A. VIII. f. 80, b. The original, omitting the *Omnibus*, &c. begins, "Ita convenit inter dominum Rogerum London' Episcopum & capitulum suum ex una parte & dominum Ric' Abbatem Westmonasterij & conventum suum ex altera, videlicet, quod dominus," &c. as in Dugdale. This instrument, in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, has the letters CYROGRAPHUM cut through.

It will readily be seen from the above document, that the nunnery had now received a more regular form than on its first foundation. The professed are under the governance of a prioress, who, I suppose, was intended by "the senior person capable of presiding over their church," mentioned in the foundation deed, and whom they were to elect after the death of Godwyn; the nuns are to be regularly consecrated by the bishop; they have a chaplain (episcopally admitted, as if to a benefice with cure of souls), a chapter-house, bells, &c. But no mention is yet made of a rule.

John, son and heir of Roger de Somerie, appears to have given the manor of Midleton (Milton Borough, co. Surrey) to the priory of Kilburn; which was possessed of it 9 Ed. II.*, and on his decease, 21 Dec. 15 Ed. II. (1321), it was found by the inquest, that the prioress held of him at that time the manor of Midleton, by the service of half a knight's fee, and suit of his court at Bradfield, co. Berks, every three weeks †.

By Pat. 27 Ed. III. p. 3. m. 2, the prioress and convent of Kilburn were acquitted of all tenths, fifteenths, and other taxations and tallages whatsoever, ecclesiastical or temporal, for all lands and tenements which they then possessed, and all goods and chattels

in a straight line. Endorsed in an antient hand, "*Keleburn. Compositio inter dominium Rogerum Episcopum London' & Capitulum ejusdem loci, & abbatem & conventum Westm' super cella de Kylburne de jurisdictione ejusdem Episcopi in eadem cella.*" A small oval seal. Madox's MSS. Mus. Brit. lxxx. f. 218.

* Harl. MS. 6281.

† Esch. 16 Ed. II. No. 72. This manor is called Midleton, probably from its situation in the middle way between the manors of Dorking and Westcote. Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, I. 569.

which then or thereafter might belong to them *. An inspeximus of this grant occurs on the Patent Roll of 27 Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 28.

In the 39 Ed. III. (A. D. 1366) Roger de Aperdele had licence to grant to the prioress and convent, a messuage, and xxx acres of land, viij acres of meadow, and CCCs. ivd. rent in Leddrede [Letherhead, co. Surrey]; the messuage and xij acres of land, and the viij acres of meadow, being held of William de Aperdele, by the rent of vjd. the other xvij held of John de Argentyn, Chevalier, by the rent of xijd. ob. of his manor of Paschevesham [Packenham †]. This estate afterwards obtained the name of the manor of Minchin, and was in some few instances confounded with the manor of Paschevesham, and stiled Paschevesham alias Minchin; but this last name is wholly improper, Minchin being merely a farm in Letherhead. This is one of many instances in which a farm has been dignified with the name of a manor, merely because it had belonged to a religious house ‡.

“It appears by some letters still remaining [in the archives of the church of Westminster] that about this time [1375] Simon Langham, the abbat, was much set upon founding some chantries at Westminster and at Kilborn; for endowing which he gave 1000 marks, to purchase an estate of forty marks yearly §.” I can find no notice of this in the Westminster Chartularies (Cotton. MSS.)

* See Appendix, No. XI.

† Esch. 39 Ed. III. No. 34, 2d numbers. Pat. 39 Ed. III. p. 1. m. 8.

‡ Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, II. 667.

§ Widmore's *Hist. of Westminster*, 1751, 4to. p. 99.

In the 50th year of King Edw. III. Thomas de Wolton, clerk *, and William Topcliffe, obtained licence to grant and assign to the prioress and convent of Kilburn, and their successors, for ever, one acre of land, with its appurtenances, in the parish of Codam †, co. Kent, together with the advowson of the church of the same parish, said to be held of the king *in capite* : and by writ of privy seal, dated at Haveryng, Dec. 1, *eod. an.* the prioress and convent are empowered to receive the same, and to appropriate the said church to their own proper use, for the purpose of finding a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily, in the church of the house of the said prioress and convent, for the welfare of the above King Edward as long as he should live, and afterwards for the health of his soul, and for the souls of Simon, formerly Cardinal of Canterbury, and all the faithful who have departed this life : *non obstante* the statute of mortmain, &c. saving to the king and his heirs the due and accustomed services from the said land and advowson ‡.

The proceedings upon this appropriation were as follows : having procured the regal licence as above, the prioress and sisterhood make a petition to Thomas [Trilleck] Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese Codam was situated, setting forth, that their monastery

* Thomas de Wolton, probably father of the above, died possessed of the advowson of this church in the 46th year of Edw. III. (A. D. 1371) as appears by the Inquis. p. mort. Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, I. 125.

† Now spelt Cudham.

‡ Pat. 50 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 8. Printed in Thorpe's *Regist. Roffens*. I have not found any Inquis. ad quod damnum on the appropriation of this church.

was at this time much decayed in it's rents and profits, through the infecundity of past years ; and that being situated near a much-frequented highway, and therefore inevitably exposed to the burthen of affording hospitality to a large concourse of people, both rich and poor, continually passing and repassing along the said road * ; this, together with the necessary expences of building and repairing the house, had, without any blame chargeable on themselves, so oppressed them with debts, that their resources were greatly inadequate to the maintaining the nuns serving God there (whose numbers they wished to increase) in a becoming manner : in fine, that they were reduced to such a state of poverty and want, as it was impossible for them to extricate themselves from, without some special support beyond their own resources : they therefore intimate that they are the rightful patrons of the parish church of Codam, and that it does not exceed the yearly value of twenty marks sterling ; making humble suit to the bishop that he would, with paternal affection, commiserate their distress, and vouchsafe to appropriate and unite this church to their own proper use.

Upon this the bishop, in order to further information on the premises, calls in certain creditable men having full knowledge of the matters alleged, from whose examination upon oath, the statement of the nuns is wholly corroborated ; and still further impressed by

* It must be recollected, that the monasteries were at this time the only inns ; and so extensive was their hospitality, that in one instance, *viz.* on the dissolution of the priory of St. Mary Spittle, in the suburbs of London, the visitors found no less than *one hundred and eighty beds* for the reception of sick persons and travellers.

“ the wretched spectacle of their distress, which (says the bishop) we had presented to our eyes,” he therefore summons the archdeacon of Rochester, the rector and *vicar* * of Codam, and all other persons specially concerned, to shew cause why (the premises considered) the said church should not be appropriated to the religious of Kilburn. But they not appearing, are pronounced contumacious, and the necessary consent of all persons interested being obtained, the bishop proceeds (by his instrument, dated June 20, 1377, reciting the above matters) to appropriate the church of Codam to the prioress and convent of Kilburn, *of the order of St. Augustin*, after the resignation or death of Sir Ralph, then rector of the same; saving a competent portion to the vicar previously instituted in it, and also saving to the bishop and his successors, and to the church and archdeacon of Rochester, all due and accustomed rights, &c.; and also to the prior and chapter of Rochester their antient portion of tithes of certain lands within the bounds of the said church. And forasmuch as the bishop’s predecessors were used to receive great emoluments from the church of Codam

* It appears from this and other notices, that there had been some *Ordinatio Vicariæ* before the date of this appropriation. Liber Regis says, that “ Mon. Bermondsey in Surrey olim propriet.” but this can hardly be correct. A vicarage is mentioned in 1291, “ Eccl’ia de Codeh’m—£.16. 13. 4. Vicarius ejusdem—£.4. 6. 8. Beneficia valorem decem marc. non eccedentia nec attingentia, quorum rectores non sunt alibi beneficiati, Vicar. de Codeham £.5.

P. Nicholai Taxatio, f. 6. b. f. 7. b.

There is an account of Cudham by S. Ayscough, vicar, in Gent. Mag. for Sept. and Oct. 1804, vol. LXXIV. which was obligingly pointed out to me by the present vicar, the Rev. Thomas Maurice, author of the *Indian Antiquities*, &c. &c.

during it's vacancies, which, by this appropriation, would necessarily be extinguished, the bishop, with consent of the religious, on this account reserved an annual pension of xs. from it, to be paid by them yearly at the feast of St. Michael, from the time of their taking possession of it, with power to sequester on default of payment *. He reserves likewise to himself the liberty of amending and explaining this act of appropriation, and of augmenting the portion of the vicar, whenever it should be found inadequate to his support †.

Which appropriation was confirmed and approved of by the prior and convent of Rochester, under their seal, affixed in their chapter-house, on the 27th day of the month and year before mentioned; saving always their and their monastery's antient right to a portion of tithes from five fields, viz. Brodefeld, Schiden, Eleuchfelde, Plechlefelde, and Chersehemfeld; as also

* See acknowledgments of the payment of this pension in *Regist. Roffens.* pp. 62. 136.

† Qu. How far does this canonical right of the bishop to augment small vicarages within his diocese exist at the present day? That the bishops *did* augment is evident (See Kennett's *Case of Improvements*, p. 45) and the right is recognized by the Common Law, for the *Year Books* affirm, that "the Ordinary may increase or diminish the Vicar's portion;" (40 Ed. III. cas. 15. f. 28. cap. xiii.) and even so late as 9 Car. I. (long after the Statute of Dissolutions, which has been said to transform appropriations into lay fees, and consequently remove them from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts) in the case of *Thornburgh* and *Hitchcot*, where the vicar complained that he had not a competent maintenance under the appropriators, a prohibition was denied, upon the grounds that the vicar had reason for his suit, and that the ordinary might compel the impropiator to make it greater, because in all appropriations that power was reserved. 2 *Rolle*, 337.

to a portion of tithes of certain other small parcels, containing in the whole 221 acres of land, lying dispersed within the bounds of the said parish, however arising, and to them and their said monastery antiently belonging and due from the manor of Apurdelfeld.

This appropriation-deed so closely resembles five hundred others, that there are but few observations to be made. As the religious are not empowered to appropriate till after the death or cession of the rector incumbent, it is to be presumed that he refused his consent, without which the appropriation could not be made except in reversion, as above *. It is remarkable, that no notice whatever is taken in the bishop's instrument of the express condition under which the annexation was made, *viz.* of providing a chaplain in the church of Kilburn, to pray for the souls of the King and the Cardinal of Canterbury. Here, too, we meet with the first mention of the *order* under which the nuns lived, *viz.* that of St. Augustin. But here I am inclined to suggest an error, for I have met with no instance in which a cell was of a different order from the monastery to which it was subordinate; and all other authorities agree that the Kilburn nuns followed the Benedictine rule, as did the monks of Westminster.

The *Ordinatio Vicariæ* under this appropriation I have not been able to meet with.

By Pat. 6 Ric. II. p. 3, m. 1, in consideration of the poverty of the priory, it is granted that the

* See Kennett's *Case of Improvements*, p. 36, who adds, that the religious always took care to remove the rector by some means or other. Invaluable as the bishop's book is, he is too bitterly prejudiced against the institutions of papacy for an impartial mind to find perfect satisfaction in the perusal of it.

prioress and convent shall be acquitted, for the space of thirty years, of all tenths, subsidies, and taxations, temporal or ecclesiastical, upon the said church of Codam as aforesaid, appropriated to their use*.

The former liberties and exemptions of this priory are further confirmed by Pat. 1 Hen. V. p. 4. m. 37. & Pat. 5 Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 28, to the latter of which is added a grant *de acquief theolon*'.

After this time no documents of any consequence occur concerning the priory. Monastic institutions were declining in popular estimation, and manors and advowsons no longer came in. It cannot be denied, that "even in the nunneries, where, among the softer sex, some degree of delicacy, at least of decorum, might have justly been expected †," irregularities highly indefensible, were too often apparent or implied. The occasional instances, however, which have been gleaned from the reports of the visitors (not very impartial sources of information), have, with but little candour, been adduced by several historians as general characteristics of these societies. In the opprobrium, indeed, which has been thrown over monachism ever since the period of the Reformation, it has been forgotten that the faults were not so much in the nature of the institutions, as in the declension of discipline among their members; and that monasteries, cried down as they now are by every tongue, differed little from almshouses (which every one commends), but in the superiority of their structures, and the greater respectability of their inhabitants. The reproach of papacy, if it be a reproach, attached not only to the

* See Appendix, No. XIII.

† Warton's *Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 25.

convents, but to the whole nation. But we are now come to the period of that indiscriminate Reformation which obliterated the monuments of papal piety, with the remembrance of papal superstition and corruption.

The suppression of all religious houses under the yearly value of 200*l.* anno 28 Hen. VIII. put an end to the existence of Kilburn Priory. On this occasion, surveys and inventories of the expiring monasteries were taken by commissioners appointed under the great seal; and from the exactness with which they were drawn up, and the nature of their contents, are very interesting documents to antiquarian students. They furnish us with complete ideas of the domestic furniture, and manner of living in the convents; and, from the value having been affixed to each article, for the purpose of ascertaining the sum total which could be obtained to the royal revenue from this new accession of property, they frequently afford interesting elucidations of ancient appreciation. From an "Inventory of all the goodes, catalles, implementes, and store, as well quyk as ded, belonginge to the nonre * of Kilborne the xj day of May, anno xxviij R. Henr' viijth," I have extracted † the following articles, the whole being too long for insertion. It appears from this document, that the buildings of the convent were, 1. The Hall. 2. The Chamber next the Church. 3. The Middle Chamber between that and the Prioress's Chamber. 4. The Prioress's Chamber. 5. The Buttery, Pantry, and Cellar. 6. The Inner Chamber to

* i. e. Nunnery.

† From the original in the office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue, communicated in the most obliging manner by Richard Grey, Esq. Deputy Auditor.

the Prioress's Chamber. 7. The Chamber between the Prioress's Chamber and the Hall. 8. The Kitchen. 9. The Larder-house. 10. The Brewhouse and Bakehouse. 11. The three Chambers for the Chaplain, and the Hinds or Husbandmen. 12. The Confessor's Chamber*. 13. The Church.

THE HALL.

First, the same hangd wt steyned work, bordered, in peces, va^l vs.

Itm' 2 tables, xvij*d*. 3 trestelles†, viij*d*. 3 formes, v*d*. 1 longsetell, v*d*. and 2 benches, nulla.

Itm' 1 carpet upon the cupborde, ij*d*.

Itm' a cupborde, iiij*d*.

Itm' 4 clothes ‡ lyeng in the 4 wyndos, iiij*d*.

Sma ix*s*.

THE CHAMBER NEXT TO THE CHIRCHE.

Itm' 3 peces of hanginges about the said chamber wt a border to the same, xx*d*.

Itm' an other litle table wt a standing foote, iiij*d*.

* The Confessor was an officer peculiar to the nuns, appointed (says Lyndwood, p. 211) by the bishop, and who was, when there was no particular person ordained, the incumbent of the parish in which they resided. This confessor did duty in the church, in which he was assisted by the chaplain. *Monast. Angl.* i. 498, 924. But I do not imagine he was ever resident in the nunnery. "The Confessor's Chamber," therefore, was, I suppose, the place where confession was made. See further concerning Confessors in Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, i. 201.

† Trestle, or tressel, a three-footed stool.

‡ i. e. Cloths.

- Itm' 4 cosshins of old tapstry work, *vid.*
 Itm' 1 carpett of Cadys for the table, *xijd.*
 Itm' 2 clothes in the 2 wyndows of old tapstrye, *iiijd.*
 Itm' 2 bookes of *Legenda Aurea*, the one in prynt, and the
 oder writen, bothe Englyshe, *iiijd.*

Sm^a viijs. *iiijd.*

THE MIDLE CHAMBER.

- Itm' 2 bedsteddes of bordes, *viijd.*
 Itm' 1 fetherbedd, *vs.* 2 matteres, *xxd.* 2 old cov'lettes,
xxd. 3 vvollen blankettes, *viijd.* 3 bolsters, *xviijd.*
 * * *
 Itm' a syller of old steyned worke, *iiijd.*
 Itm' 2 peces of old hanginges paynted, *xd.*

Sm^a xijs. *ixd.*

THE PRIORES' CHAMBER.

- Itm' 4 peces of sey * redd and grene, wt a bordure of
 story hanginge in the seid chamber, *ijs. iiijd.*
 Itm' a standinge bedd wt 4 postes of weynscott, *xxd.*
 Itm' a trundle bedd under the same, *iiijd.*
 Itm' a syller of yelowe and redd bokerame, and 3 curteyns
 of the same work, *ijs.*
 Itm' 8 pillowes of downe cov'ed wt fustyan, *xijd.*
 Itm' an old cubbord wt 2 ambreys in it, *xd.*
 * * *
 Itm' 2 aundeyerns, a fyer fercke, a fyer panne, and a paire
 of tongges, *xxd.*
 Itm' 9 paire of sheetes, flaxen and canvas, *xiijs. iiijd.*
 Itm' 2 diaper table clothes, *vjs. viijd.* A pleyn clothe for
 the borde in the hall, *xijd.*

* *Say* was a kind of serge made entirely of wool.

Itm' 4 pleyn clothes for the table in the seid chirche
chamber, ijs.

* * * *

Sm^a lvs. xd.

THE BOTERY, PANTRYE, AND SELLER.

* * * *

Itm' 2 saltes of pewter wt one cover, vjd.

Itm' 6 latyn † candilstykes, xvijjd.

* * * *

Itm' 1 charger, xijd. 12 podyngers, iijs.

* * * *

Itm' 6 stone cruesys to drynke in, nt.

Itm' 2 gestes for ale vessels to lye on in the seller, nt.

* * * *

Sm^a xxxjs.

* * * *

THE BRUEHOWSE AND BAKEHOWSE.

Itm' a faire bruyng leade sett in the furnes, xs.

* * * *

Itm' a mylne to grynd malt, wt 2 qwern stones, iijs.

Belles 3, worth by estimac' after xxs. the C. xiiijli. vjs. viijd.

Leade in dyv'se places, lli.

Glasse and yorne, viijli. viijs. xd.

Redy money in her [the prioress' ?] kepinge upon her confession, viii. xvjs. iiijd.

Itm' one horse of the coller of blacke, at vs.

Itm' the churcheyerde, or the yerde adioynynge to the
seid howse, worth to the lettere xxs. by the yere.

Dettes owynge by the howse, as apperyth by a
byll, xli. xjs. ix d.

† Latten, a mixed metal, made of copper and calamine.

THE INVENTORY OF THE CHIRCHE STUFF.

- First, 3 supaltaries of stone, vjs.
 Itm' a hollywat' fatte of brasse, iiij*d*.
 Itm' 4 hanginges for the highe aulter; 2 of silke, vijs. iv*d*.,
 and 2 of steyned work, iiij*s*.
 Itm' 6 curteyns*; 2 of silke, ijs., and 4 of steyned work.
 Itm' 7 aulter clothes, wherof 3 at ijs. and 4 at iijs.; sm^a vs.
 Itm' one front or frenge, at vij*d*.
 Itm' 5 hanginges for other aulters of steyned work, vs.
 Itm' 4 candilstykkes of laten for the high aulter, ijs. iiij*d*.
 Itm' a standerde of yern, viij*d*.
 Itm' a braunche of yerne befor Seynt John, wt of
 pewter, xij*d*.
 Itm' a lampe of laten, xd.
 Itm' a laten sensor, xxd.
 Itm' 2 crosses, one of coper and gilt, wt a staff of the
 same, and thoder of clene coper, at iijs. iiij*d*.
 Itm' one baner clothe for the seid crosses of grene sersenet,
 wt a mity devisede, ij*d*.
 [Itm' 2 silver chaleses; one sole gilt, lxxvjs. viij*d*., and the
 oder pcell gilt xls.
 Itm' a relique of the holy crose, closed in silver, and gilt,
 sett wt counterfeyte stones and perls, worth iijs. iiij*d*.
 Itm' a crosse, wt certen other reliques plated wt silver
 gilted, ijs. iiij*d*.
 Itm' a case to kepe in reliques, plated and gilt, vd.

Remaynyng wt the c̄myssioners.]

* On the first Sunday of Lent, after Complin, a curtain was to be hung between the choir and the altar; and on Monday, before Thirds, the cross, &c. were to be covered. This was because the scripture was concealed in the prophets till the coming of Christ, therefore the altars, &c. were veiled. The removal in the week before Easter was the manifestation by the veil of the Temple being rent in twain. (*Rupert Tuitiens*, L. 4. p. 916.) *Fosbrooke's British Monachism*, I. 44.

- Itm' one paire of tynne cruettes *, *ijd.*
- Itm' 3 copes, one of redd velvet, *vjs. viijd.* another of yelow silke, *ijs.*; and the 3d of white w^t roses for lent season, *vijjs. viijd.*
- Itm' 8 vestmentes complete, and 3 *xijjs. iiijd.*
- Itm' 2 masbookes, one old writen, and the oder print, at *xxd.*
- Itm' 4 pcessions, in pchement *ijs.* and paper *xd.*
- Itm' 2 legendes, *viijd.*; the one in pchement, and thoder in paper.
- Itm' 2 chestes w^t div'se bookes pteinyng to the chirche, bokes of no va^l.
- Itm' 4 corporasse cases w^t the corporasyes† in them, *ijs. iiijd.*
- Itm' a clocke, *vs.* Sm^a *xlii. iijs. xd.*
- Itm' a goblett of silver pcell gilt, w^t a cov' by est['] *xiiij oz.* leyd to plegge to Guthlake Ov'ton for *xls. vjd.*
- Itm' a salt w^tout a cov' gilt p *oz. xj oz.* by estimacion at *ijs. viijd.—xliiij.* Delivered to the comyssioners.
- (Nota ther ys one salt of sylv')
- Itm' a goblett weyinge *ix oz.* by estimacion *xxxijjs.* Delivered to the comyssioners.
- Itm' 6 of sylv' weying *vj oz. xxs.* Ditto.

Kylborne.—Memor^d theise pcelles w^tin wrytten viewed and seed by S^r Roger Chomley and other the kinges comissioners ben delyv'ed to *Anne Brown* p'oresse ther, by the same comyssioners savely to be kept to the kyng's use the *xjth* day of May anno *xxvij^{to}* R. Henr' viij. In wytnes wherof the same comyssioners and the said p'oresse have herunto sett there names the said daye and yere.

Anne Browne.

Roger Cholmley.

Thomas Spilman.

Thomas Wyldeman.

* The *ampullæ* of mixed wine and water.

† *Qu.* Corporals, the cloths the host was wrapped in ?

Sma tottis Cxvjli. xd. videt:

Movabeft and redy moneye, xxxiiijli. xiiij. s. vij. d.

Lead and belles, lxxjli. xiiij. s. vij. d.

Dettes owinge by the house *, xli. x. s. ix. d.

Pro uno pomario & cemiterio ejusdm p'orat' ad-
jacen' ad xxs. p annū.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus, reposit in the First Fruits Office, and commonly called *The King's Book*, the valuation of the Priory and it's estates is thus recorded:

PRIORAT' SIVE DOMUS MONIALIUM DE KYLBORNE.

LONDON' ET MIDD'

Valet in firma scitus domus sive prioratus	} Nl q, reſvat in man' dict' pri- orisse et null' p'fic' inde pro- venien'.
predict' cum le courte yardes gard'	
pomar' domib; collumbar' ac cum diſs'	
alijs domibus et edific' existen' infra precinct' dict' priorat'	

Valet in firma terr' dñical' scituat' et ja- cen' in diverc's loēs iſm et in man' dicto priorisse reſvat et occupat' cum xs. pro firma unius domus sive man- sion' ex oppoit' hostij ecclie ac dimittr' Wifmo Wylde per indent' ut pat; declaracōem inde fact' et examiat'	} £. s. d. vj ix viij

Valet in bosc' iſm existen' et est fore in valore coibus annis	} — xxvj —

* Qu. How can the debts be considered as part of the value?

Valet in profic' provenient' de p'c' xl	} £. s. d.
lagen' švicie et xvij pan' fři quat sep-	
timan' in annū re ^t de monasterio	
Westm' p'c' cujuslit lagene servicie jd	
et cujuslit pan' j ^d una cum xxvjs. viij d.	
an' re ^t in pecunijs numat'	xvj — xvj
ut patz dict' declarcōem inde examiat'	

Valet in reddit' assis' cum alijs reddit' et
firmis tenenc' in di^{vis}' villis hamelett' et
perochijs i^{dem} vide^{nt} : £. s. d.

In Kylborne Streate *	—	xx	—
London et suburb' †	xx	ix	vj

* It is stated, in a record of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, that 40 acres of land in the parish of Willesdon was in the cultivation of the nuns of Keleburne, *an.* 1181. *State of the Churches, &c. belonging to the Dean and Chapter in that year.* Reg. Dec. & Cap.

† In MS. Cotton. Nero, E. VI. f. 53. there is a lease from the prioress and convent of Kilburn to Galfrium Marescall' London' of a tenement situated between the foss of London near Newgate and St. Sepulchre's church-yard; rent reserved 5s.

In *Liber Regis*, under "Priorat' novi Hospital' B. Marie Virginis extra Busshopesgate, London," the following entry is among the Reprisals :

"Reddit' resolut' priorisse de Kilborne annuat' exeunt' de tent' in perochia Sc'i Olavi juxta Creplegate, iiijs."

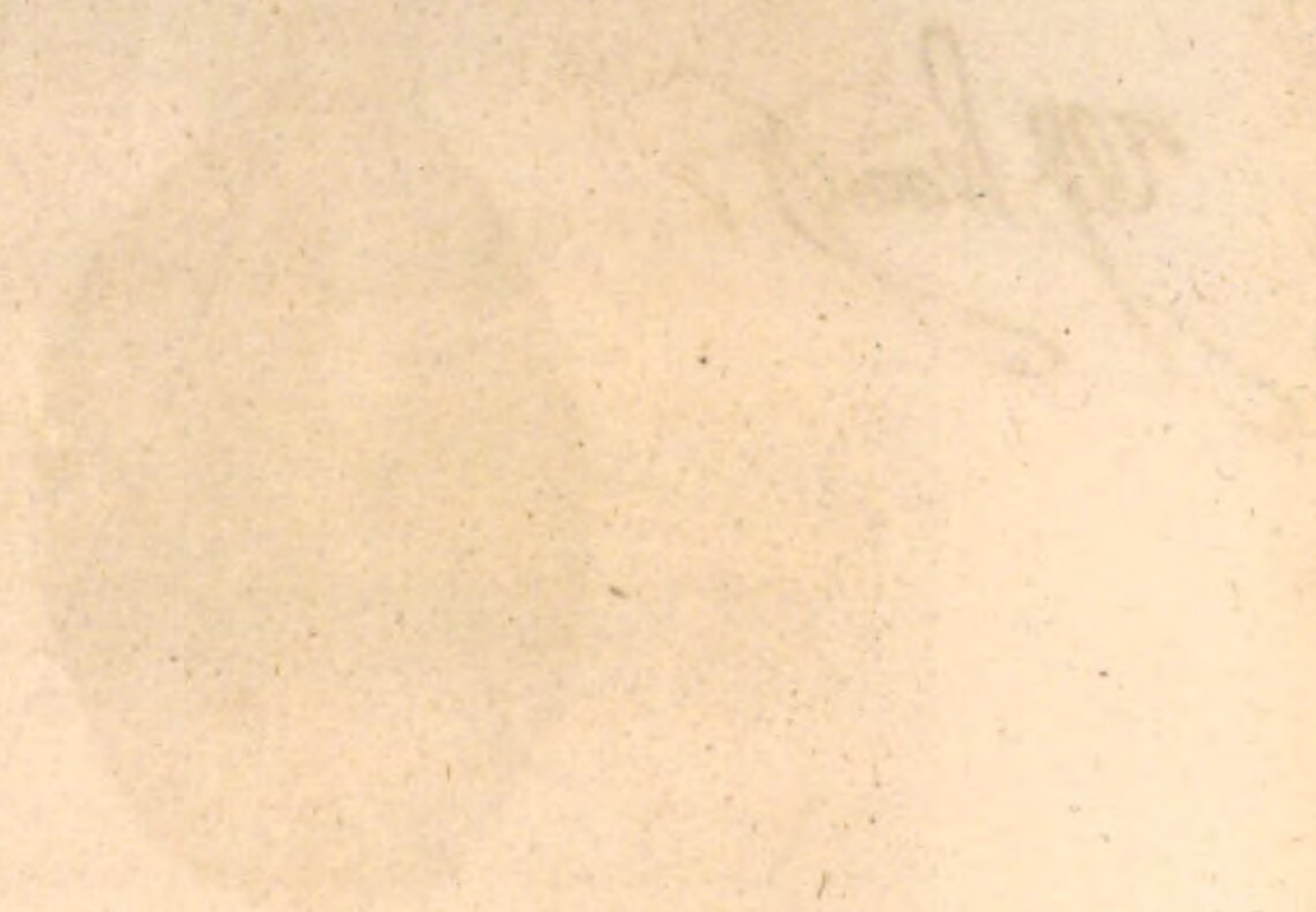
In "A particular noatt of the severall rents and things, given, granted, remised, and released by Q. Eliz. by her letters patents, bearing date Aug. 11, *an. reg.* 14, unto the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's."—"Item, a quitt rent of 18s. *p. an.* late parcell of the possessions of the priory of Kilburn, issuing forth of a tenement of the said Dean and Chapter, scituate in the parish of St. Mary Magd. Old Fish-street."

In *Liber Regis*, under Repris' Hospital' Sci' Johannis Jerlm' :

"Reddit' resolut' priorisse de Kilborne exeunt' de terr' in London', vs."

In the same, under "Repris' dom' Sci' Thome Acon civit' London' :

Mr. J. B. Smith
of the
City of New York
has been
appointed



¹
 The my poor son
 of Bury for my
 of February 1563
 Al. Waad

²
 W. Waad



1. Autograph of Armigell Waad Esq.^r the reputed discoverer of America. see p. 138.

2. Autograph of Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower. his Son.

3. Seal of the Priory of St. John Baptist, Kilburn.

Published Jan.^y 1824. by White, Colman & Co.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wembley et Tokyngton *	vij	vj	vij	}	xxxj	xvj	ij
Hendon.....	—	ii	—				
Stanwell.....	—	vij	—				
Totenh ^a m.....	—	x	—				
Et the West end.....	—	xl	—				

In toto ut patz dict' declaracōem.

Valet in bosc' existen' et est fore in valore
cōibus annis iſm videſt:

In Wembley et Tokyngton....	— xix —	}	— xxij xob.
P'quis' cur' iſm cōibus annis	— iiij xob.		

KANC'

Valet in rector' de Cowdeh ^a m cum de-	}	ix — —
cimis iſm per annū		

ESSEX'

Valet in penc' sive porcōne rector' de	}	— vj vij
Elh ^a m annuati re ^o		

"Redd' resolut' priorisse de Kylborne exeunt' de duobus tenem'ts
in Abchurche Layne, vs."

An original release from *Emma de Sancto Omero* prioress of Kilburn to John Graunt of Everdone, and John Heywode of Daventre, of a messuage called The Bell on the Hoop, and four shops adjoining, in the parishes of St. Mary de la Stronde and St. Clement Dacons, was obligingly lent me by Mr. S. Newman, for the purpose of having an engraving made of the Priory Seal affixed to it.

* The manor or manor farm of Wembly alias Wymbley, in the parish of Harrow, appears to have belonged to the priory of Kilburn in Claus. 2 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 18—20. Among Bp. Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library (No. 223, f. 87), there is a bond executed by Margeria, prioress of Kilburn, and the convent of that place, securing the payment of five marks *per annum* to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the land and tenement which they held by the donation of William Hustard, in the manors of Hareways and Hese [Harrow and Hayes].

BUCK'

£. s. d.

Valet in firma cert' terr' in Estbornham * }
per annū

— v —

SURR'

Valet in reddit' assis' cum alijs reddit' et
firm' tenenc' in div's' villis hamelett's et
perochijs videt' :

£. s. d.

In Milton.....xv xij iij

Letherede.....— xl —

Bosc' iſm coibus annis....— xxxij —

P'quis' cur' iſm.....— xij x ob.

In toto.....

xix xix ij ob.

Suma totalis hujus priorat'.....iiiiij^{xx}vj vij xj

Inde

REPRIS'.

LONDON' ET MIDD'

In reddit' resolut' annuati' exeunt' de terr'
et tenement' predict' viz.

Abbt' Westm' exeunt' pro } £. s. d.
reddit' exeunt' de Wes- } — xij iij
tende.....

D'no Stanwell pro terr' }
iſm per annū } — — xvij

Et Wiffmo Carre capella- }
no perpet' cantarie Radī } — xxx x

Denyon infra eccliam }
cathedralem divi Pauli } — xvj —

London' pro teñt' in te- }
nur' Wiffm Carke per }
annū

In toto ut patz dict' declaracōem.....

* Placita in octabis Sci' Hillarii anno regni Regis Johannis
octavo.—Buck'. Assisa si Amfridus Tubelin pater Henrici sei-

Feod' annuat' exeunt' videlt :

	£.	s.	d.	
Riēdo Mody recept' iſm..	—	xxxj	viiij	} £. s. d. — lj viij
Roſto Skynner ſen ^{li} cur'	}	xiiij	iiij	
dict' priorat' in com' Surr'				
Et Thome Roſts ſen ^{li} cur'	}	vj	viiij	
apud Wembley et To- kyngton				
In toto.....				

KANC' *

Pencōnes annuati' ſolut' videlt :

	£.	s.	d.	
Epo Ruffen' pro pens' rec- torie de Cowdeh ^a m.....	}	—	x	—
Prior' mon' Ruffen' pro pens' sive porc' ejusdem				
rector'	}	—	vi	viiij
Et Archno Roffen' pro si- nod' et procur' iſm.....				
In toto.				— xxiiij ij
Pro salar' stipend cujusdam capelle divina celebran' infra monasterium predict'	}			vj xiiij iiij
per annū.....				
Sūma totalis repris'		x	—	—
Et reman' clare.....		lxxiiij	vij	xj
Decima inde.....		ix	viiij	ix ob.

situs fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de una virgata t're cum
pertin' in *Estburnham* quam t'ram Hen' de Estburnham tenet qui
ven' & dicit quod non tenet t'ram illam nisi ad t'minum & ad volun-
tatem priorisse de *Keleburn* que inclusa est & voc' inde ad warran'
magistr' & custod' convent' illius eccl'ie, &c. rot. 4 in dorso.

Abbreviatio Placitorum in domo capit. Westm.

* In the "Certificate of the value of the Monastery of Saynt
Sexburge w^{tin} the Yle of Shepey," there is the following entry
among the reprisals :

"Item, rents paid yerly for the prioresse of Kylborne, vs."

Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII. alias Liber Regis.

After the dissolution of the Priory of Kilburn, the lands of that house being in the hands of the king, he, in the 28th year of his reign (1537) entered into an exchange with the prior of St. John of Jerusalem*, by which "the site, circuit, and precinct of the dissolved priory of Kilborn, with the demesne lands of the same, and certain other lands in Kilborn, Hampsted, and Kilborn Woode," were conveyed to the latter † in return for Paris Garden and other estates.

* The indenture of bargain and sale, dated 16 May, 28 Hen. VIII. is enrolled in Chancery; and it was confirmed by an Act of Parliament of the same year, intituled, *An Act of Exchange betwyne the Kyngs highnes and the lorde of Seynt Johns*. It begins, "Because that yt is notefyed and declared to this the Kynges most honorable courte of parlyament, that accordyng to the mutuall condyscent and agrement heretofore had and concluded betwyne the Kynge's highnes one the one partie, and Syr William Weston, knight, now beyng Pryour of hospytall of Seynt John Jherusalem in Englund, comonly called the Lorde of Seynt Johans, and hys relygyous bretherne of the same hospytall on the other partye, that," &c. Ex libro irrotulamenti actuum Parl. in archivo augmentationum. fol. 34 dorso. sub anno 28 Hen. VIII.

† Upon this plea of their having been parcel of the possessions of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, certain lands within the parish of Hampstead were for a length of time considered as discharged from payment of tithe, nor was any demand made upon the occupiers till of late years, when the matter was brought to issue in the Exchequer at the suit of Sir Thomas Wilson and his wife Jane, against ——— Paulett, the occupier. The plaintiffs having filed a bill, setting forth their title to the said tithes, and the refusal of the defendant to pay them, prayed for a discovery and account of the titheable matters on the lands which he held within the parish of Hampstead, and payment of what should appear to be due thereon. The defendant, as to so much of the bill which related to the titheable matters he had in the lands called *The Little Cods, The Great Cods, The Old Ploughed Field, and Frankland's Field*, containing 31 acres 1 rood 5 perches, pleaded in

It is here necessary to remark, that the Knights of St. John were already in possession of an estate at Hampstead (not yet noticed) which adjoined the Kilburn lands, and has since that time been generally connected with them in proprietorship. A few words concerning this property are therefore called for here.

bar, that these several lands were formerly Kilburn Wood, and parcel of the lands given or granted, and confirmed by statute 28 Hen. VIII. to the Knights Hospitallers, and were, and long before had been, and still ought to be, discharged of all manner of tithes. As to other parts of the bill, the defendant admitted that he occupied *The Hill Field, The Mead, The Great Pits, The Little Pits, and The Orchard*, in the whole about 27 acres, and said they were copyhold, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the great tithes thereof; that they had not been taken in kind, but that he had made a satisfaction for them; and said that these were all the lands he held except 3 acres of meadow, for which he paid tithe; that he did not pretend there was any modus, or customary payment in lieu of tithes for the copyhold lands, but, on the contrary, that he had always been willing to pay tithes in kind, or to make a satisfaction for them.

The plea was argued on 4 June, 1784, and OVER-RULED; and, on exception to the answer, the defendant put in further answer, and said that he could not set forth the quantities, qualities, and values of his titheable matters.

The plaintiffs replied; the defendant rejoined; and witnesses were examined on both sides; and upon hearing counsel and debate of the matter, on 14 April, 1785,

The COURT ordered an account to be taken of what was due for all and singular the titheable matters and things which had arisen on the lands occupied by the defendant, and which he pretended were exempted from the payment of tithes, during the time demanded by the bill, but without costs.

The COURT further ordered the bill as to those lands for which the defendant had already paid tithes, to be dismissed, but without costs.

The deputy made his report, dated 3 July, 1786, and on the 17th of the same month it was ratified and confirmed, and the defendant

TERRA S. JOHANNIS JERUSALEM.

The origin of the Shuttup Hill estate, as the land is now called, is very obscure; but it appears from a plea of land before the Justices Itinerant in 3 Edw. I. that the Knights Templars were then in possession of "70 acr' bosci cum ptin' in Hamstede;" and that they defended their title to it by proving that Otho, the son of William de Lillestone, had given them certain portions of wood in his manor of Lilleston (now Lisson), and that the 70 acres in question were part of the same. From the records of Otho's donation it seems to be intimated that the land had been given them in frank-almoigne, temp. Hen. III.*

The Knights Templars having been dissolved anno 1312, their lands in England were given to the Hos-

ordered to pay 55*l.* 2*s.* reported to be due for the tithes of the respective lands from March 1761.

Tithe Decrees, Easter Term, 25 Geo. III.

There being no published report of this case, it is impossible to say upon what grounds the plea was over-ruled; but nothing can be more contradictory than the decisions of the Courts upon the question of lands of the Templars and Hospitallers being exempt from tithe. See *Fosset v. Francklin*, *T. Raym.* 225. *Star v. Elyot*, *Freem.* 299. *Strathome's Case*, *Dyer*, 277, b. *Whitton v. Weston*, *Moor*, 913. *Jones*, 186. *Quarles v. Spurling*, *Cro. Jac.* 57. *Mo.* 913, S. C. *Urrey v. Bowyer*, 1 *Gwillim*, 251, &c.

* Otho's grants to the Templars, 21 & 22 Hen. III. may be seen in MS. Cotton. Nero, E. VI. from the Patent Roll. The first excerpts, from a demise for years, certain portions of land (*terræ & bosci*) which Otho had given to the brotherhood in *liberam elemosinam*. This I strongly suspect was the Shuttup Hill land. Bishop Tanner refers to a document concerning the Templars, thus: "Pat. 3 Edw. I. rot. 1. dorso, pro terris in Hamstede." (*Notit. Monast.* p. 310.) No such instrument, however, appears on the roll.

pitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by stat. 17 Edw. II. In 1 Edw. III. in answer to a writ directed to the escheator of Middlesex, directing him to certify into the Exchequer what lands, &c. the Knights Hospitalers were possessed of within his bailiwick, he returned as follows: "Vobis certifico q^d prior hospit' S^ci Johⁿis Jer^lm in Angl' tenet in festo S^ci Mich^lis a^o r' r' E. terciij post conq^m primo, man'ium de Lilleston, simul cum lv acr' terr' & ij acr' p'ti in Hendon & Fynchele, & centum acr' terr', iij acr' p'ti in Hamstede in com' Midd' que maneriũ & terr' ab antiquo spectabant ad ma^grm & f^res Milicie Templi, & que man'ium & terr' Wilt Langford modo tenet ad t'minum vite*."

This last is undoubtedly the same estate as that which the Knights Templars defended, though it's contents are differently stated. This very frequent occurrence in the history of landed property, I know not how to account for, otherwise than on the principle of increasing cultivation laid down in a note on p. 92.

A presentation of the escheator's jury, which immediately follows the above document, points out the situation and condition of a part of the land.

"A Jur'
"Item p's' q^d est quedam fossa ap^d Hamstede continens in se in longitudine C p^tic' iacent' ppe viam regiã i^bm, ducente Eggeswer' & London, & est ita obcupata cum firmo & terra q^d ob defectum scuriacõis & inundacõis fosse p'dict', p fluxũ & refluxũ aque, tempe plumali & alijs tempibz, via p'd'ca est ita confracta & immũdata, q^d homines cum equis & carectis suis i^bm transire non

* Memoranda 1 Edw. III. rot. 6. Pasch. Record. MS. Cotton. Nero, E. VI. f. 74, b.

possunt, sic^t solebant, ad graue nocumentum toci^o p^rie* & omnium alioz i^hm tⁿsire solenciū: quā quidē fossā p^roz hospit' S^ci Johis in Angl' de iure reparare & emendare tenetur."

This estate affords one among many instances of the freedom with which religious corporations were in the habit of elevating their lands and farms into *manors*; for, though not the smallest traces of a particular grant of manerial rights in this land are to be met with, we find it frequently designated as "The Manor of Hampstead," and claiming all the incidents which attach to such an estate. Thus, for instance, in a lease † between Sir Tho. Docwra, prior, with his brethren the Knights Hospitallers, and John Barne of Hampstead, tyler, the former demise "ther *manor* and ferme of Hampsted, wth all landes and teñtes, meadowes, lesues and pastures, renttes and servyces, and all man' of proffettes and coñodities to the saide *manor* in anywise belongyng and apperteyning; and wth all the landes and teñtes which the saide priour haith in the parrishes of Willestdone and Hendon, late in the holdyng of Edward Moore, Anne his wife, and Edward ther son, to gadre w^t all the groves and hedgerows of woddes and underwoddes, growyng and standyng w^{tin} and aboute the saide *manour* and ferme of Hampstede and Hendon, &c. . . . excepte *wardes, mariages, reliefes, escheittes, gooddes and catalles of felons and fugityves*, to the saide prioure and his successors allway reserved."

* Totius Patriæ, the whole country; not a very eligible word in this place.

† In Regist. Chart. Hospit. S. Jo. Jerusalem, de terr. dimiss. MS. Bibl. Cotton. Claud. E. VI.

It is evident from this document, that the word *manor* was not used merely nominally, but that the possessors considered themselves as having a rightful title to all the privileges which would attach to it as a manor. And this title they would probably have defended against a *quo warranto*, by pleading that the Knights Templars, whose estates they, as it were, inherited, had a grant from Hen. III. confirming all their possessions, and conceding all manner of liberties and privileges therein, "cum soca & saca, tol & theam, infangenthef, utfangenthef, hamsokne, gridbrich, blodewyte, fitwyt, flitwyt, ferewyt, hengewyt, leyrwyte, flemoneth, murdro, latrocinio, forestall, ordel & oreste, inf' tempus & ext' tempus, in omib; locis, cum omib; causis que sunt vel esse possunt, &c." Such at least was the defence set up by the Master of the Knights Templars, on being called to shew "*quo warranto clam' here visum franci plegij, emendas assise panis & ceruis' in Lilleston, &c.**"

A further extract from the lease above-mentioned (which grants a term of 50 years from Michaelmas MDxxj. paying xli. sterling for the said manor and premises, and xxs. for the woods and hedgerows) will elucidate the condition of the estate at this period. "And moreover where as the saide priour, Sir Thomas Docwra, at his propre costes haithe maide a substantiall dwellyng house, wth a barne, a stable, and a kylne-house wth a tyle kyll †, upon his owne grounde, in the parrishe of Hampstede aforesaide, savyng onely xxx tyleston yeven therto by the saide fermer John Barne." The lessee shall therefore repair and main-

* MS. Cotton. Nero, E. VI. f. 73, b.

† Kiln.

tain the said buildings at his own costs, "notw^tstondyng any mysforton by fyre or otherwyse;" he shall also preserve and fence the groves and hedges, "and shall savely kepe the sprynge of the woddes and underwoddes," &c. The situation of this house and tile kiln was, perhaps, at or near the hamlet now called Child's Hill, which is evidently a place of considerable antiquity, and was then within the boundaries of this manor, as it included lands in Willesdon and Hendon. If it be opposed, that the description is "*within the parish of Hampstead*," let it be recollected, that parish meres are not invariable, nor were they formerly determined with the decision of the present times. The old clay works at Child's Hill are still continued.

The Knights Hospitallers did not long survive the general wreck of the religious orders. Their possessions were seized into the king's hands, upon their dissolution by stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 24, A. D. 1540*.

The site of the priory of Kilburn and the manor of Shuttup Hill coming thus again into the hands of the crown, the former was granted to Robert Earl of Sussex †, and the latter to Sir Roger Cholmeley. I shall trace the descent of each separately, till they were again connected in the family of Atye.

The priory and site aforesaid was granted by Edw. VI. (1546) to the well-known Dudley Earl of

* "Prioratus sive hospitale S. Johannis Jerus. in Anglia.

"Valet in reddit' assis' cum al' redd' et firm' tenenc' in Hampsted. xj li.

Valor Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII.

† I have not met with the record of this grant. In a subsequent one, however, to the earl of Warwick, the estate is described as lately in the tenure of Robert Earl of Sussex.

Warwick*, who immediately aliened it to Richard Taverner†. He conveyed it in trust to ——— Gerard, gent. guardian of Mary and John Lambe‡, which John Lambe died 20 Jan. 9 Eliz. (1567) seised of “the scite of the priory of Kilburn in the parishes of Hampstead and Wilsdon, held in capite by the fourth part of a knight’s fee, and one messuage in the same called the Chappel House.” He left Mary his sister and heir (æt. 12) §, who was seised of a mediety of the same in 1571 ||. It was afterwards aliened to Henry Josselyn¶, an. 1584, who transferred it in the same year to Sir Henry Gate** and his wife. Robert Moore, gent. of Bothenhampton, co. Dorset, died seised of it 14 Oct. anno 1598, leaving three daughters, Meliora, Margaret, and Ann, coheirs††.

* Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 9, June 22.

† Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 8, June 25.

‡ Pat. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, p. 15; and 4 Edw. VI. p. 1.

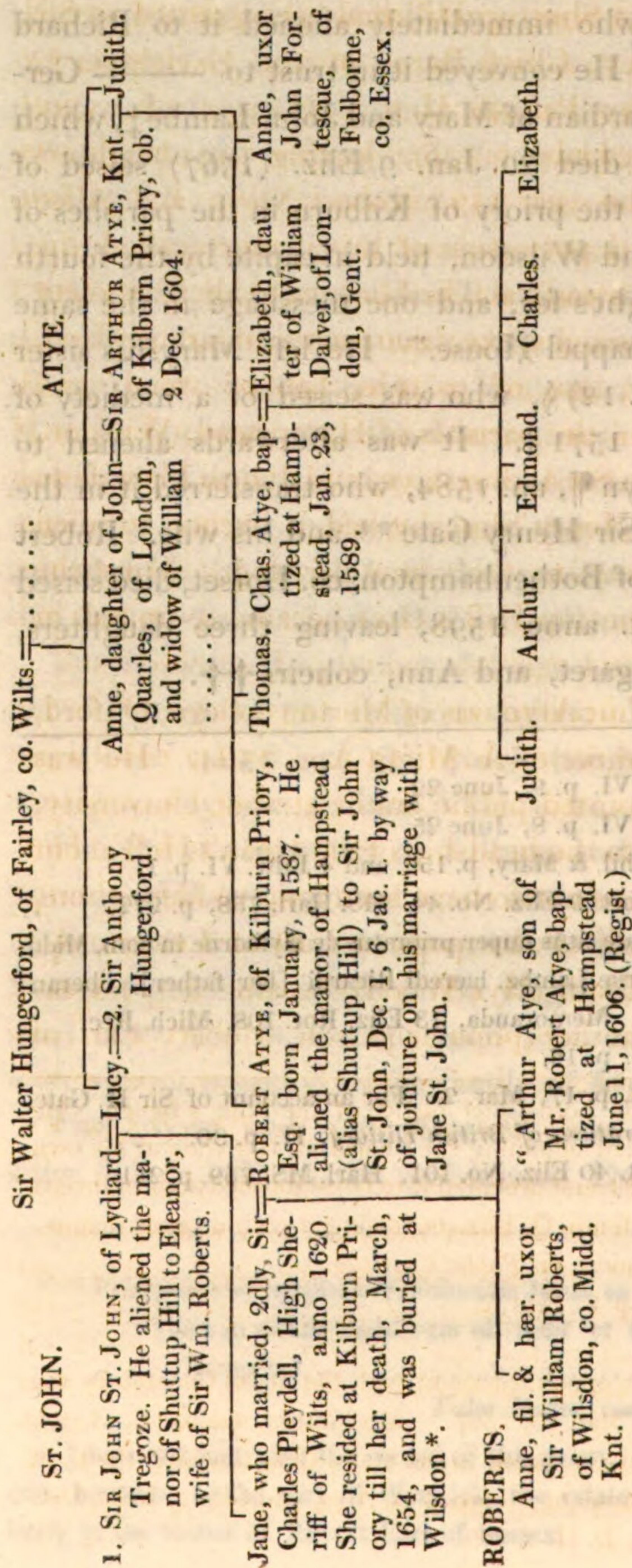
§ Inquis. p. mort. 9 Eliz. No. 44. MS. Harl. 758, p. 272.

|| “De medietate sitûs nuper prioratus de Kylborne in com. Midd. & aliis terris, Mariæ Lambe, hæredi Ricardi [her father], liberandis.” Memoranda, 13 Eliz. Rot. 108. Mich. Rec.

¶ Pat. 26 Eliz. p. 16.

** Pat. 26 Eliz. p. 17, Mar. 2. For an account of Sir H. Gate, see Lodge’s *Illustrations of British History*, II. p. 30.

†† Inq. p. mort. 40 Eliz. No. 101. Harl. MS. 759. p. 211.



* Many of her family were baptized or buried at Hampstead. "Oliver Pleydell, son of Sir Charles Pleydell by Jane his wife, baptized July 3, 1621; John, July 11, 1622; Gabriel, Sept. 24, 1623; Giles, Sept. 21, 1625; Lucy, Jan. 6, 1625-6, (buried Jan. 12); Allen, July 19, 1627 (buried June 7, 1631); Charles, Jan. 20, 1628-9; Edward, buried June 1, 1629; Lucy, baptized Feb. 22, 1629-30 (buried Sept. 13, 1633)." Oliver Pleydell here mentioned was ancestor of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq. of Dorsetshire. John was knighted, and resided at Brinkworth in Wiltshire. Charles was settled at Minety in Gloucestershire, and lies buried there. Gabriel and Giles died young. (Lysons, from Pedigree in the Herald's College.)

The manor of Shuttup Hill had been granted to Sir Roger Cholmley, Chief Baron of the Exchequer*, *et uxor. ejus*, by Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. p. 4 (July 30, 1547). He died about 1563, leaving two daughters coheirs. In the year 1595 Robert North and Alice his wife were in possession of this manor (called the manor of Hampstead), and had licence to alien a moiety of it, four messuages, &c. 200 acres of arable land, 50 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 140 of wood, and 100 of waste, in the parishes of Hampstead, Wilsdon, and Hendon, to Sir Arthur Atye, and Judith his wife†. The same day Henry Slingsby had a licence to alien the other moiety to the same parties‡. Thus the Kilburn and Shuttup Hill estates became re-united in proprietorship.

This Sir Arthur Atye was of Merton college, Oxford, and took the degree of A. M. 14 Apr. 1564. He was afterwards appointed public orator at that University, and succeeded to the headship of St. Alban's Hall about 1567. He seems not to have been long resident there, but was secretary to the popular Earl of Leicester§; and, after his death (says Wood) became a great favourite with another popular person, Robert Earl of

* And afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He built the Free-school adjoining the Chapel at Highgate at his own expence, about 1564, and procured it to be established and confirmed by letters patent, temp. Q. Eliz. endowing it with a yearly maintenance. See Highmore on *Public Charities*.

† Pat. 37 Eliz. p. 8, Sept. 2.

‡ Ibid.

§ "Arthur Atye appointed agent with the States General by the Earl of Leicester, Mar. 15, 1587." MS. Cotton. Galba, C. xi. fol. 311.—"Arth. Atye's speech to the States Gen. touching the E. of Leicester's entertainment;" signed A. Atye, and Gilpin. Delft, Dec. 19, 1587. Galba, D. II. f. 269.

Essex, in whose treasons being engaged in 1600, he was forced to abscond, and withdraw himself for a time. He was knighted by James I. 11 May, 1603, and dying (probably at Kilburn Priory) 2 Dec. 1604, was buried in the church of Harrow on the Hill*.

The Inquisition *post mortem* found him seised of one moiety † of the manor of Hampsted alias Shuttephill, held of the king in capite by a fourth part of a knight's fee, and valued at 4*l.* 2*s.* and the site of the dissolved monastery of Kilborne, with the demesne lands, held of the king in capite, by knight's service, and valued at 40 shillings. Sir Arthur left Robert his son and heir, aged 17 years 11 months at the time of his death ‡.

This Robert Atye, on his marriage with Jane, daughter of Sir John Saint John, of Lydiard Tregoze, conveyed this manor of Hampstede, with 8 messuages, 3 cottages, 8 gardens, 8 orchards, 260 acres of arable land, 80 acres of meadow, 260 acres of pasture, 160 acres of wood, and 150 acres of furze and brush wood, with appurtenances in Hampstead, Willesdon, Kilburn, Marybone, Paddington, Hendon, and Ealing, co. Midd. held of the king in capite, to the said Sir John Saint John, his heirs and assigns, to the use of the said Robert Atye for life, and then to the use of

* Wood's *Hist. of Colleges and Halls in Oxford*, by the Rev. J. Gutch, Oxon. 1786, 4to. and *Fasti Oxon.* I. 93. Mr. Packer, in a letter to Mr. Winwood, 12 Dec. 1604, says, "I think you have heard of Sir Arthur Atty's death, and how the Earl of Devonshire hath the wardship of his son, according to his desire before his death." Winwood's *Memorials*.

† Qu. How had he disposed of the other moiety?

‡ Inquis. p. mort. 2 Jac. No. 104. Cole's *Escheats*, Harl. MS. 410. p. 63.

his wife Jane for life, as her jointure; and then to the use of the first, second, and other sons of the said Robert Atye and his wife Jane, and their heirs male successively; and in default of such issue sundry remainders over*.

This Robert having no surviving issue male, the estate was conveyed, anno 1637, by the said Sir John St. John, to Eleanor wife of Sir William Roberts, of Wilsdon, Knt. and daughter and heir of the said Robert Atye†. In 1663, Dame Eleanor Roberts and her daughter aliened it to Edward Nelthorpe, Esq. ‡ whose daughter and heir, Mary, married Thomas Liddell, Esq. grandson of Sir Tho. Liddell, Bart. of Ravensworth castle, Durham, by a younger branch. They had issue Henry, their son and heir, and one daughter; which Henry, dying in 1768, devised the estate to his nephew Richard Middleton, Esq. of Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire. This devisee made a separation of the property in 1773, conveying the Shuttup Hill estate, together with about 40 acres of land at Kilburn, to John Powell, Esq. of Fulham, and the rest of the land at Kilburn, called the Abbey Farm, to Richard Marsh, Gent.

Mr. Powell by will, dated 8 Aug. 1775, devised all his manors, &c. to Richard Cleaver, Keene Stables, and Philip Deare, Esquires, for a trust term of 99 years, and after the determination of that estate to the use of his eldest nephew, Arthur Annesley Roberts, for life, with divers remainders over §.

* See the case of *Powel v. Cleaver*, 2 Bro. Ca. Rep. 498.

† Pat. 6 Jac. p. 27, m. 13.

‡ Pat. 11 Car. p. 41, Feb. 1.

§ A John Nelthorpe, Esq. and Mrs. Anne Roberts, were married at Wilsdon, Mar. 15, 1653.

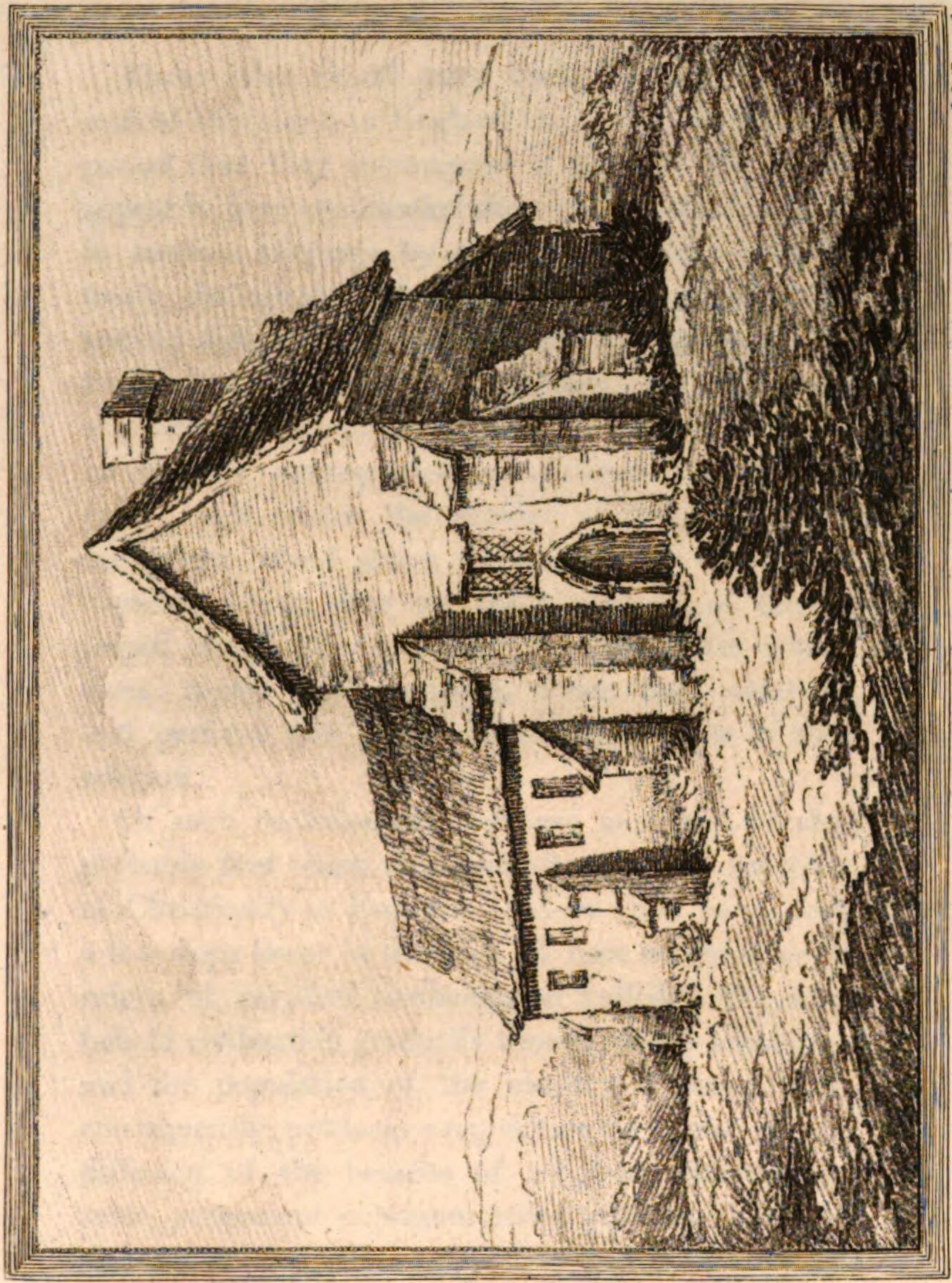
Mr. Powell dying April 1789, the said A. A. Roberts obtained an Act of Parliament to enable him and his heirs to take the surname and arms of Powell, pursuant to the will of his uncle; so that Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq. of Devonshire-place, is the present proprietor of this estate. The manerial rights have long since been lost, but the Shuttup Hill Farm* is freehold, while that at Kilburn is copyhold of the manor of Hampstead. A quit rent of 1*l.* 4*s.* is paid to the crown for this property.

The other portion of the Kilburn land, called the Abbey Farm, consisting of about 46 acres, and occupying the immediate site of the priory, is now the property of Mr. Richard Marsh, of Simonshyde, near Hatfield, son of the before-named. All remains of the conventual buildings have long since been destroyed; and it is to be regretted that no delineation of the original structure is known to exist. This circumstance is the more extraordinary in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. A wretched etching of some part of the domestic buildings which was standing in 1722, is the only remnant that exists, and from this the opposite outline has been copied. The site of the Priory is still distinguishable by a rising bank in a field adjoining the Wells; and, till of late years, there was a barn built upon it's ruinous walls.

* I am surprized to see the following entry among the *Copyholds* in a terrier of the manor of Hampstead, taken about the end of the 17th century.

“Shoot-up Hill Farm, held by the widow Nelthorpe (John Marsh, tenant) holds seven grounds, and a house, gardens, yard, &c. containing 115 A. 0 R. 8 P.”

The surveyor must surely have been misinformed as to it's being copyhold.



J. Quilley sculp.

REMAINS OF KILBURN PRIORY AS IT APPEARED IN 1722.

Published by White, Cochrane & Co. May, 1823.



THE PARISH CHURCH AND BENEFICE.

THOSE who would carry back the origin of parochial allotments in England to a much more distant period than they commenced in point of fact, would appear to have confounded the common idea conveyed in modern language by the word *parish*, with the totally distinct state of things which existed under the ancient diocesan *parochiæ*; where a far-extended district was supplied by an itinerant, not a resident ministry; where the endowment, instead of being individually appropriated, constituted one common fund; and where the mother church, or *ealdan mýnster*, stood alone, the solitary seat of the episcopalian, whose choir was the rendezvous of the dispersed clergy, there resorting to receive their instructions, report their progress, divide their oblations, and perform the more solemn ceremonials of their religion.

Of such ecclesiastical divisions as these we shall probably find traces very soon after the first reception of Christianity in England; but we must come down a few steps lower in the scale of time to consider the origin of parishes *commonly* so called. We must behold civilization gradually though slowly advancing, and the population of the country increased: this, consequently, produces a requisition for a more general diffusion of the benefits of religious worship, and more permanent communication between the priest and his congregation. At what period of time the distribution of the original diocese into smaller districts might first commence, it is now perhaps impossible to

say ; but we must avoid the erroneous supposition that such a division of ecclesiastical jurisdiction was produced at once, or with uniformity : it was in fact the progressive work of ages ; and consequently the only question within the cognizance of chronology would be the difficult inquiry,—in what instance the diocesan allotment was first encroached upon by the foundation of a filial church within the limits of the original *parochia* ? But leaving this obscure point to be adjusted by more determined students in monkish lore, I must observe, that however incompatible the innovation may appear with the *original* constitution of the Britannic church, it was speedily connived at, and even encouraged by the bishops themselves. In that early state of things, dislike of innovation, and fear of encroachment, were not such predominating principles among the rulers of the church as now ; and necessity was probably too powerful a plea to be stifled by them. As the people began to settle in the hitherto uncultivated parts of the country, which were of course farther removed from the metropolis of the district, their distance and alienation from the “holye mynsterre,” must have been severely felt, for here alone they could receive the baptismal, nuptial, and sepulchral ordinances, partake of the eucharist, or behold those displays of religious splendor, which, rude as they then were, captivated the inexperienced senses of a generation far off from refinement. Hence I should imagine that churches distinct from the *ecclesia cathedralis* were earliest tolerated in those distant situations, which, from the convenience of local circumstances, or other accidental attraction, had become the resort of concentrated populations, forming themselves into towns or burghs. But however un-

certain it's beginning, we soon find the new system gaining ground, and obliterating the primitive constitution in it's progress. Religious service is provided for, not only in towns and cities, but manorial lords are invited to erect churches upon their own demesnes, and to form their tenants and retainers into distinct congregations. As an incitement to such pious deeds, the ordinary in time relinquishes his ancient right of patronage, and vests it in the founder; he allows him to appropriate the tithes and oblations accruing from his own territory (which before went to the common stock) for the sole support and service of the particular church and it's incumbent, empowering him to present his own clerical associate or dependent to the benefice, subject only to the episcopal examination and superintendence.

It appears obvious, that the appropriating of tithes to individual churches must have immediately required a notorious and permanent settlement of parochial boundaries; for, otherwise, perpetual litigation must have ensued. This was simply provided for by making the limit of the lord's estate the limit likewise of the priest's jurisdiction; so that each tenant rendered his ecclesiastical dues to that church whose patron claimed his temporal services. But when (in the words of Bishop Kennett) "the country grew more populous, and persons more devout, several other churches were founded *within the extent of the former*, and then a new parochial circuit was allotted, in proportion to the new church, and the manor or estate of the founder of it *." Here I confess I see difficulties which my acquaintance with ecclesiastical history is not suf-

* *Parochial Antiq.* p. 587.

ficiently minute to obviate. If the tithes of a large portion of the original parish were to be appropriated to the new foundation, how was the incumbent of the mother church to be reconciled to the loss? How was he to be compelled to such a diminution of his circle of authority? With respect to the civil allotment of property there is no such difficulty. A barony was easily and frequently severed into lesser fees, and these again into subordinate or mesne manors, the lords of which might each claim to erect a church, and annex their own estate to it as its parish; but how they contrived to adjust the distribution of tithes, I have yet to learn.

This enquiry is in part suggested by considering the constitution of the parish of Hampstead. In the uncontrolled exercise of all parochial rights and privileges, with boundaries determined with decision and accuracy, and thereby adjusting the appropriation of tithes, and the levying of rates, the origin of such settlement is nevertheless unknown and unrecorded. Originally included in the now adjoining parish of Hendon, the tithes must necessarily have appertained to that church. How then did they become severed from it? It was not the foundation of a dependent chapelry in the village of Hampstead that could in the remotest degree affect this right. Nor could this chapelry claim to have a new allotment of land set out for it as its parish. And yet that this allotment exists every parishioner knows, and that its bounds are defined. But how did they become so? How was the incumbent of the mother church induced to part with so large a portion of his territory? or what would any rector now say, if it were proposed to build another church within his parish?

The few slight memorials which I have been able to draw together concerning the original parish, and the chapelry which has by gradual usurpation obtained concurrent rights, and become a parochial church, will throw but little light upon these inquiries.

From the mention of a priest with one virgate of land in the Domesday Survey of Hendon, anno 1080, we may safely infer that a church then existed*; and as no such foundation is hinted at in Archbishop Dunstan's charter of donation†, anno 959, whereby he gives the land of Hendon to the convent of Westminster, we may conclude with equal safety that it was erected by that convent at some time after the place came into their possession. By being the founders of the church, they would become the patrons also, and so we find they were, from a bull of Pope Adrian IV. dated A. D. 1157‡, in which, among many other churches, he confirms to them "In Middelsexse, ecclm de Hendune, cū omib; ptin' suis."

A circumstance of unusual occurrence in Ecclesiastical Topography, presents itself in the early history of this church; namely, a *vicarage endowed* without an *appropriation*. From many ancient documents it may be inferred, that long before the benefice was appro-

* "HANDONE. — Ibi p'br h't. 1 uirg." Domesday Book. "Wherever we find a priest mentioned in Domesday, we may conclude there was a church." Nash's *Worcestershire*, p. 9.

† "Magna Carta Sancti Dunstani de Hendon, Hanewelle, Serperton, Pereham, Padington, Couell, & Ewell." In the Westminster Chartulary, MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 21, b. Some suspicions have been entertained of the authenticity of this charter. Further particulars of the donation of Hendon occur in the present volume, pp. 7, 8.

‡ MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 164, b. and Tit. A. VIII. f. 93, b.

priated to the convent of Westminster (as will be presently noticed) the rectory had become a *sine cure*, the incumbents nominating vicarial deputies to the cure of souls, who were regularly instituted by the bishop, and, as is evident from a subsequent *ordinatio vicariæ*, were provided for by an endowment. The convent of Westminster had indeed made gradual approaches towards the appropriating of the benefice to their own use *. Not only did they procure a pension of two marks to themselves from the rector incumbent †, but at one time we even find the abbat himself in possession of the rectory, although, just before his death, (in 1258) he resigned his benefice into the hands of the bishop ‡. Hitherto we have no mention of the chapelry at Hampstead, but about two centuries after, *viz.* in 1461, we find the abbat and convent of Westminster instituting John Barton to the rectory of Hendon, *cum capella de HAMSTED eidem annexa*. From that period, then, probably, we may date the foundation of this chapel, which, like its mother church, was obviously an erection of the monks of Westminster for the convenience of their servile tenants §. Two similar

* In Pope Nicholas's Taxation, circa 1291, the church of Hendon is valued at xxx marks.

† This appears from "Litera Gilberti Lond' Episc' de confirmatione pensionum ecclesie Westmonasterij in diocesi London." MS. Cotton. Tit. A. VIII. f. 77, b. In the instrument of resignation mentioned below, it is likewise noticed, and it is said in the *Acts* to be *ab antiquo debita*.

‡ The instrument of resignation is printed by Newcourt, in his *Repert. Paroch. Lond.* vol. I. p. 642. e cart. orig. penès Dec. & Cap. S. Pauli. See it also in Harl. MS. 6956. It is dated "Winton. in crastino translationis S. Benedicti abbatis, anno gratiæ 1258."

§ In an age when the institutions of monachism are treated with universal contempt, it is necessary to be reminded, that to the monks

institutions occur on the bishop's register in the years 1466 and 1477; after which time no more rectors were instituted, for the convent, unsatisfied with their pension, obtained the church to be appropriated to their use.

In answer to a precept to the escheator (26 Oct. 16 Edw. IV.) commanding him to inquire whether licence being given to John Estney, abbat of Westminster, to appropriate "ecclesia be Marie de Hendon cum capella be Marie de Hampstede eidem ecclesie annexa," would be "ad quod dampnum," and to certify the value *per annum*, he returned, "q^d non est dampnũ p'fati Dñi Regis nec alioz," &c. and that "ecclesia illa cum capella p'dca est de advocacõe & p'ronatu p'dictoꝝ abbis & conventus et q^d p'dca ecclesia vat p annũ in oñib; exit' juxta verum valorem eazdem xvj*li*.*" In the same year a bull was obtained from the court of Rome, upon the petition of the convent, setting forth that the revenues of their monastery were insufficient for it's maintenance †, and for the reparation of the structure, (which by reason of it's great antiquity threatened to fall) and that if the church of St. Mary at Hendon, with it's chapel, were canonically appropriated to their use, "then, of a truth, the abbat and convent might be enabled, with much more credit, to sustain the charges incumbent on them, and provide for the necessities of the monastery." The

we are indebted for a large proportion of those endowments which yet constitute the support of a protestant clergy, and of those structures which are yet regarded as sacred by a Protestant nation.

* Esch. 16 Edw. IV. No. 86. In Turr' Lond'.

† It is to be feared, from the perpetual recurrence of them in such documents, that these are little more than words of course.

bull goes on, in the usual form, and "with authority apostolical, perpetually to unite, annex, and incorporate," upon the decease or cession of the then incumbent; provided that by reason of this union the said parochial church and its annex should not be defrauded of their due services, but that out of the profits of the benefice a competent portion should be reserved for a vicar, "sufficient to support him decently and comfortably *;" that he, however, should be instituted by the convent, and also be removable at their pleasure.

To the latter stipulations the diocesan would not consent, and they were consequently given up before he confirmed the appropriation; the convent only preserving the right of presentation to the vicarage, and leaving institution and induction to the bishop. The incumbent was to be so for life; and yearly pensions of 3 solidi and 4 denarii were reserved out of the appropriation to both the bishop and the archdeacon. The vicar's endowment was to be the same under this new ordination, as had been anciently appointed before the annexation of the benefice to the convent †. This concluding instrument bears date 14 May, 1478, 18 Edw. IV.

It is observable that there is no stipulation for the provision of a separate capellane in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Hampstead ‡, so that I conclude the

* See Appendix, No. XIII.

† Of this ancient endowment, I am not aware that any record exists. It was valued at xvl. at the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries. *Liber Regis*.

‡ B. Willis, in his *Paroch. Anglic.* erroneously says that Hampstead chapel was dedicated to *St. Rowsio*. Qu. Whether such a saint ever existed? Voragine speaks, in his *Legendæ Sanctorum*, "de Sancto Rocho confessore." This comes nearest to the name of any I have met with.

burthen of his maintenance fell upon the vicar, unless he could officiate there also. It will be recollected, that the administration of baptism, sepulture, and the eucharist, formed no part of the rights of an *annex**, and that consequently the duty was but light. The stipend of a capellane or assistant curate was from six to eight marks *per annum*. In the reign of Edw. VI. the curacy of Hampstead was valued at 10*l.* †

Rectores de Hendon, cum capellâ de Hamsted.

	<i>Patroni.</i>	<i>Vacat.</i>
1. <i>Joh. Barton</i> , 22 Oct. 1461.	<i>Ab. & Conv. Westm.</i>	<i>Per resig.</i>
2. <i>Will. Duddeley</i> †, 24 Nov. 1466.	} <i>Idem.</i>	<i>Per resig.</i>
3. <i>Will. Bampton</i> §, 27 Sept. 1477.		
	} <i>Episc. London.</i>	<i>Per laps.</i>

The Church appropriated A. D. 1478.

Vicarii de Hendon, cum capellâ de Hamsted.

1. Ric. Martyn, D. B. 20 Jun. 1478.	} Ab. & Conv. West.	Per resig.
2. Joh. Brakyngburgh, pr. 27 Apr. 1480.		
	} Idem.	Per mort.

* The ancient canonical appellation of a chapel of ease.

† Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

‡ William Duddeley was the 3d son of John Dudley, aliàs Sutton Lord Dudley, and was afterwards promoted to the see of Durham, an. 1476, 16 Edw. VI. See an account of his numerous preferments in Newcourt's *Repertorium*, I. 80. He is buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas, Westminster-abbey, where he has a monument.

§ William Bampton was presented to the rectory of St. John Evangelist, London, by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, 31 Jan. 1455.

	<i>Patroni.</i>	<i>Vacat.</i>
3. <i>Gilb. Andrewson</i> , pr. 7 Dec. 1487.	} <i>Abb. & Conv. West.</i>	<i>Per mort.</i>
4. <i>Will. Perys</i> , cap. 26 Oct. 1503		
5. <i>Ric. Rawlins</i> *, S. T. D. 29 Jan. 1503.	} <i>Idem.</i>	<i>Per mort.</i>
6. <i>Pet. Burnell</i> , L. D. 9 Feb. 1513.		
7. <i>Rob. Shether</i> , S. T. B. 23 Jan. 1528.	} <i>Idem.</i>	<i>Per mort.</i>

It does credit to the convent to observe, that the clerks whom they presented, were most of them graduates of respectability; but the number of resignations seems to point at the poverty of the benefice.

No indications of a separation between Hendon and Hampstead appear, previous to the dissolution of monasteries, so that I know not how to account for the privilege which was afterwards assumed by the crown, of granting out the advowson of the chapel of Hampstead apart from that of Hendon †; and still less can I guess upon what principle the tithes of the place were severed from the impropriate rectory of Hendon,

* *Richard Rawlins* was afterwards Bishop of St. David's. See an account of him in Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* I. 670.

† The manors of Northall, Downebarnes, and Hampstede, one chapel in Hampstede, with all tithes thereto belonging, and the advowson of the church of Greneford, are granted to Sir Tho. Wroth by Pat. 4 Edw. VI. p. 9, April 9. Among the general words of the grant are, "advocaciones, donaciones, jura patronatus, glebas, decimas, oblaciones, obvenciones, porciones, fructus," &c. in Hampstede, Northall, and Downbarnes, to the said manors and chapel belonging or appertaining, as fully as Thomas Bishop of Westminster, or any abbot of the monastery of St. Peter Westminster, theretofore held the same.

and vested in the grantees of the manor of Hampstead. By virtue of these grants, however, the proprietors of the manor have continued to nominate to the cure, and receive the tithes, from 1549 to the present time, so that the question of right is totally precluded, although the question of origin remains unsolved. The commencement of an actual parochial settlement may, however, be safely referred to the period of 1598, as then, for the first time, the *churchwardens* of Hampstead appeared at the bishop's visitation. The chapel must, however, have obtained the administration of sacraments and the office of burial before that time, for the Register commences in 1560. The benefice itself, when it came into the hands of the crown, upon the Dissolution, and thence was transmitted to Sir T. Wroth, appears to have been considered as a donative or free chapel; for the incumbents never attended the bishop's visitation till 1561 (22 years after the suppression) when one of them, either through ignorance, or in order to bring himself under episcopal protection, appeared at the primary visitation of Bishop Grindal. This act changed the nature of the benefice; it now became a perpetual curacy, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop and the archdeacon, the incumbent of which, on his nomination, must submit to be examined by the bishop, as to his ability to serve the cure, and solicit licence from him for that purpose. We consequently find that the next curate who was nominated went up for his licence to Bishop Aylmer, 19 Oct. 1588. But, by some neglect, this form was omitted by the four next successors, although they acknowledged their subjection to the bishop by appearing individually at visitations. In 1616, however, another licence was given by Bishop King, at the application

of John Paddy, M. A. Since which time the ceremonial has been uniformly complied with, one instance alone excepted.

At the commencement of Charles the First's reign, in consequence of the very strong representations which had been made in parliament, and other places, of the extreme poverty of many livings, by means of the impropriations, and the smallness of the endowments, many persons of wealth and piety were induced to enter upon the purchase of impropriated parsonages, with the view of restoring them to the church, and providing for the maintenance of *preaching ministers*; an appellation which, in the language of that time, denoted such divines as for their superior abilities and knowledge of the Scripture were permitted to *instruct* as well as *administer* in their congregations. But these impropriations were not always restored to the individual churches to which they belonged; but the whole, or portions of them, were frequently given to other parishes, where augmentation was considered as more necessary, or where the family connexions of the donor were inducements to benefaction. In many instances, too, they were bestowed, not on the regular incumbent (who, perhaps, might not be a preacher), but upon some minister of superior abilities, appointed as lecturer at the discretion of the benefactor: but this was the cause of much offence, as the lecturers so appointed were too frequently men disaffected to the state, and obnoxious in the church.

These historical facts will explain the nature of an augmentation which was made in the reign of King Charles the First to the benefice of Hampstead, by the then patron, Baptist first Viscount

Campden*, who, having purchased certain portions of impropriate tithes in the North of England, apporportioned them by his will (dated 12 Oct. 1629) between one of the Companies of the city of London, and the minister who should from time to time be nominated to preach at Hampstead, by his heirs, executors, &c. The next curate who was nominated after this donation (John Sprint, M. A.) being himself of the preaching class, the augmentation was enjoyed by him; and the liberty of preaching having since that time become universal, it has in consequence continued in the incumbents of the cure ever since†.

A subsequent proprietor of the manor, Baptist third Viscount Campden, having been adjudged a delinquent by the Commonwealth, was allowed to compound for his estates upon paying 9000*l.* and settling 100*l.* *per annum* for three lives upon the church of Langham, and 50*l.* *per annum* for his own life, upon the church of Hampstead. The original fine was 10,000*l.*; but, in consideration of these settlements upon the ministry, he was allowed 1000*l.* 25 Feb. 1648. After both these augmentations, when a survey was taken of the living ten years afterwards by order of the Long Par-

* Who likewise in his life-time "repaired and adorned the chapel or church of Hampstead, at the expence of 76*l.*" Stow's *Survey of London*, by Strype, I. 288. The repairing dates in the old church were 1625, 1627, and 1638.

† From papers obligingly communicated by the Rev. Dr. White; also Stow's *Survey*, by Strype, I. 288, and Lord Campden's will in the Prerogative Office. In the same manner he purchased the impropriation of Winfrith in Dorsetshire, worth at that time about 100*l.* a year, which was afterwards annexed to the vicarage of Campden, co. Glouc. by his son-in-law Edward Lord Noel. Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, p. 322.

Parliament, the annual revenue was no more than 93*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.** The inquisitors concluded their survey with recommending to the Parliament a further augmentation; but I cannot find that any thing was accomplished, as, indeed, the confusion and iniquity of the times caused every thing to be left imperfect, however good the design †.

* This survey states that the great tithes, viz. hay and corn, were part of them let by the Lord Campden at 45*l.* *per annum*, and the rest kept in hand to the amount of 30*l.* *per annum*. The small tithes, viz. lambs, wool, pigs, fruit, eggs, &c. he had let to the minister, John Sprint, for his life, in consideration of a fine of 60*l.* and these tithes were, in the estimation of the commissioners, worth 10*l.* *per annum*. The said minister had moreover for his maintenance 50*l.* *per annum* to be paid by Lord Campden during his life, according to agreement with the state, on compounding for his delinquency; and 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* issuing clear from the augmentation given by the first Lord Campden (as mentioned above); and he dwelt in a messuage or vicarage house, with a garden thereto, in the town of Hampstead, worth 5*l.* *per annum*. The commissioners humbly conceived his maintenance to be too small, "being but four score and thirteene pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence *per annum*, he having a great chardge of children." This survey was taken 8 June, 1649.

Parliamentary Surveys of Livings in the Lambeth Library,
Vol. XII. fol. 292.

† "By an Act of 8 June, 1649, all tithes appropriate, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions of tithes appropriate, fee-farm rents, issuing out of the tithes of the bishop, deans, and chapters, as also the first-fruits and tenths, were, to the value of 18,000*l.* *per annum*, to be employed to the maintenance of a preaching ministry, and to the augmentation of small livings. In order to this augmentation, the commissioners of the great seal were (see Scobell's *Collect.* Part II. p. 43.) to issue their orders to such persons as the parliament should nominate in each county, to find out the value of all benefices. Pursuant to which, commissions were granted and returns made (the greater part of which are now lodged at Lambeth). But what resolutions they came to about the augmentations, and how

The old church or chapel having been patched up as long as it would last, and being at length "quite worn out," as well as being too small to accommodate the inhabitants, was in 1745 taken down, and the present structure finished in the year 1747*. The inhabitants were at first in hopes of pecuniary assistance from parliament in this undertaking†; but this resource

they were paid, I cannot tell. However, if a judgment may be made from a single instance, the trouble of getting it was sometimes more than the value of the augmentation."

Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 14.

* During the building the church, the chapel in Well Walk was hired for two years at 50*l.* per annum.

† "The Case of the minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, in relation to the rebuilding and enlarging the parish church there." (Printed sheet.)

"THAT the said church, by reason of the great distance of time since the same was built (notwithstanding the great charges the said parish have sustained in the continual repairs thereof) is become ruinous, and in so dangerous a condition, that the inhabitants cannot come to divine service without apparent hazard of their lives; and in the judgment of skilful workmen on a view taken, it is incapable of repair, and must inevitably be rebuilt; the charge of which, upon a moderate computation, will amount to 2,500*l.* and upwards; which sum the parishioners are not able to raise without the compassionate assistance and relief of this Honourable House; which, as it is humbly conceived, is intended for other churches in like circumstances; and for that within twenty years past the poor's rate of the said parish was but 50*s.* per month, it now amounts to 16*l.* a month, as by the parish books will be made appear.

"That the town of Hampstead being a place of great resort, especially in the summer season, the said church (were it in a reparable condition) would not be sufficient to accommodate one half of the parishioners, and others who are desirous of coming to divine service there.

"Wherefore it is humbly prayed that this Honourable House of Commons will vouchsafe the said parishioners of Hamp-

failing, a subscription was raised among themselves, which, added to the following funds applicable to the same purpose, soon amounted to 3000*l.* the sum estimated, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.
In Old South Sea Annuities.....	438	13	4
In New Annuities.....	155	12	1
In South Sea Stock.....	57	1	2
Cash in the Bank, being the several dividends thereof.....	470	0	0
All which sums had arisen from the sum of 1000 <i>l.</i> given in 1714 by Sir W. Langhorne, Bart. lord of the manor, to trustees, to be applied towards rebuilding the ancient church or chapel of Hampstead.			
Monies arising from fines for encroachments upon the waste, appropriated to the same purpose by the Rev. Mr. Maryon, lord of the manor in 1744.....	220	0	0
A legacy from Henry Waite, Esq. for the same purpose.....	50	0	0

On 24 June, 1744, Mrs. Maryon, the lady of the manor, and a great many of the principal inhabitants, entered into articles of subscription, by which, among other things, it was agreed that twelve of the said subscribers who had contributed not less than 20*l.* each, being freeholders or copyholders, and inhabitants within the parish, and possessed of not less than 20*l.* *per annum* in their own right, should be chosen by

stead to share in their generous and pious intentions in the rebuilding and multiplying of the churches of God, as to their great wisdom shall seem meet."

a majority of the subscribers at their first public meeting, and, with the minister and churchwardens for the time being, should be trustees for the ordering and managing the rebuilding of the church. It was also agreed, that after a certain number of pews had been allotted to the lord of the manor and the minister, the subscribers to the amount of 50*l.* and upwards, should take their choice, and that they "and all persons claiming immediately or mediately either by descent from such subscriber, or by virtue of his or her will, but not by any gift, sale, or alienation, made by the said subscriber or his or her heirs or devisees, during their respective lives (unless to his, her, or their child or children) should enjoy the same during so long a time as he, she, or they shall continue inhabitants of the said parish, or owner or owners of the messuage in regard of which such subscription shall be made." Provided, however, that they are not absent with their families for the space of 12 months together. The pews likewise are not to descend to those who succeed to the dwelling of the subscriber by purchase or alienation, although it is intended that they shall have the preference in letting the pew vacated by removal. After these subscribers had chosen, the trustees were to allot pews to the other subscribers under 50*l.* to be enjoyed by them in the same manner, regard being had to the largeness of the sum contributed. The pews on becoming vacant, to be disposed of by the lord or lady of the manor and the trustees who, when they are reduced to seven, are to fill up the original number by nominating eight new ones *.

* It is surprising that the parishioners should not have been aware how irregularly they were acting in thus assuming to them-

The church being finished, was consecrated 8 Oct. 1747, by Dr. Gilbert, bishop of Llandaff, by commis-

selves the disposition of pews within the parish church, without any reference to the authority of the ordinary. The error was not discovered till some time after, when some of the inhabitants growing clamorous at being excluded from seats by this appropriation of them, it was thought advisable to take the opinion of counsel. One of them, Mr. Maddocks, gave his opinion as follows, *anno* 1777 :

“ It has been determined, that an agreement made by the inhabitants of a vill for erecting or enlarging a chapel of ease by subscription, so far as the same consists with the law as to seats in churches, may be enforced in a court of equity ; and that the seats in such a conventional chapel are not subject to the disposition of the ordinary, in prejudice of the agreement. But it never was held that an agreement for disposing of the seats in a parish church is good against the ordinary, and especially if such an agreement does not follow the rule of the common law. The above articles appear to me to have departed very materially from the course of the common law, and I therefore doubt their validity, unless they are sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. If they are not, it will be material to look into the bishop of London's faculty for taking down the church, and into the articles at large, before any question of right come to be contested between any of the parishioners.”

The subject appears to have excited much interest in the parish, and even in the public papers it was noticed as follows : “ The decision in this affair [Mrs. Lessingham's contest with the copyholders, already noticed at p. 131] will put a stop to many probable controversies, and will likewise form an opening for enquiries into the validity of several further claims appendant on the same manor, which have never been examined to the bottom. Among these, *the right of free seats in the church* is not of the least consequence ; and such papers are at last said to be discovered, as will throw material light upon that object of dispute in particular.” (Aug. 1775.)

At a meeting of the trustees, 3 July, 1780, “ Mr. Pardon, steward of the manor, attended with the written agreement entered into by the lord of the manor and the several subscribers, which he declared was so extremely defective in point of law, and other particulars,

sion from the bishop of London, and dedicated to St. John. Its dimensions are as follows:

	Ft.	In.
Length within, clear.....	70	0
Breadth.....	50	0
Height of the wall.....	27	0
———— roof.....	19	2
———— steeple, from top of plinth to top of obelisk.....	125	0
Iron-work and vane.....	10	0
Pew room for 550 persons, exclusive of benches; but alterations were made in 1756, by which more room was gained.		

It is a neat but ill-designed brick building, in the common style of modern churches, except that, contrary to all custom, the belfry and tower are at the East end, behind the chancel. The motive of this was said by the trustees to be economy*; and another inducement was probably that of bringing the handsomest part of the external structure in front view, as the church is situated West of the town. The principal entrances are, consequently, in the chancel, with no great propriety. There are galleries † on the North,

that there was an absolute necessity for an Act of Parliament to vest the church in the lord of the manor and the several trustees, for purposes therein mentioned."

A draft of the Act was, I believe, prepared, but it appears to have proceeded no further.

* "The Tower's being placed at the East end of the Church, would be a considerable saving of expence." *Trust Book*, 19 Jan. 1744.

† An organ by Hornbucket was added in 1764, and a new one, built by Longman and Broderip, erected in 1787. Before this, there was a circular window at the West end, behind where the

West, and South, which, and the roof, are supported by Ionic pillars. The altar-piece is handsomely executed, but the unavoidable deficiency of a window is a great blemish. The design for this church was furnished by Mr. Flitcroft, of whom more hereafter *; but the builder was a Mr. Saunderson, who resided at Parkgate, Hampstead, and who appears to have had some architectural knowledge, by the articles which were disposed of at his sale. Among them was the model of a very large seat, his own design; with a capital, said to have been brought from the ruins of Herculaneum; some of the better authors on architecture; besides a large picture in oil colours of the old church at Hampstead †; a print after which was inserted in the European Magazine, and the picture afterwards falling into the hands of the late Mr. Richardson, of the Strand, he permitted it to be engraved for this work.

organ now stands; for at a meeting of trustees held Feb. 28, 1767, "Mr. Pearson, painter on glass, attended, and produced a specimen of his performance, David playing upon the harp, in miniature; and proposed to make a drawing on the subject suitable to our circular window, with such border as shall be approved; and to perform the same in a complete manner to perfect satisfaction for a sum not exceeding 20*l*." *Trust Book*. Among the papers of the trustees now supposed to be lost or mislaid, were "Mr. Horn's plan for the new church. Mr. Sanderson's ditto. A drawing, the section of the inside of the church to the East. Another drawing of windows, altar-rail, and fane. Another of the pews." Mr. Flitcroft's model still remains in the vestry. The funds were not sufficient to build the steeple after his design, which was very handsome.

* See the Biographical Notices, *postea*.

† There is an entry in the Trust Book, that "the old church was drawn by Grisano for Mr. Gale." (Sam. Gale the antiquary,



Engraved by Charles Heath, from an original picture in oil, in the possession of the late M. Richardson.

THE OLD CHURCH AT HAMPS TEAD.

Published Jan^y 1814, by White, Colburn, & Co Fleet Street.

The total expences of raising this edifice were between four and five thousand pounds, and they were much increased by the untoward circumstances which attended it's completion. In 1752, it was discovered that a damp on the South side had occasioned an alarming rot, and it was found necessary to take away all the wainscoting, benches, &c. and replace them anew. But this was not all; for in 1759 the greater part of the steeple was obliged to be pulled down and rebuilt, owing to the knavery of the mason, in using Purbeck instead of Portland-stone, as agreed by contract *. So soon after the erection as 1772, it was found that a general repair was necessary; which seems to have been effectually executed, as little has been done since. Considerable settlements now appear at the East end, owing to the weight of the tower, but not so, it is apprehended, as in the least to endanger the building. The church is still under the management of the trustees, who direct the repairs and alterations, and receive the greater part of the pew-rents to balance their expences.

There is a parsonage-house situated in the High-street, but no glebe land is now known of, though there seems reason to suppose that some formerly existed.

then in lodgings at the Chicken-house.) Quære, Whether this was not Sen. Grisoni, who was appointed by the Antiquarian Society to make drawings from the *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, in the Cotton MSS. Minutes Soc. Antiq. Apr. 1719, penès Oct. Gilchrist, Esq. Mr. George Edwards shewed the Society of Antiquaries, in 1752, a draft of Hampstead church, then lately pulled down. Ibid.

* The present insignificant copper spire was added in 1784.

A new burial-ground, situated on the North side of the church, was purchased in 1810, and consecrated 26 June, 1812, by John Randolph, D. D. the late bishop of London; and an Act of Parliament obtained (57 Geo. III. cap. 71) for regulating the election and powers of trustees, and empowering them to purchase land, borrow money, grant annuities, make additional burial-rates, &c.

The general business of the parish is transacted in open vestries, of which, besides special ones, there are four every year, to settle the poor's rate; and another, about Easter, to elect churchwardens, and nominate overseers.

Ministers or Perpetual Curates at Hampstead since it's severalty from Hendon.

1. *Stephen Castell* was curate at the visitation of 1561. (Lib. visitat. hoc an.)
2. *Rob. Smith, clericus*, was licensed to the cure 19 Oct. 1588, on the nomination of Sir Robert Wroth. (Lib. Stanhope, Vic. Gen. P. I. 243.)
3. ——— *Brook* was curate anno 1592. (Lib. Visitat. hoc an.)
4. *Zachary Cursworth* was curate anno 1598. (Ibid. 1598.)
5. *John Wagget* was curate anno 1607. (Ibid. 1607.)
6. ——— *Bradley* was curate anno 1612. (Ibid. 1612.)
7. *John Paddy*, A. M. was licensed to the cure 28 Jan. 1616. (Lib. Mart. Vic. Gen. P. I. 19.)
8. *John Sprint*, A. M. was licensed 17 Dec. 1633. (Lib. Duck. 158.)
9. *Rob. Blacklay*, A. M. was licensed 7 Mar. 1662, on the nomination of Baptist third Viscount Campden. (Lib. visitat. 1664.)
10. *Walter Adams*, clerk.

11. *Sam. Nalton*, S. T. B. was licensed 4 May, 1678, on the same nomination.

12. *Humf. Zouch* was licensed 14 June, 1708, on the nomination of Sir William Langhorne, Bart.

13. *Francis Bagshaw*, clericus, was licensed 9 Apr. 1714.

14. *Rob. Warren*, D. D. was licensed Jan. 1734-5, on the nomination of Margaret Maryon, widow.

15. *Langhorne Warren*, clericus, was licensed July, 1740, on the same nomination.

16. *Erasmus Warren* was licensed 1762, on the nomination of Margaretta Maria Maryon.

17. *Samuel White*, A. M. (since proceeded to the degree of D. D.) was licensed 14 Feb. 1807, on the nomination of his father, William White, Esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

7. **JOHN PADDY**, *presb.* was licensed to the curacy of St. Katharine Cree-church in London, Oct. 1603 *. He was buried at Hampstead, 2 Oct. 1639, although his successor, Sprint, had been licensed to the curacy there in December, 1633. Quære, was he sequestered?

8. **JOHN SPRINT** was the son of John Sprint, A. M. the author of a celebrated book, intituled, *Cassander Anglicus, shewing the necessity of conforming to the prescribed ceremonies of our church, in case of deprivation.* Lond. 1618. 4to.

There can be no doubt that Sprint was a Puritan, and his family seem to have been inclined that way. His grandfather, though dean of Bristol, was a noted Calvinist †; his elder brother, Samuel Sprint, was ejected from a living in Hampshire for nonconformance ‡, and his father was called in question by a fellow-

* Regist. Stan. Episc. Lond. P. V. 117.

† See Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* I. 477.

‡ Palmer's *Nonconformists' Memorial.*

student of Christ-Church, Oxon. for uttering certain points of doctrine against the ceremonies and discipline then established according to law; "which," says Anthony Wood, "was an usual thing for many puritanical and discontented divines to bark at*."

Sprint was of course a minister highly acceptable to the Commonwealth, and we find him recorded as "approved according to the ordinance for approbation of public preachers †," by those triers who have been so sharply satirized by the author of *Hudibras*:

Whose bus'ness is, by cunning slight
To cast a figure for men's light;
To find in lines of beard and face
The physiognomy of grace;
And by the sound and twang of nose,
If all be sound within disclose;

* *Athen. Oxon.* I. 563. The character of the Commonwealth Ministry has been thus ably sketched by Dr. Whitaker: "Though bigoted beyond measure to a government in which every one was flattered by bearing a part, though narrow in their tempers, and detestable in their politics, yet by zeal and diligence in their ministry, by sobriety and even severity in their conversation, they had acquired an influence over the minds of their hearers, which too many who have followed them under a better establishment have forfeited and lost. Hence the formidable separation which took place on the subsequent exclusion of these men from the pulpit, and hence, in part, the origin of modern sects, almost without number and without name, which threaten but too obviously the downfall of our civil and ecclesiastical establishments. Dislike, indeed, will always be conceived, with or without cause, against every thing which bears the stamp of legal authority; but this is a reason for more and not less circumspection in the clergy. "Offences will come, but woe unto that man," and above all to that minister, "by whom the offence cometh." *Hist. of Whalley*, p. 125.

† Lambeth MSS. Augmentation Book, vol. V. p. 130.

Free from crack or flaw of sinning,
As men try pipkins by the ringing*."

The following entry is on the Journals of the House of Commons, die Martis, 20^o Maii, 1643: "Ordered, That the humble petition of Jo. Sprinte, minister of Hampstead, in co. Midd. be referred to the consideration of the Committee for Plundered Ministers." What was the occasion of this complaint, or the redress given, I am unable to state, as the proceedings of that piece of mockery, *The Committee for Plundered Ministers*, for the year 1643, are not to be found †.

"John Sprint, minister of this place, was buried Oct. 19, 1658."—(*Register*.)

After this the benefice appears to have been vacant four years.

9. "ROBERTUS BLAICKLAY, A. M. admiss. ad Rect. de Hanworth, com. Midd. Jan. 14, 1661-2; ad pres. F. Cottington ‡." "Mr. Robert Blaicklay, late minister of God's word at Hampstead, was buried there 31 Jan. 1677." (*Register*.)

11. SAMUEL NALTON § is buried in Hendon churchyard with the following inscription upon a grey slab:

* Hudibras, Part I. Canto III. l. 1153.

† There are eight folio volumes of their proceedings in the Bodleian Library, but they do not commence before July 1645. My obliging friend Mr. Philip Bliss, of St. John's college, was at the trouble of turning over every page of these books twice, but Hampstead was not mentioned in any part of the MS.

‡ Newcourt's *Repert. Eccles. Par. Lond.* I. 630.

§ I applied to my respected friend Dr. J. Rawbone, sacrist of Magdalen college, for such information respecting Nalton, as could

"Hic infra conditur quod reliquum est Reverendi Samuelis Nalton, S.T.B. olim collegii Magdalensis socij, Quæstorisq; dignissimi, dein Ecclesiæ Hamstediensis in com. Middlesex, Havershamensisq; in com. de Bucks. Rectoris vigilantissimi. Vixit liberalis perquam egenis Christi membris moriensq; locavit. Abi viator, et si potes hic imitare. Ob. 1mo die Augusti, Año Dñi 1706, ætatisq; suæ 75." (*Arms, Three Boars.*)

13. "The Rev. Mr. FRANCIS BAGSHAW, B. D. minister of this parish, was buried 8 Jan. 1734-5." (*Register.*) "The Rev. Mr. Bagshaw, after performing divine service at Hampstead chapel, returning home, dropt down dead." *Gent. Mag.*

14. ROBERT WARREN, D. D. Of the connexion of the Warrens with the lords of the manor, and their consequent enjoyment of the livings of Hampstead and Charlton *, see the descent of the manor, p. 123.

Dr. Warren kept a school at Stratford-le-Bow, of which he was the first incumbent after the living was made a rectory. After his nomination to Hampstead benefice in 1734-5, he seems principally to have resided here, and is buried in the cemetery with his wife and son.

"Here lieth the body of ROBERT WARREN, Doctor of Divinity, late *Rector* of this parish, and of St. Mary-le-Bow,

be gleaned from the college books. Nothing more, however, occurred than the facts of his being Batchelor of Divinity, and Fellow of that college.

* He was rector of Charlton in 1709, if not before, and was presented to the rectory of Stratford, Oct. 1721. Mr. Lysons says, that Sir Wm. Langhorne gave the *advowson* of Charlton to Dr. Warren. *Env. of Lond.* CHARLTON.

in Middlesex, who departed this life the seventh day of July, 1740, in the 61st year of his age *.

"Also underneath y^e stone lieth the body of Mrs. DOROTHY WARREN, widow of the above-named Dr. Robert Warren, who departed this life on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1742, in the 73d year of her age.

"Here lieth also the body of the Rev. LANGHORNE WARREN, only son of the said Robert and Dorothy Warren, late minister of this parish, who died the 26th day of June, 1762, aged 51 years." (On an altar-tomb †.)

Dr. Warren was a voluminous writer, and certainly possessed considerable erudition.

The following are the titles of such of his works as I have met with:

The Duty of Self-examination, a Sermon on Psal. iv. 4. 1710, 8vo.

A Commemoration Sermon on 1 Tim. vi. 17—19. 1711, 4to.

The Impartial Churchman; or a fair and candid representation of the excellency and beauty of the Church of England: together with an earnest and affectionate address to Protestant Dissenters. Lond. 1728, 8vo. pp. 208. (with Portrait of Dr. Warren.)

Religion and Loyalty inseparable: a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. 31 Jan. 1725, being the anniversary Fast for the Martyrdom, &c. 1725, 4to. (From Matt. xxii. 21.)

* 22 July, 1740, administration of the effects of Dr. R. Warren, of Hampstead, granted to his son Langhorne Warren, the widow Dorothy Warren having first renounced. Book of Administrations, Prerog. Office.

† *Arms*, Checky, Or and Azure, which occur again under Fletcher's print of Dr. Warren. The Doctor, I suppose, believed himself of the same family with the Warrens Earls of Surrey:

The death of a righteous man distinctly considered, both as a judgment and a mercy; being the substance of two sermons, occasioned by the death of the Most Rev. Sir Will. Dawes, late Lord Abp. of York, and published at the request of the auditory, [the congregation at Stratford church] 1724, 8vo. 2s. (From Job ix. 23.)

The Daily Self-examinant; or an earnest persuasive to the duty of daily-examination. 7th edit.

The devout Christian's preparative to death: written by Erasmus, and rendered into English; with devout prayers, &c. 7th edit.

The Communicant's constant exercise, before, at, and after receiving the Holy Sacrament. 6th edit.

The continual pleasure of a religious life. 7th edit.

A seasonable exhortation to the duty of obedience to the bishops of our established church, more particularly as to confirmation; occasioned by the general and primary confirmation of Edmund [Gibson] Lord Bishop of London. 2d edit.

Practical Discourses on various subjects, 52 in number, designed for every Lord's day throughout the whole year; with prayers, &c. 1739 and 1748, 3 vols. 8vo.

*The glorious reward of Christian fortitude: a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, 31 Jan. 1731. (From Rev. iii. 21.) 1731, 4to.**

The good effects of public and exemplary piety: a Sermon preached before the Sons of the Clergy, Feb. 17, 1731. (From 1 Pet. ii. 12.) 1732, 1737, 4to.

* In the *Grub Street Journal* of Feb. 17, 1732 (No. 111) see a parallel between the Sermons on the 31st of January, preached by Dr. Hare Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Alured Clarke, Prebendary of Westminster, and Dr. Robert Warren, rector of Stratford-le-Bow.

Industry and diligence in our calling: a Sermon preached before the Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia. (From 1 Cor. vii. 20.) 1737, 4to.

The Domestic Temple, or Family Preacher; being the second and last part of The devout Christian's companion; consisting of practical discourses upon the most fundamental principles of the Christian religion, for all the Sundays in the year, &c. Compiled from the writings of the most eminent divines of the Church of England. Lond. 1747, 8vo. †

An Antidote against Atheism.

Dr. Warren was succeeded in the living of Hampstead by his son * and his grandson. During the long illness of the latter (towards the termination of which he was subject to mental aberrations) the church was alternately served by the Rev. Charles Grant and the Rev. Samuel White, joint curates. The latter resigning in 1801, Mr. Grant procured the temporary assistance of various other ministers. One of those who continued longest here in this function, was the Rev. Joshua Larwood, rector of Swanton-Morley, Norfolk, domestic chaplain to admiral Hotham, and many years chaplain on board the *Britannia*. Mr. Larwood was the author of *Erratics*, and other patriotic publications. As if prophetic of his approaching end, he had preached at Hampstead church the Sunday before

* Mr. Langhorne Warren published a *Sermon* on Proverbs xxiv. 21. 1745. 4to.

† In the publisher's dedication to the Hon. Mrs. Eliz. Boulter, relict of the archbishop of Armagh, he says, "the author of this religious plan was the late pious Dr. Warren, a gentleman of the same university, and well known to the primate."

his death from Psalm xxxix. 13. "O spare me a little, that I may recover my strength, before I go hence, and be no more seen." The will of Providence was, however, otherwise, and he died, after a short illness, the following Sunday, Feb. 14, 1808.

The Warrens are recollected but by few of the present inhabitants of Hampstead; but, if casual report might be credited, it would imply that they did not obtain any great share of popularity among their parishioners. But we must exercise some little degree of jealousy in forming our opinion of clerical character from village gossip; for, as the goat-herd shrewdly remarked to De la Mancha, "I would have you to know, Sir Errant, that in these little places, every thing is talked of, and every thing censured. And, my life for yours, that clergyman must be over and above good, who obliges his parishioners to speak well of him, especially in country towns *."

Mr. E. Warren dying 8 Dec. 1806, was succeeded by the present incumbent,

17. The Rev. SAMUEL WHITE, D. D. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and rector of Brightwell Baldwin, in co. Oxon.

The following are the names of the temporary curates that I have met with.

The Rev. George Watts was curate in 1715—1735.

The Rev. Mr. Clerk was curate in 1756—1759.

The Rev. Mr. Pritchard was curate in 1760—1762.

"*The Rev. Francis Humphreys*, M. A. formerly of Christ Church college, Oxford, was curate and lecturer of Hampstead for 30 years. He had a numerous

* *Don Quixote*, Chap. xii.

family, of which only five children are now living. Of these, the youngest daughter, Sophia, was married in July, 1797, to the Rev. Thomas Frognal Dibdin, M.A. There is but one character left behind of Mr. Humphreys. Diligent in his vocation, amiable in his manners, of an affectionate and cheerful disposition, and uniformly respected and esteemed by the greater part of that flock which was benefited by his precepts. He had a brother, Hanbury Humphreys, who was Captain in the Monmouthshire militia, under the command of the late Duke of Beaufort, and who died not long after the subject of this brief memoir *."

A Sermon preached at Hampstead on Friday December 13, 1766; being the day appointed for a General Fast. By Francis Humphreys, M. A. Lecturer of Hampstead," was advertised in Feb. 1777.

Mr. Humphreys died 12 Dec. 1792, æt. 59, and was buried with his wife Frances (who died 26 March, 1799, æt. 61) in Hampstead church-yard.

He was succeeded in the curacy by the *Rev. Charles Grant*, A. M. and the *Rev. Samuel White*, A. M. which latter resigned in 1801.

The *Rev. Charles Grant* was instituted to the rectory of Hinton Parva, co. Dorset, Mar. 6, 1800. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his Master's degree in Arts. He was appointed joint curate of Hampstead in 1793, and he was proprietor of the chapel in Well Walk for upwards of thirty years before his death. In his attention to parochial duties, Mr. Grant was punctual to the most minute degree, and his cheerful and unassuming manners obtained

* For this brief sketch I am indebted to the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.

him the good-will and esteem of his neighbours. His knowledge of the inferior orders of the parishioners was peculiarly extensive and accurate, and rendered him highly useful in a parish overflowing with poor.

Mr. Grant published one Sermon, preached at Hampstead 25 Feb. 1795, being the day appointed for the General Fast. (From Joel i. 14.) Lond. 1795, 4to. He died Feb. 20, 1811, æt. 65, after a long and painful illness, and was buried in the church-yard at Hampstead.

The *Rev. William Tomkyns Briggs*, A. M. of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, succeeded to the curacy and lectureship, Midsummer, 1811. Mr. Briggs had been the preceding four years curate of the populous parish of St. Anne's, Westminster, lecturer of St. George's Bloomsbury for six years, and a short time junior master at Merchant Taylors' school.

Resigning the curacy in March 1813, for an appointment in Carlisle cathedral, he was succeeded by the *Rev. William Ward Smith*, A. M. Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, the present curate.

Concerning the Friday evening lecture at Hampstead church, and two annual Sermons preached there, see the list of Parochial Benefactions, *postea*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP NOT PAROCHIAL.

THE parliamentary survey of Hampstead, 8 June, 1649, states, that "there was no *Chapel of Ease*, nor need of any, the parish church being well and conveniently situated for the ease of the parishioners."

SION CHAPEL.

The existence of this chapel is only inferred from the following newspaper advertisements*. Its former situation in Hampstead seems to be utterly unknown to the inhabitants, but it may be surmised, from the latter of these advertisements to have stood near the Wells, and to have been the property of the keeper of the adjoining tavern.

"As there are many weddings at Sion Chapel, Hampstead, five shillings only is required for all the church fees of any couple that are married there, provided they bring with them a licence or certificate according to the Act of Parliament. Two sermons are continued to be preached in the said chapel every Sunday; and the place will be given to any clergyman that is willing to accept of it, if he is approved of." *Postboy*, April 18, 1710.

"Sion Chapel, at Hampstead, being a private and pleasure place, many persons of the best fashion have lately been married there. Now, as a minister is obliged constantly to attend, this is to give notice, that all persons upon bringing a licence, and who shall have their wedding dinner in the gardens, may be married in that said chapel

* From Lysons's *Environs*, Supplement.

without giving any fee or reward whatsoever; and such as do not keep their wedding dinner at the gardens, only five shillings will be demanded of them for all fees."

Read's Weekly Journal, Sept. 8, 1716.

From these advertisements, Sion Chapel would seem to have been the prototype of the Fleet and May Fair.

CHAPEL IN WELL WALK.

The present chapel in Well Walk (which was never consecrated) is universally understood to have been the assembly room of the Wells Tavern. The date of this violent transformation must have been about 1733, as it is mentioned as a chapel in 1734 by Dr. Soame, and it certainly was not so in 1732. (See Mackay's *Tour*, and also pp. 59 and 233 of the present volume.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

The present chapel is in a private house at the end of Church-row, the minister of which is the Rev. J. J. Morel, who has resided here since 1796. There are said to have been formerly chapels of this denomination within the premises of Thos. Cockburn, Esq. and Henry Cooke, Esq. in this village. At the time of the emigration upwards of 200 French persons are reported to have fixed their residence at Hampstead.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING.

For the following account of the Presbyterian chapel on Red Lion-hill, I am indebted to Mr. Walter Wilson, who obligingly communicated to me the facts which

he had collected for a future volume of his *History of Dissenting Churches and Meeting-houses in London, &c.*

"The congregation assembling at the Presbyterian meeting-house, was gathered, most probably, in the reign of Charles II. by one of the ejected ministers whose lives are recorded by Dr. Calamy; but the particular circumstances attending this event have not come to my knowledge, and, I believe, are irrecoverably lost. The first minister whose name I find mentioned was Mr. Thomas Woodcock, son to a learned divine of the same names, who was ejected from St. Andrew Undershaft. Of the son I possess no information, excepting that he preached at Hampstead some years during the period of William III. He was succeeded by Zechariah Merrell, who must have settled there early in the reign of Queen Anne. He was a minister of considerable abilities and piety, and wrote the Exposition upon the first epistle of Peter in the continuation of Matthew Henry's celebrated Commentary. He also published a few single Sermons, particularly one for Reformation of Manners, 1709. Mr. Merrell continued to preach at Hampstead a considerable number of years, and died there about the year 1732. He was followed in the charge of the Presbyterian congregation by Mr. John Partington*, a Scotchman, who settled at Hampstead in 1732, and preached there about six years; but in 1738 removed to the Scots' church, Founders'-hall, Lothbury, in which situation he continued till his death in 1749. After his removal I have a chasm in my list of pastors at Hampstead till 1765, when Mr. Richard Amner, from Yarmouth, settled there. He must have left this congregation in or before 1777 †, for in the following year Mr. Lionel Brown

* Of whom see some account in Mr. Wilson's *Hist. of Dissenting Churches*, under "London Wall."

† "June, 1803. Died at Hinckley, æt. 67, the Rev. R. Amner, formerly a dissenting minister at Hampstead, and afterwards at

was ordained there as his successor, but in a little time gave up the ministry, and was succeeded by Mr. Edward Gibson, a native of London, who received his education in the Dissenters' academy at Daventry. He went from Hampstead to Stannington near Sheffield, and from thence to Stockport, where he died in 1798. His successor, Mr. Rochmont Barbauld, was minister at Hampstead from 1785 to 1799 *. He then removed to Newington Green, and was succeeded by the present minister, Mr. Methuen, who received his education in Scotland."

The chapel in which the congregation now meet is said to have been built by Isaac Honeywood, Esq. who inhabited the adjoining mansion, and who died there Nov. 8, 1740.

INDEPENDENT MEETING.

The Independent congregation assembling at Hampstead are supposed to have taken their origin from the preaching of Whitefield, who has thus recorded his ministerial visit to Hampstead :

" May 17. Preached, after several invitations thither, at Hampstead Heath, about five miles from London. The audience was of the politer sort, and I preached very near the horse course, which gave me occasion to speak home

Coselegin, co. Stafford, but of late years a resident at Hinckley, his native place. His different publications bear ample testimony to his great learning, particularly on subjects of theology and biblical criticism." Obituary, *Monthly Magazine*, XV. 594.—See a biographical memoir of Mr. Amner, in Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, under Hinckley, vol. IV. p. 747.

* Mr. Barbauld resided in Church-row, where he had a few pupils. He was a native of Germany, and died in Nov. 1808. See an account of him in the *Monthly Repository* for that year. His widow is the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld, the writer, and sister to Dr. Aikin.

to their souls concerning our spiritual race. Most were attentive, but some mocked. Thus the word of God is either a savour of life unto life, or of death unto death. *God's spirit bloweth when and where it listeth* *."

The congregation, on their first establishment at Hampstead, and some time after, were much annoyed; and I have been informed, that on one occasion they appealed to the Quarter Sessions for redress, but neglecting to take their licence in their hands, failed to obtain it. At that time they assembled in some kind of shed, near the site of the present chapel. The congregation do not appear to have been regularly modelled until the present minister, the Rev. Jas. Wraith, became their pastor, about 19 years ago.

In looking over the deeds concerning the copyhold estate on which this chapel is situated, I find no mention of it earlier than 1775 †, so that its erection was probably not long before that period. The property is held on lease for 63 years (*i. e.* three terms of twenty-one years, on account of the tenure) from 27 June, 1768. In 1777 the lease was assigned to Charles Chandler, of Marybone, clerk, who probably purchased it on account of the chapel or meeting-house then erected thereon. In 1780 the lease was purchased of Mr. Chandler by Selina Countess of Huntingdon, who, according to the indenture of absolute assignment, dated 17 April, *eod. an.* engaged to provide a minister to officiate and preach at least once every Sunday;

* Continuation of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Journal, 1739, 8vo.

† Oct. 17, 1775, Charles Hance, of Gravesend, Gent. Thomas Richardson, grocer, and Jacob Maine, tin-plate worker of the Borough (the then assignees) insured the *Meeting-house and Vestry* for 300*l.*

but from this she was discharged in Dec. 1782. On 24 Oct. 1785 the premises were vested in nine trustees, upon trust for the furtherance of the Protestant reformed religion, and for the use and benefit of the society or congregation of Protestant Dissenters then belonging thereto; and to apply the monies which should arise from the said meeting-house and tenement adjoining, by donations, subscriptions, contributions, &c. towards the maintenance and support of a proper minister, or in such other manner as the trustees should think fit*.

Mr. William Pierce, surgeon, of Hampstead, who died Dec. 1, 1771, bequeathed 10*l.* *per annum* to the Tabernacle or Methodists' Meeting, so long as divine service should be performed therein.

* From documents obligingly communicated by John Miller, Esq. of Red Lion-square.

* Continuation of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Journal, 1739, 2m. + Oct. 17, 1775, Charles Hanes, of Gloucester, Gent. Thomas Richardson, grocer, and Jacob Males, the plate worker, of the Borough (the then assignees) insured the Meeting-house and Library for 200*l.*

LOCAL SURVEY,

INCLUDING NOTICES OF PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,

ANCIENT HOUSES, POPULATION, &c.

UNLIKE remoter districts, where the inhabitants have been as stationary as the vegetable productions of the soil whereon they live, and where the present residents of a village are frequently the lineal representatives of those who dwelt on the same spot in the remotest age to which genealogical research can reach, the parish of Hampstead presents to the Topographer features exclusively appropriated to the neighbourhood of a vast and wealthy Metropolis. Though the frequent transition of property which a situation of this kind occasions is by no means favourable to local history, which delights to dwell on those *hereditary* spots

————— “where laborious hinds,
Who had surviv’d the father, serv’d the son,”

far better than on the bustling regions, where

“Estates are landscapes, gaz’d upon a while,
Then advertiz’d, and auctioneer’d away;”

yet it cannot but be pleasing to a liberal mind to see the activity which reigns in such situations continually augmenting local convenience,—to behold the ground which formerly supported but one or two distant inhabitants, now allotted to a numerous assemblage of

conjoining neighbours,—and to reflect that mental and social improvement are the produce of the attendant concentration of society.

From an obscure hamlet, principally occupied by the laundresses of citizens and noblemen *, Hampstead arose into a place of crowded and fashionable resort, teeming with amusements, folly, and dissipation; but from the bustling popularity and indiscriminate association of a watering-place, it has at length subsided into a much better thing, the permanent residence of a select, amicable, respectable, and opulent neighbourhood.

It was towards the commencement of the 18th century that Hampstead became celebrated as the resort of the wealthy, the idle, and the sickly, under the specious name of a *watering-place*. Houses of amusement and dissipation now started up on all sides, and the public papers teemed with advertisements of concerts at the Long Rooms, raffles at the Wells, races on the Heath, entertainments at Belsize, and private marriages at Sion chapel. A few extracts from Baker's comedy of *Hampstead Heath* †, performed at Drury-lane about 1706, will give us some insight into the character of the company and the diversions.

* "In the reign of Hen. VIII. Hampstead was chiefly inhabited by washerwomen, and here the clothes of the nobility, gentry, and chief citizens, used to be brought from London to be washed."

MS. Description of Middlesex, penès Mr. Britton.

† "Hampstead Heath, a Comedy, as it was acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane. By the author of the Yeomen of Kent. London. 1706." 4to. This is altered from "The Act at Oxford," which, it seems, was forbidden representation upon the stage from the university-sarcasm which it contained. For the loan of this very scarce play I am indebted to the kindness of John Philip Kemble, Esq.

“*Act 1. Sc. 1. Scene Hampstead.*”

“*Smart.* Hampstead for a while assumes the day: the lively season o’ the year, the shining crowd assembled at this time, and the noble situation of the place, gives us the nearest shew of *paradise*.”

Bloom. London now indeed has but a melancholy aspect, and a sweet rural spot seems an adjournment o’ the nation, where business is laid fast asleep, variety of diversions feast our fickle fancies, and every man wears a face of pleasure. The cards fly, the bowl runs, the dice rattle, some lose their money with ease and negligence, and others are well pleas’d to pocket it;—but what fine ladies does the place afford?

Smart. Assemblies so near the town give us a sample of each degree. We have court ladies that are all air and no dress; city ladies that are over-dressed and no air; and country dames with broad brown faces like a Stepney bun; besides an endless number of Fleet-street sempstresses, that dance minuets in their furbeloe scarfs, and their cloathes hang as loose about them as their reputations.

* * * * *

Enter Driver.

Smart. Mr. Deputy Driver, stock-jobber, state-botcher, the terror of strolling strumpets, and chief beggar-hunter, come to visit Hampstead.

Driver. And d’ you think me so very shallow, captain, to leave the good of the nation, and getting money, to muddle it away here ’mongst fops, fidlers, and furbeloes, where ev’ry thing ’s as dear as freeholders’ votes, and a greater imposition than a Dutch reckoning. I am come hither, but ’tis to ferret out a frisking wife o’ mine, one o’ the giddy multitude that ’s rambled up to this ridiculous assembly.

Bloom. I hope, Mr. Deputy, you ’ll find her in good hands, coquetting at the Wells with some Covent-garden beau, or retired to picquet with some brisk young Templar.”

THE WELLS.

The medicinal properties of the waters, which proved so propitious to Hampstead's popularity, have been already considered; but this may be a proper place to observe, that, for the accommodation and amusement of visitors, "The Wells" was furnished with a "tavern, coffee-room, dancing-room, raffling-shops *, bowling-green," †, &c. &c. The following advertisement relates to the same subject :

"These are to acquaint all persons that have occasion to drink Hamstead Mineral Waters, that the said Wells will be opened on Monday next, with very good musick for dancing all day long, and to continue every Monday

* "I am diverted from my train of discourse of the fraternity about this town by letters from Hampstead, which give me an account there is a late institution there, under the name of a Raffling-shop, which is, it seems, secretly supported by a person who is a deep practitioner in the law, and out of tenderness of conscience, has, under the name of his maid Sisly, set up this easier way of conveyancing and alienating estates from one family to another. He is so far from having an intelligence with the rest of the fraternity, that all the humbler cheats who appear there are faced by the partners in the bank, and driven off by the reflection of superior brass. This notice is given to all the silly faces that pass that way, that they may not be decoyed in by the soft allure-ment of a fine lady, who is the sign to the pageantry; and at the same time Signior Hawksly, who is the patron of the household, is desired to leave off this interloping trade, or admit, as he ought to do, the knights of the industry to their share in the spoil."

Tatler, Vol. II. No. 59. Aug. 1709.

† Decree of the Court of Chancery concerning the Wells estate, anno 1719.

during the season ; and there is all needful accommodation for water-drinkers of both sex, and all other entertainments for good eating and drinking, and a very pleasant bowling-green, with convenience of coach-horses, and very good stables for fine horses, with good attendance, and a farther accommodation of a stage-coach and chariot from the Wells at any time in the evening or morning."

The Postboy, Thursday, May 8, to
Saturday, May 10, 1707.

If we may believe the Comedy before mentioned, here was dancing "all night" as well as "all day!"

"*Arabella*. Well, this Hampstead's a charming place—to dance all night at the Wells, and be treated at Mother Huff's—to have presents made one at the Raffling-shops, and then take a walk in Cane-wood with a man of wit, that's not over rude—but to be 5 or 6 miles from one's husband! marriage were a happy state, could one be always 5 or 6 miles from one's husband." Act II. Scene I.

Indeed, it appears that Hampstead came in for it's full share of folly and indecorum, but I will spare my readers the nausea of perusing the repeated gross allusions to this place in the productions of the day.

The general dissoluteness of the period now under consideration must be matter of lamentation and disgust to every refined mind. Tracing this torrent of depravity from it's fountain-head in the debauched court of Charles II. we shall find it foaming and bursting over it's banks in the eventful reign of Queen Anne. To check it's baneful progress, the Spectators, Tatlers, Guardians, &c. opposed the barriers of wit, eloquence, and satire. Their toil was not in vain, and their efforts will never cease to be admired and respected, so long as genius and virtue are "things of good report."

HAMPSTEAD FAIR.

The following advertisement appears in the original edition of the Spectator, No. 443, 29 July, 1712.

"This is to give notice, that Hampstead Fair is to be kept upon the Lower Flask tavern walk, on Friday the first of August, and holds for four days *."

When this unreasonably long fair was put an end to I do not know, but it is not within the memory of any person of whom I have enquired.

BELSIZE HOUSE.

Of Belsize-house, as the mansion of a manerial district in the parish of Hampstead, I have already spoken; it is introduced again here as a place formerly of considerable notoriety for public diversions. The following extracts will give some idea of the nature and character of these amusements, and indicate that it was the prototype of Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and many other more modern establishments.

"Whereas that the ancient and noble house near Hampstead, commonly called Bellasis-house, is now taken and fitted up for the entertainment of gentlemen and ladies during the whole summer season, the same will be opened with an uncommon solemnity of music and dancing. This undertaking will exceed all of the kind that has hitherto been known near London, commencing every day at six in the morning, and continuing till eight at night, all persons being privileged to admittance without necessity of expence," &c. &c. *Mist's Journal*, April 16, 1720.

* I am obliged for the knowledge of this to Mrs. Abel, of Hampstead.

A hand-bill of the amusements at Belsize (formerly in the possession of Dr. Combe) which has a print of the old mansion-house prefixed, announces Belsize to be open for the season (no date), "the park, wilderness, and garden being wonderfully improved and filled with variety of birds, which compose a most melodious and delightful harmony. Persons inclined to walk and divert themselves, may breakfast on tea or coffee as cheap as at their own chambers. Twelve stout fellows, completely armed, to patrol between Belsize and London," &c. &c.*

"Last Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales dined at Belsize-house near Hampstead, attended by several persons of quality, where they were entertained with the diversion of hunting, and such other as the place afforded, with which they seemed well pleased, and at their departure were very liberal to the servants."

Read's Journal, July 15, 1721.

In the same Journal, Sept. 9, 1721, is an account of his Excellency the Welsh ambassador, giving a plate of six guineas to be run for by eleven footmen. The Welsh ambassador appears to have been the nickname of one Howell, who kept the house †.

* From Lysons's *Environs*, II. 534. This hand-bill I believe to be unique. I had traced it to its present possessor, but it is unfortunately mislaid, so that I could not have the engraving of Belsize-house copied for the present work.

† It appears from the poem of Belsize-house, 1722, that on some occasion or other this fellow contrived to get sent to Newgate:

"But since he hath obtain'd his liberty
By Habeas, the wicked merry be;
Whom he, by advertisements, now invites
To visit him amidst his false delights;

"The Court of Justices, at the general quarter sessions at Hickes's-hall, have ordered the high-constable of Holborn division to issue his precepts to the petty constables and headboroughs of the parish of Hampstead, to prevent all unlawful gaming, riots, &c. at Bellsizes-house and the Great Room at Hampstead."

St. James's Journal, May 24, 1722.

"On Monday last the appearance of nobility and gentry at Bellsizes was so great that they reckoned between three and four hundred coaches, at which time a wild deer was hunted down and killed in the park* before the company, which gave near three hours diversion." *Ibid.* June 7, 1722.

Assuring them that thirty men shall be

Upon the road for their security :

But whether one half of this rabble-guard,

(Whilst t'other half's asleep on watch and ward,)

Don't rob the people they pretend to save,

I to the opinion of the reader leave."

* This park is, I believe, about a *mile* round. The hunting is thus alluded to in the Belsize Poem :

"The Welch ambassador has many ways

Fools'-pence, while summer-season holds, to raise ;

For 'tis not only chocolate and tea,

With ratifia, brings him company ;

Nor is it claret, rhenish-wine, or sack,

The fond and rampant lords and ladies lack,

Or ven'son pasty for a certain dish,

With several varieties of fish ;

But hither they and other chubs resort,

To see the Welch ambassador make sport,

Who, mounting on a horse, rides o'er the park,

Whilst cuckolds wind the horn, and beagles bark,

And in the art of hunting has the luck

To kill in fatal corner tired buck,

The which he roasts and stews, and sometimes bakes,

Whereby his excellency profit makes.

In 1722 was published "*Belsize House*, a satire, exposing, 1. The Fops and Beaux who daily frequent that academy. 2. The characters of the women (whether maid, wife, or widow), who make this an exchange for assignations. 3. The buffoonery of the Welsh ambassador. 4. The humours of his customers in their several apartments, &c. By a serious person of quality. Lond. 1722." 8vo.

According to this poetical sarcasm, Belsize was an *academy* for dissipation and lewdness, to a degree that would scarcely be tolerated in the present times, and that would be a scandal in any : but some allowance must probably be made for the jaundiced vision of the writer. The following brief description is given of the house :

"This house, which is a nuisance to the land,
Doth near a park and handsome garden stand,
Fronting the road, betwixt a range of trees,
Which is perfumed with a Hampstead breeze ;
And on each side the gate's a grenadier,
Howe'er they cannot speak, think, see, nor hear ;
But why they're posted there no mortal knows,
Unless it be to fright jackdaws and crows ;
For rooks they cannot scare, who there resort
To make of most unthoughtful bubbles sport."
&c. &c. &c.

Belsize continued open as late as the year 1745, when foot-races were advertised there *.

He also on another element
Does give his choused customers content,
With net, or angling-rod, to catch a dish
Of trouts, or carp, or other sorts of fish."
&c. &c. &c.

* *London M. Advertiser*, May 23, 1745.

RACES ON THE HEATH.

The horse-course, I am told, was on the West side of the Heath, behind the castle. The races drew together so much company, that they were put down on account of mischief.

“ On Monday last [July 3, 1732] at Hampstead races, four horses started for the purse of 20 guineas given by the town, *viz.* Mr. Hornby’s grey mare, Drowsy Jenny; Mr. Woodman’s black mare, Creeping Kate; Mr. Rich’s bay gelding, ———; and Mr. ———’s sorrel mare, who was distanced the first heat. Creeping Kate got the first heat; Mr. Hornby’s Drowsy Jenny got the two last heats, and won the purse of gold; Mr. Rich’s bay gelding was lamed the second heat, so was drawn the third: and

“ Yesterday the 10*l.* plate was run for by three horses, and won by Mrs. Chapman’s Black Joke.”

Daily Courant, 5 July, 1732.

“ On Monday last [Sept. 4, 1732] at the race run at Hampstead Heath for ten guineas, three horses started; one was distanced the first heat, and one drawn; Mr. Bullock’s Merry Gentleman won, but was obliged to go the course the second heat alone.” *Daily Courant*, 6 Sept. 1732.

THE UPPER FLASK.

This house, which was formerly a place of public entertainment, is situated near the summit of Hampstead-hill, and is now the private residence of Thomas Sheppard, Esq.

Here Richardson sends his *Clarissa* in one of her escapes from Lovelace*. Here, too, the celebrated

* The following passage will recall the scene to the memory of my fair readers; — “ The Hampstead coach, when the dear fugitive

Kit-Cat Club used to meet in the summer months *; and here, after it became a private abode, the no less celebrated George Steevens lived and died. (See the memoir of him, *postea*.)

THE LONG ROOM

is now converted into a private house, the residence of Charles Cooper, Esq. Here the gentry used formerly to meet every Monday evening to play at cards, and here they had likewise an assembly, beginning at Whitsuntide and ending in October †.

came to it, had but two passengers in it; but she made the fellow go off directly, paying for the vacant places. The two passengers directing the coachman to set them down at the Upper Flask, she bid him set her down there also. They took leave of her (very respectfully, no doubt), and she went into the house, and asked if she could not have a dish of tea and a room to herself for half an hour. They shewed her up into the very room where I now am. She sate at the very table I now write upon; and, I believe, the chair I sit in was hers. O Belford! if thou knowest what love is, thou wilt be able to account for these minutiae."

* "Or when, Apollo-like, thou'rt pleas'd to lead,
Thy sons to feast on Hampstead's airy head,
Hampstead, that, tow'ring in superior sky,
Now with Parnassus does in honour vie."

*The Kit-Cats, a Poem by Sir Rich. Blackmore, Knt.
printed in the year 1708, but written some years
before, 8vo.*

† The meetings were once a fortnight at the beginning and latter end of the season, and every week in the middle. The ball-room was 75 feet long and 33 feet broad, and adorned in a very elegant manner. On each side of the entrance were two small but neat rooms for tea and cards. A guinea subscription admitted a gentleman and two ladies into the ball-room every other Monday. To

THE SPANIARDS.

This house, just without the boundary of Hampstead parish, was erected on the site of a little lodge for the gate-keeper of Parkgate, already mentioned, page 15. It was taken afterwards by a Spaniard, and converted into a house of entertainment, as it now is. There is the following account of the garden, in a MS Description of Middlesex, already quoted :

“ Its gardens have lately been improved and beautifully ornamented by the ingenuity of Mr. William Staples, who, out of a wild and thorny wood, full of hills, vallies, and sand pits, hath now made pleasant grass and gravel walks, with a mount, from the elevation whereof the beholder hath a prospect of Hanslop steeple in Northamptonshire, within eight miles of Northampton ; of Langdon-hill in Essex, full sixty miles East ; as, under, of Banstead-downs in Surrey, South ; of Shooters'-hill, Kent, South-east ; Red-hill, Bucks, South-west ; and of Windsor-castle, Berks, West. These walks and plats this gentleman hath embellished with a great many curious figures, depicted with pebble stones of various colours, *viz.* a rainbow and star ; the sun in it's glory ; the seven stars ; the star and garter ; motto and crown ; half-moon ; a coat of arms ; the twelve signs of the zodiac ; tower of London ; Hercules' pillars ; the blazing star ; a dial on the grand mount ; the sun rising ; the sun setting ; the monument ; the globe ; Adam and Eve ; Salisbury spire ; the milky way ; an eclipse ; the

non-subscribers admittance was half-a-crown each night. The master of the ceremonies had an annual benefit, when the tickets were five shillings each. On this occasion a concert usually commenced the evening.

Roman eagle; a rainbow; an Egyptian mummy; the Egyptian pyramids; the grand Colossus of Rhodes; the arms of Russia; sceptre and crown; the compass-dial; flower-pot; two systems of the heavens; the pathway of all the planets; the north pole; a royal star; church, entering the mount over the grotto; Coventry cross; England, Scotland, and Ireland; the shield of David; a double triangle, &c.; an exceeding fine flower-pot; a regular dial; and an Egyptian sphinx."

NEW GEORGIA.

This formerly well-known spot, which was situated in Turner's Wood (now inclosed by Lord Mansfield) no longer exists. The following account is from the same source as the above :

"This humorous cottage was erected by it's inhabitant the same year Queen Caroline died. It hath on it the following inscription :

'I Robert Caston begun this place in a wild wood, stubbed up the wood, digged all the ponds, cut all the walks, made all the gardens, built all the rooms, with my own hands; nobody drove a nail here, laid a brick or a tile, but myself; and thank God for giving me such strength, being 64 years of age when I begun it.'

"Here the owner showeth you several little rooms, and humorous contrivances of his own to divert the beholder; and here the gentleman is put in the pillory, and the ladies are obliged to kiss him, with such other oddities. The building is irregular and low, of wood, and the ground and wilderness is laid out in a delightful romantic taste."

In an account of the Marquis of Worcester's inventions, in *Gent. Mag.* XVIII. 109, mention is made of the Chair at New Georgia, which sinks on a person sitting in it.

CONCERTS

at the Wells were advertised from 1701 to 1710.

"At Hampstead Wells, on Monday next, being the 18th of this instant August, will be performed a Consort of both vocal and instrumental musick, with some particular performance of both kinds, by the best masters, to begin at 10 o'clock precisely. Tickets will be delivered at the said Wells for 1s. per ticket; and Dancing in the afternoon for 6d. per ticket, to be delivered as before."

Postman, Aug. 14—16, 1701.

"In the Great Room at Hampstead Wells, on Monday next, being the 15th instant, exactly at 11 o'clock forenoon, will be performed a Consort of vocal and instrumental musick, by the best masters; and, at the request of several gentlemen, Jemmy Bowen will perform several songs, and particular performances on the violin by 2 several masters. Tickets to be had at the Wells, and at Stephen's Coffee-house in King-street, Bloomsbury, at 1s. each ticket. There will be Dancing in the afternoon, as usual."

Ibid. Sept 9—11, 1701.

"Hampstead Consort. In the Great Room at Hampstead Wells, on Monday next the 11th inst. will be performed a Consort of vocal and instrumental musick by the best masters, with particular entertainments on the violin by Mr. Dean, beginning exactly at 11 a clock, rain or fair. To continue every Monday, at the same place and time, during the season of drinking the waters. Tickets to be had at Stephen's Coffee-house in Bloomsbury, and at the Wells (by reason the room is very large) at one shilling each ticket. There will be dancing in the afternoon as usual."

London Post, May 5—8, 1702.

"Hampstead Wells. In the Great Room at Hampstead Wells on Monday next, being the 1st day of June, will be performed an extraordinary Consort of vocal and instrumental musick by the best masters; with particular entertainments on the violin by Mr. Dean, and singing by Mr. Hughs and others, beginning at 10 in the morning exactly. Tickets to be had at North's Coffee-house, in King-street near Guildhall, Stephen's Coffee-house in Bloomsbury, and at the Wells. At 1s. each ticket (by reason the room will hold near 500 persons)."

Postman, May 28—30, 1702.

"A Consort of Music will be performed in the Great Room at Hampstead this present Saturday, the 22d instant, at the desire of the gentlemen and ladies living in and near Hampstead, by the best masters. Several of the Opera songs by a girl of nine years, a scholar of Mr. Tenoe's, who never performed in public but once at York buildings with very good success. To begin exactly at five, for the conveniency of gentlemen's returning. Tickets to be had only at the Wells, at 2s. and 6d. each. For the benefit of Mr. Tenoe." *Tatler*, No. 201, July 22, 1710.

ASSEMBLY ROOM.

There is at present a very elegant Assembly-room, with card and upper room adjoining, situated on Hollybush hill, and partly formed out of a house built by Romney the painter.

WEST END.
 is a hamlet in the parish of Hampstead, anciently so called from being the western termination of the original demesne lands. It is noticed in *Liber Regis*, under "Prioratus de Kilborne," as being held of the abbat of Westminster by the prioress of Kilburn, at the yearly rent of 13s. 4d. In a book of inrolments in the office of the Auditor of Land Revenue, there is a lease from "Dame Anne Brown, priorisse of the house of Saynt John Baptyste of Kylborne, to Wythm Wylde, cytezen m'chauntaylor of London," dated 30 June, 27 Hen. VIII. of "all that their tenement or ferme called *The West End*, w^t all landes, medowes, leases, pastures, rentes, and s'vices therto belonging; the whiche one Wythm Hille nowe holdythe; sett, lying, and being in the parysshe of Hampsted, containe by estimacon 18 acres," for 40 years, at 30s. sterling yearly. "Given in the Chapter House of Kylborne aforesaide."

West End contained upwards of 40 houses in 1750*.

Here is a Fair for toys, gingerbread, &c. held on the 26th July and two following days. This Fair having become a very serious disturbance to the inhabitants of the vicinity, and having no legal sanction by prescription, charter, or otherwise, was presented as a nuisance at a court leet held 11 May, 1812, and steps taken in consequence to suppress it; but, owing to the injudicious proceedings adopted by some persons, the attempt proved unsuccessful.

* MS. Description of Middlesex before quoted.

NORTH END.

Another hamlet on the northern extremity of the parish, most pleasingly situated. This does not seem to be a place of any antiquity.

CHALCOT.

Upper and Lower Chalcot, names now nearly forgotten, appear in all the old maps of Middlesex. (See the Plan.) Stow says, that sundry devout men of London gave to the Hospital of St. James at Charing-cross, 80 * acres of land and wood out of Chalcote, Hamsted, and Hendon, and that King Edw. I. confirmed those gifts †. I have not met with Edward's confirmation, but Rot. Chart. 5 John. m. 14, n. 113, the Lepers of St. James aforesaid have confirmed to them "vnam hidā t're in Hamsted de dimissōe Alexandri de Barentin;" and the same is repeated in Rot. Chart. 26 Hen. III. p. 1, m. 5. St. James's Hospital was under the governance of a master till King Henry VI. granted the perpetual custody of it to Eton college, who surrendered it (in exchange) to King Henry VIII. *anno regni* 23, with all its lands, appurtenances, &c. "exceptis & omninō reservatis nobis & success' nris certis terris & teñtis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis boscis & subboscis, vocatis *Chalcotts* & Wilds ‡, situatis & jacentibus in parochiis de Hendon, Fynchley, & Hampsted," &c. I cannot trace this land any further.

* Eight in Strype's edition, B. vi. p. 4.

† *Survey of London*, p. 455, edit. 1603.

‡ Wilds, is probably Wildwood or Wildwood Corner, as it is called in some of the old maps. This supposition is strengthened by the mention of the parishes of Hendon and Finchley in which it is situated.

KILBURN.

Only one side of this hamlet is in the parish of Hampstead; the other side of the Edgware road being in that of Wilsdon. It has been rapidly increasing in size for some time past, in common with most other road-side villages in the neighbourhood of London. It is to be regretted that no place of worship exists within any moderate distance.

The stream from whence this hamlet takes its name, rises near West-end, passes through Kilburn to Bayswater, and after supplying the Serpentine river in Hyde-park, flows through the fields into the Thames at Ranelagh.

The etymology of Kilburn is supposed to be from the Saxon *Lele*, cold, and *bourn*, a rivulet.

PRIMROSE HILL*.

This spot of ground was formerly famous for primroses, whence it had its name, as well as a lane adjoining, which used to be called Primrose-lane. The place is notorious in history for the murder of Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, or rather, perhaps, for his body having been found there after he had been murdered elsewhere. All the historians of the period notice this transaction, one of the most mysterious parts of the machinery of the *Popish Plot*. The place where the corpse was found is thus described in "A Letter to

* This is no very modern appellation. See "Primrose Hill," written in 1748. Printed at the end of *Poetical Impertinence, or Advice unasked*, 1752.

Mr. Miles Prance, in relation to the murder of Sir Edmund-bury Godfrey. Lond. 1681." fol. half sheet.

"As to the place, it was in a ditch on the South side of Primrose-hill, surrounded with divers closes, fenced in with high mounds and ditches; no road near, only some deep dirty lanes, made only for the conveniency of driving cows and such like cattle in and out of the grounds; and those very lanes not coming near 500 yards of the place, and impossible for any man on horseback with a dead corpse before him at midnight to approach, unless gaps were made in the mounds, as the constable and his assistants found by experience when they came on horseback thither."

This hill has also been called Barrow-hill, and an adjoining farm retains the name of Barrow-hill farm. Hence it has been imagined to have been the scene of some battle.

THE TELEGRAPH.

A Telegraph has lately been erected on a hill to the westward of Hampstead, being the first in the line of communication between Chelsea Hospital and Yarmouth.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION HELD ON THE HEATH.

"Yesterday was the election for the county of Middlesex held at Hampstead-heath; the candidates being Sir William Roberts and Esquire Ranton, against Sir Francis Gerard and Mr. Middleton. They immediately went to a poll, which ended about 4 in the afternoon, and the books being summed up the voices appeared thus: Roberts, 1054; Ranton, 874; Gerard, 415; and Middleton, 607. So the two former were proclaimed duly elected. After which the freeholders presented them a paper much of the same

purport with others formerly mentioned, about excluding the Duke, &c. And particularly one clause, that they would endeavour to hinder the raising of forces under the pretence of guards, and make some honourable provision for the discoverers of the plot."

True Protestant Mercury, March 2—5, 1681.

"We hear now that Admiral Russel and Sir John Worsnam stand candidates for Middlesex, against Sir Charles Gerrard and Ralph Hanton, Esq.; the election to commence on Thursday sevensnight upon Hampstead Heath."

Flying Post, Oct. 19—22, 1695.

"On Thursday next the Right Hon. Mr. Chancellor Montague designs, with the freeholders of Middlesex in and about Whitehall, Westminster, &c. to call upon the Right Hon. Admiral Russel, who is personally to go on their head to Hampstead Heath, where Sir J. Wolstenholm is to meet them." [Adm. Russel and Sir John W. were chosen.]

Ibid. Nov. 9—12, 1695.

It appears that the elections continued to be held on Hampstead Heath till the year 1700-1, when the first announcement appears of their taking place at Brentford*.

HIGHWAYS †.

The Hampstead Road Trust was established by Act of Parliament 3 Geo. I. to continue twenty-one years from June 1717. This Act is explained and amended

* *Postman*, Jan. 9—11, 1700-1.

† In the year 1778 a proposal was made in *The Public Advertiser* to the inhabitants of Marylebone, for forming a new road from the bottom of Portman-square across the fields to the bottom of Hampstead-town, by the west end of Mr. Alsop's new farm, across Mr. Wil-

by 8 Geo. I. c. 5, and the term enlarged by 7 Geo. II. c. 26, for twenty-one years more, from June 1734,

lan's field by the side of the Hill-field, commonly called Little Primrose-hill, through a part of Belsize-park to the bottom of Hampstead town, then across the lower side of the Heath, and to go between the Spaniards and Caen-wood-house, through Bishop's-wood, across the fields into the Barnet road, at the bottom of the hill rising up to Finchley-common, about half a mile below Highgate-hill: the whole length of this proposed road is computed to measure barely four miles. I have extracted the following passage from this proposal:

"The disadvantages this road would be to individuals will be few, more especially when in comparison with the advantage it would be to the publick. It may be objected, especially by the landholder, that the making the road would take a deal of good land away between Mr. Alsop's farm and the bottom of Hampstead town; but this distance is barely two miles, so that the land it would take from the fields would be but trifling; besides, the road at this part would run through no plantation, except a small part of Bellsie Park can be so called; nor would it be impeded by any erections, at least none worth mentioning. Besides, the landholders of these fields would be benefited in the end, for they are now overrun with footpaths and crossings, whereas, this road being cut through them, would be the means of bringing the passenger and walker to one path, and draw them from making so many across the fields; added to which, a main road going through a person's land, is supposed always to enhance the value of the adjoining fields, more especially in the vicinity of the metropolis.

"The land on the other side Hampstead, especially that part where it would cross the Heath, is not of much value; the owner would be more benefited than damaged thereby; the main impediment perhaps would be to gain the small part of ground that would be wanted between the Spaniards and Caen or Ken-wood-house, the seat and property of Earl Mansfield; but I am persuaded the noble owner would not be averse to allow the road to pass through so small a part of his fields as this road would require, especially when I recollect that this elevated seat has of late been the property of men as singularly elevated with the publick. John the great Duke of Argyle bequeathed it in his will to the present Earl of Bute.

it being represented that the sum of 8073*l.* still remained owing upon the credit of the former Act. By

in the following words: ' I give and bequeath my house, &c. called Ken-wood, situated between Hampstead and Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, to John Earl of Bute, as a small consideration of the high esteem I have for his steady attachment to the real interest of his king and country.' My lord sold it to the present owner at a time when his domestic affairs were not in so prosperous a situation as at present, and for a cause that will do him lasting honour. But his lordship's domestic character needs no comment, whatever light the publick may hold his political one in. The present noble owner stands vulgarly in the same predicament; but let it be remembered that he is the greatest ornament that was ever placed on the regal throne of jurisprudence. This comment may seem rather going from the subject; or what musicians call an *extravaganza*. But as this is allowed in the musical, why not in the prose compositions? Be this as it may, it tends to shew that where ground is the property of men of the most elevated ideas, it is less trouble to gain their consent for a work of public utility than from those of narrow and contracted notions. The ground from the North side of Hampstead Heath to the proposed junction with the old road is not very fertile, and the owner, like those of the Heath, would rather have a road through it than otherwise. The impediments against this road are now fully shewn, which are but small when in comparison with the great advantages thereof, which I shall now point out," &c. &c. This letter is signed Momus, and dated from Primrose-hill, Aug. 4.

" A gentleman from Hampstead says, that he could not help remarking the many people he saw on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning last, in particular about Primrose-hill and Hampstead-heath, with newspapers in their hands: he was led by curiosity to enquire the cause, and found they were perusing the plan and taking a survey of the new (Queen's) road that was proposed in our last Saturday's paper, from the bottom of Portman-square by Hampstead to Finchley-common. It was pronounced by all parties to be the greatest and most practicable improvement in the road way that was ever made about the metropolis, the new Islington and City roads not excepted." *Public Advertiser*, Aug. 1778.

this the operation of the Act is extended to the further end of Burrough-lane in the parish of Hendon. The above Acts are explained and made more effectual by 8 Geo. II. c. 28, continued for a like term by 26 Geo. II. c. 80 *; again continued by 16 Geo. III. cap. 76, and 41 Geo. III. cap. 40.

An Act was obtained in 1774, 15 Geo. III. cap. 58, for lighting the streets, lanes, roads, and public passages within the town of Hampstead, and establishing a nightly watch therein, and a patrol between the said town and London.

POPULATION.

The parish of Hampstead extends over 2169 acres, of which between two and three hundred is waste. The houses in the town stand thick, and besides these and the hamlets of West End, Kilburn, North End, Pond-street, Chalcott, and Frognall, houses are scattered occasionally over the greater part of the Northern side of the parish.

The following averages of Baptisms and Burials every fifty years, from 1580 to 1800, is compiled from the Parish Register †.

* This Act empowered the Trustees to watch, light, and water the roads.

† The number of burials in 1603 was 7 only; in 1625, 23; it is to be presumed, therefore, that this village escaped the dreadful calamity of the plague, which was so fatal in those years. It was not so fortunate in 1665, when 214 burials are recorded, being more than seven times the average number of that period. Lysons's *Environs of London*.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1580—9.....	13 $\frac{3}{10}$	6 $\frac{1}{10}$
1630—9.....	28 $\frac{4}{5}$	28 $\frac{2}{5}$
1680—9.....	33 $\frac{3}{5}$	65 $\frac{2}{10}$
1730—9.....	68 $\frac{3}{10}$	124 $\frac{7}{10}$
1780—4.....	90 $\frac{3}{5}$	144 $\frac{1}{5}$
1784—9.....	88 $\frac{2}{5}$	125 $\frac{2}{5}$
1790—9.....	99 $\frac{3}{5}$	141 $\frac{2}{5}$

Annual Table of Mortality, 1801—1810.

Year.	Births.		Total.	Burials.		Total.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1801	50	43	93	67	85	152
1802	47	65	112	50	61	111
1803	46	63	109	88	78	166
1804	49	57	106	63	67	130
1805	65	63	128	78	68	146
1806	41	67	108	68	79	147
1807	67	55	122	66	74	140
1808	60	59	119	69	70	139
1809	58	62	120	49	66	115
1810	61	46	107	67	64	131

Baptisms.

First five years, 548.

Last five years, 576.

Average of the ten years,

112,4

Burials.

First five years, 705.

Last five years, 672.

Average of the ten years,

137,7.

RETURNS TO THE CENSUS.

1801.

Number of houses inhabited..... 691

Number of families occupying them..... 953

Uninhabited houses..... 47

Number of inhabitants { Males.....1799
 Females.....2544

POPULATION.

265

Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.....	199
----- trade or handicraft.....	426
All other persons not comprized in the preceding classes.....	3718
Total of persons.....	4343

1811.

Inhabited houses.....	842
Families inhabiting them.....	1154
Houses building.....	17
Houses uninhabited.....	45
Families chiefly employed in agriculture.....	191
----- trade, manufacture, or handicraft.....	486
----- not included in the preceding classes.....	477
Males.....	2306
Females.....	3177
Total of persons.....	5483

ANCIENT HOUSES.

FEW buildings of this description now remain in Hampstead. Of the Grange-house, where the monastic superintendant resided, and where the abbat was received when he visited his demesnes, or of the ancient manor-houses of the succeeding lords, we have not a single memorial. These have either decayed or been destroyed long since, and now we cannot even *look upon their stones*. In the place of such objects as these, we behold the modern villa, with its spruce though pigmy appurtenances of pleasure-ground, garden, and green-house, where the exotic productions of southern climes have supplanted the gigantic patrimonial timber.

In these pages, professedly written in an antiquarian cast, it may perhaps be worth while to perpetuate the memory of a few houses of a very different description.

Within the memory of persons now living, there stood an old house or mansion in the High-street, occupying the site of some new houses at the southern corner of the lane leading to Bradley's-buildings. This structure was of red bricks, with rubbed quoins, cornices, &c. in the manner of several such buildings of the time of Elizabeth and James the First, when the Roman (or rather modern) architecture was gaining the ascendancy; but before it seems to have been understood, or the habits of the previous style had been quite overcome. The staircase was spacious, with broad and low steps, profiled banisters, and ponderous



Drawn from the Window and Eng'd by W.P. Sherloch.

STAINED WINDOW IN THE CHICKEN HOUSE, HAMPSTEAD, MIDD^X

Published by White, Cochran & Co November 1813.

hand-rail. The apartments separated by wainscotings divided into small pannels. The chimnies large, and decorated in the grotesque of those times *: over that of the parlour, or hall of entrance, was an arcade of Ionic pilasters, with raised pannels in the interstices; and the cielings in one or two of the rooms were enriched with styles and pannels in square lozenges, &c. This building had been let out into tenements, and was in a ruinous state in 1777 †.

THE CHICKEN HOUSE.

By the side of the road entering Hampstead from London, stands the Chicken-house, a low brick building in the farm-house style. It is ordinary in its appearance, and is now still more disfigured by the erection of some vile hovels in its front, which defile and disgrace the entrance into the town. Local tradition designates this as an appendage to royalty. There was nothing remarkable in the interior of this house, except some painted glass, well executed, representing our Saviour in the arms of Simeon, and (in another window) small portraits of King James and the Duke of Buckingham, under the former of which is the following inscription:

"Icy dans cette chambre coucha nostre Roy Iaques. premier de nom. Le 25me Aoust, 1619."

This glass is now removed from the house, and is in the possession of Thomas Neave, Esq. of Branch Hill lodge, Hampstead.

* Specimens of this style may be seen in Serlio's Treatise on Architecture.

† Ex inform. Cha. Clarke, Esq. F. S. A.

In the churchwardens' books there are notices of subsequent royal visits to Hampstead.

	£.	s.	d.
" Feb. 26, 1685. To the ringers, being a day King James the Second was graciously pleased to come to Hampstead.....	0	5	0
" Jan. 23, 1688-9. Gave the ringers when the Prince came to Hampstead.....	0	1	0
" Feb. 8, 1692-3. Gave the ringers when the Queen came to Hampstead.....	0	6	0
" June 13, 1694. Paid when the Queen came by	0	1	6

In the Chicken-house the late Earl of Mansfield had lodgings in conjunction with some of his law friends, whither they occasionally resorted for relaxation from the fatigues of their profession. This was before he purchased Ken Wood.

RESIDENCE OF SIR HENRY VANE.

A large square mansion, on the left hand of the entrance into the town of Hampstead (now the residence of Charles Pilgrim, Esq.), is supposed to have been built and inhabited by SIR HENRY VANE; a man whose character it is scarcely possible to analyze. He was a broacher of heterodoxies both in politics and religion; in the former, however, he displayed the profundity of a sage; in the latter, the weakness and credulity of a child, or rather, perhaps, the mysticism and absurdity of a Swedenborg. All the historians of the Commonwealth have treated largely of Sir H. Vane's public conduct, and by the republican writers he is almost canonized. His residence at Hampstead is thus





House built and Inhabited by Sir Henry Vane,
AT HAMPS TEAD.

Published by White & Goddard, Fleet Street, Nov. 1813.

noticed by Ludlow * : “ Upon the return of King Charles [II.], being conscious to himself of having done nothing in relation to public affairs for which he could not willingly suffer, he continued at his house at *Hampstead*, near London ; where, under false and unworthy pretences that he had engaged in councils with the army to drive the king out of England again, he was seized and imprisoned in the Tower, from whence he was carried from one place to another for the space of about two years ; after the expiration of which, they who feared his abilities and knew his integrity, thought convenient to violate the public faith, and, under a form of law, to put him to death †.”

In the same house afterwards resided DR. JOSEPH BUTLER, BISHOP OF DURHAM, well known among divines as the author of a masterly treatise, intituled, *The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*. The bishop lived there several years, and ornamented the windows with a considerable quantity of painted glass, which is still preserved there, and consists of a large series of scriptural subjects, in squares, some very finely executed, and two or three of them with biblical inscriptions in old English, and the date of 1571 underneath:

* *Memoirs*, Vol. III. p. 111.

† In the Prerogative office, there are letters of administration (I forgot to note to whom) with the testament annexed, of Sir H. Vane. It is very short, and relates only to the disposition of a few personal valuables. He bequeaths the case of diamonds which contained the King of Denmark's picture, to his mother, the Lady Vane, desiring her to put his father's picture in it, and wear it for his sake.

several figures of the apostles, with their names subscribed in Latin, in smaller oblong squares; these are reported by local tradition to have been a present from the *Pope* to Dr. Butler: some modern pieces, of inferior execution, in small ovals, *viz.* landscapes, &c. and a circular piece of painted glass, containing a figure of St. Paul, seated in the centre of some rich Gothic stall-work, and circumscribed *Sigillum com'une Decani et Capituli eccl'ie Pauli London**. All the pieces, except the modern ones, are inlaid in borders of stained glass adjusted to the panes. In the upper story was a very large room (now divided into several smaller ones) running along the whole back front of the house, and containing the bishop's library †. Most of the apartments were hung with tapestry when it's present possessor first occupied it. The house has been considerably modernized in some parts, but still retains enough of the antique hue to make it a very interesting object. The back front, entrance hall, and carved staircase, are in their original state. The garden is laid out in the old style, with a very large square grass plat, and avenue of fine elms at the end. An adjoining house (the residence of Mr. Langhorn) now completely modernized, was, I believe, formed out of

* Dr. Butler was promoted to the Deanery of St. Paul's in the year 1740, by King George the Second.

† A codicil added to the bishop's will, and dated 25 April, 1752, (to which the Rev. Langhorne Warren, minister of Hampstead, is one of the witnesses) contains, among other dispositions of his personal property, the following direction: "It is my positive and express will, that all my sermons, letters, and papers whatever, which are now in a deal box directed to Dr. Forester [his chaplain] and now standing in *my library at Hampstead*, be burnt without being read by any, as soon as may be after my decease."

the bishop's offices *, and contains painted glass in almost every window, in continuation of the scriptural series before mentioned.

After the bishop of Durham's decease in 1752, this house, which was his own copyhold property, was sold, together with the whole of his real estates, for the payment of his debts, as directed by his will, dated 22 April, *eod. an.* Dr. Butler had been scarcely two years in enjoyment of the rich see of Durham before his death; and during the time he had been bishop of Bristol, he is said to have expended more than the whole revenue of the bishopric in repairing and improving the episcopal palace. So little was he possessed with that spirit of avarice which is, perhaps, too justly laid to the charge of the English clergy. I have mentioned these circumstances to account for the above testamentary direction.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOUSE.

Such is the misnomer of an old house at the bottom of the town, which has been many years occupied as a female boarding-school. The style of architecture, however, is considerably later than the reign of Elizabeth. No carving, painted glass, or any thing else antique is to be found within the house.

ROSSLYN HOUSE

was originally an old mansion called Shelford-lodge, held under the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

* The mansion was divided into two by the bishop's successor, a Mr. Regnier.

Having been purchased by the late Lord Rosslyn, he made considerable additions to it by building a large oval room on the ground floor, and another of the same dimensions over it*. Rosslyn-house, as it's owner named it, was afterwards the seat of Robert Milligan, Esq. an eminent West India merchant. Of both these persons see some account in the Biographical Anecdotes, *postea*. It is now the residence of Francis Freeling, Esq. Secretary to the General Post-office.

BRANCH HILL LODGE†

belonged to Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, who, about 1745, built part of the house, which is now standing, and bequeathed it to his patron Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, who was obliged to purchase the copyhold part of the premises of Sir T. Clarke's heirs, in consequence of his having neglected to surrender it to the use of his will. Lord Macclesfield resided there several years. It was afterwards in the successive occupations of Thomas Walker, Esq. Master in Chancery, and of Lord Loughborough (afterwards Earl of Rosslyn) who removed to Shelford-lodge, mentioned above. In 1799 it was purchased of Col. Parker, a younger son of Lord Macclesfield, by Thomas Neave, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Richard Neave, Bart.) the present proprietor, who has improved the house and made

* Lysons's *Environs of London*.

† On Branch Hill was formerly a public well, called North Court Hole, probably from a mansion anciently called North Court, from it's situation being northerly from some other like seat, or from the church.

considerable additions to the pleasure-grounds, which possess natural advantages superior to most in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Mr. Neave has at this villa a very large and most valuable collection of painted glass, a great part of which was procured from various convents on the continent, immediately after the French Revolution. Among the most remarkable may be mentioned *The Nativity*, from a convent at Ghent, and a most rich and highly-finished piece from a convent at Rouen, representing Catherine of Austria Queen of Portugal (consort of John III.) it's founder, and St. Anne. It contains also a fine piece of the Crucifixion, of a large size; many scripture subjects, and figures of saints, besides some highly-finished historical pieces upon a smaller scale *.

* Lysons's *Environs of London*, 2d edit.

CHARITABLE BENEFACTIONS

TO THE POOR.

TO men who have indulged antiquarian feelings, there is something very fascinating in the contemplation of the modes by which our ancestors evinced *their* charitable dispositions. Less judicious — less refined, than those of the present day, they were more interesting, more splendid, and more esteemed. A groupe of *bedesmen*, waiting under the massy gateway of a magnificent monastery, for the daily contribution of food and alms, was a more picturesque object than a set of discontented paupers, clamouring around the entrance of a parish workhouse.

If there *was* a single instance in which the Catholic religion had the advantage over that of the Reformed church, it was this, that under the predominating influence of Papacy and Monachism, **PIETY** was a *popular* sentiment; a sentiment, not merely tolerated, — not confined to ecclesiastics, — but which blended with the concerns, the actions, and even the vanities of the laity.

Hence we find the *alms-deeds* of our forefathers have consantly a reference to the service of God, or of the Church. How is a wealthy baron of the fifteenth century occupied on his death-bed? In endowing chantry priests *to celebrate his obits*; in enriching a neighbouring abbey with some *goodly manor*; in founding an alms-house of poor *bedesmen to pray for his soul*.

The principle upon which these donations were made, was probably referable to an unhappy misconstruction of a scriptural passage *; and so strong was the belief of the efficacy of human prayers, that the slightest service of benevolence or utility, was uniformly accompanied with an earnest requisition that those who were benefited by the pious act, should, in return, intercede for the soul's rest of the benefactor.

Drink . weary . Pilgrim . drink . and . pray .

For . the . kind . soul . of . Sybil . Grey .

Who . built . this . cross . and . well .

Of benefactions partaking of this nature, the records of the parish of Hampstead contain only one—that of Richard Cloudesley, of Islington, by will dated 13 Jan. 9 Hen. VIII. (A. D. 1517.)

“Item, I give and bequeath to the church of St. James Clerkenwell, the churches of St. Pancras, Hornsey, Finchley, and *Hampstead*, each two torches, price xivs. and two poor men of the same parishes two gowns, price the piece vis. vii^{id}. Item, I give and bequeath to every parish priest of the churches aforesaid xxd. a-piece, to y^e intent y^t they shall pray for me by name openly in their churches every Sunday, and to pray their parishioners to pray for me and forgive me, as I forgive them and all the world †.”

Poor Cloudesley little thought when he was making provision for the good of his soul “for ever and for aye,” how soon all his intentions would be subverted, by the dissolution of chantries, 1 Edw. VI.

* “For charity shall cover the multitude of sins.” 1 Pet. iv. 8.

† See the Will at large in Mr. Nelson's *History of Islington*, extracted from the London registry.

THOMAS CLEAVE, citizen and haberdasher, of London, in the year 1653 gave two acres of land in the parish of Pancras, of the yearly value of 2*l.* 16*s.* to provide thirteen penny loaves of bread weekly; two to be given to the parish clerk, and the rest to eleven poor persons who shall come to church on Sunday: and he directed, that any overplus above what was yearly laid out for bread, should be used for the maintenance of the poor inhabitants, or for the repairing of the church, according to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens.

ELIZABETH DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS CAMPDEN*, the wife of a former lord of the manor of Hampstead, by will dated 14 Feb. 1643, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* to trustees, for the purchase of lands of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* in trust to pay yearly, for ever, "one moiety thereof towards the better relief of the most poor and needy people that be of good name and conversation, inhabiting the parish of Hampstead;"

* This lady was daughter of Richard May, of London, and widow of Sir Baptist Hickes, Viscount Campden. In her own words, she "lived his dear consort and wife, in all peace and contentment, the space of 45 years;" and had by him three sons, who all died young, and two daughters, the eldest of whom married Edward Lord Noel, afterwards Viscount Campden. In the Journals of the Commons, 4 April, 1643, I find the following notice of this lady: "The Lords have been moved in the behalf of Mr. Adrian May, now a prisoner at Coventry. He is a near kinsman to the old Lady Campden; and the main matter of his subsistence is from the hopes and bounty of that old lady. His desire is only that his imprisonment may be removed from Coventry hither, that he may be near to that good old lady, from whom he expects his subsistence. The Lords are very well inclined to grant this request, and desire this house to concur therein."

to be paid to them half-yearly, at or in the church or church porch: the other moiety to put forth annually one poor boy or more of the said parish to apprenticeship.

This money, together with the sum of 40*l.* (given by an unknown benefactress about 1643, for the purpose of distributing halfpenny loaves among all the inhabitants of Hampstead, both rich and poor, young and old, on Good Friday morning) was laid out in the purchase of about fourteen acres of meadow at Child's-hill, in the parish of Hendon, of the clear yearly value of 12*l.* 10*s.* This estate was lately rented at 84*l.* *per annum.*

JOHN RIXTON, Gent. The donation of this person, who died 19 May, 1658, æt. 79, is thus recorded on a stone tablet affixed to the interior wall of the North aisle of the church :

“ Be it for ever remembred to the only praise and glorie of God, who made y^e said John Rixton an instrum^t to give by his last will three povnds a yeare for the good of the poore of this parish of Hampstead for ever, to be paid by the owners of the house wherein Mr. Netmaker now dwelleth in Hampstead streete; and his will is, y^t two pounds twelve shillings therof shalbe paid at y^e end of every yeare after his decease, for bread, to be distributed by the churchwardens of this parish for the time being, to y^e poorest sort of people inhabiting within this parish, upon everie Sabboath daie, by twelve pennyworth every Sabboath yearly for ever; and y^e other eight shillings (residue thereof) he giveth to him y^t shalbe Clark of this church for y^e time being yearly, to be paid him on every Christmas day, for ever; provided that he (or some other for him) do yearly keepe these two marble stones clean from wet and dust, wth wiping them so oft as neede is, otherwise this eight shillings to be given to some other y^t will and doth yearly performe y^e same.”

The parish books add, that Mr. Rixton left 5*l.* *per annum* for repairing the North side and end of the

church, and 1*l.* to the minister for preaching his birth-day sermon on the 9th of April, from the text, "I will always give thanks unto the Lord my God: his praise shall ever be in my mouth." Psal. xxxiv. 1.

THOMAS CHARLES, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in the year 1671, bequeathed an annual rent charge of 1*l.* 4*s.* to the poor of the parish of Hampstead, to be distributed in bread.

THE HON. SUSANNA NOEL*. By indenture, dated 20 Dec. 1698, between the Hon. Susanna Noell, widow, of the one part, and the grantees of a piece of waste ground on the heath, of the other part (reciting that Baptist Earl of Gainsborough [her son, then a minor] being seised in fee of and in the manor of Hampstead, did, at a Court Baron held for the said manor on the day and year above, grant, by copy of court roll to Sir Thos. Lane, Knt. and twelve others, six acres of heath ground, lying, being about, and encompassing the well of medicinal waters, &c.) it was declared and agreed by the parties thereto, that the said grantees should stand seised of the said premises, and all improvements of the same, in trust, to the sole use and benefit of the poor of Hampstead.

On this land the chapel and several houses in Well-walk have been since erected.

* See "the character of the Hon. Susanna Noel, relict of the Hon. Baptist Noel, and mother to Baptist Earl of Gainsborough," from the Sermon preached in the parish church of Exton, co. Rutland, 18 Jan. 1714, by Sam. Rogers, A.M. vicar of the said church, and rector of Peckwell *eod. com.* Lond. 1715, 4to. in *The Lives and Characters of divers eminent and worthy Persons, &c.* 1741, fol.

"The Wells Charity," as it is now called, is applied to placing out children of poor persons apprentices. There is likewise a fund for charitable distribution. The parents of the children apprenticed must have been parishioners (not receiving parochial relief) for three years. In order to enter an application it is necessary to obtain a recommendation from one of the trustees. The boys must be 14, and the girls 12 years of age.

The Wells estate produced 95*l. per annum* in 1812. The trustees have also a stock of 1100*l.* 3 per cents.

JOHN ROBINSON, BISHOP OF LONDON, happening to die at Hampstead in the year 1723, this place became entitled to the sum of 100*l.* which he had bequeathed to the poor of the parish in which he should be resident at the time of his decease.

HENRY WAITE, Esq. who died in the same year, left the sum of 200*l.* one half of which was to be appropriated towards the rebuilding of Hampstead church, whenever that work should take place (the interest in the mean time to be given to the poor); and the interest of the other half to be annually distributed among the poor on the day of his burial. The donor's effects proving insufficient to pay his legacies, only 109*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* was received for this bequest; for the moiety of which the parish enjoys 4*l.* per cent. interest, charged on the pews.

Bishop Robinson's legacy also, having been lent to the trustees for rebuilding the church, is paid in the form of a rent charge of 4*l.* per annum upon the pews.

MRS. ELIZABETH SHOOTER, spinster, by will, dated 1 Nov. 1727, devised her copyhold estate of 10 acres in Langley, co. Bucks, of about the clear yearly value of 5*l.* 2*s.* to trustees, for the maintenance of two poor widows of the parish of Hampstead, during their lives; to be nominated by the minister.

MRS. MARY ARNOLD, of Hampstead, widow *, who died April 29, 1770, by will, dated 17 Sept. 1767, gave 100*l.* 3 per cent. annuities, to the churchwardens of Hampstead, on trust, to distribute the interest thereof yearly, on Christmas day, among the poor housekeepers of the said parish, at the discretion of the minister and the said churchwardens.

MR. WILLIAM PIERCE, surgeon, of Hampstead, by will, dated 6 Dec. 1771, founded a Friday evening lecture in the parish church, which he endowed with 20*l.* *per annum*, to be held by the resident curate.

He left also 5*l.* to the parish clerk for attending at this lecture; 2*l.* for candles in the church, during service; 3*l.* for bibles and prayer-books for the poor, to be distributed by the churchwardens; 1*l.* to the

* The widow of Christopher Arnold, citizen and goldsmith of London. A private Act of 16 Geo. III. cap. 45, empowers Richard Hoare, Esq. the surviving trustee named in the will of Mary Arnold, to make sale of a certain copyhold messuage or tenement at Hampstead, with the appurtenances, and the household furniture, &c. vested in him by the said will upon certain trusts therein expressed, and to invest the money arising from such sale in the purchase of lands or tenements to be settled in like manner. In the inventory of *heirloom* furniture, appended to this Act, occur, a picture of Sir Richard Hoare in a gilt frame, a yellow petticoat, and a view of Mrs. Arnold's house.

sexton for ringing the bell ; and 10*l.* *per annum* to the trustees of the "Methodists' meeting-house near Evans's-row," for the use of the preacher* ; the whole being the interest of 1700*l.* 3 per cent. consols.

This lecture is at present supplied by the Rev. W. W. Smith, curate of Hampstead.

FRANCIS MARSHALL, Esq. in the year 1772, gave 100*l.* 3 per cent. consols to be distributed among poor housekeepers on Easter-day.

MRS. ROSAMOND MARSHALL, in 1785, gave also 100*l.* 3 per cents. for the same purpose.

JOHN STOCK, Esq. of Hampstead, who died 21 Sept. 1781, bequeathed the sum of 1000*l.* (which, with the dividends that had accrued, and some donations from the trustees, purchased 2000*l.* 3 per cents.) to the minister, and gentlemen parishioners of Hampstead, for the purpose of clothing, educating, and utting out apprentices, ten poor fatherless children belonging to this parish, *viz.* six boys and four girls, the former to receive 5*l.* as an apprentice fee, the latter 2*l.* Eight boys and seven girls received the benefit of this charity in 1812.

Of the founder of "Stock's Charity," as it is denominated, we shall learn something more from the following inscription on a plain tablet of white marble in the North-east corner of Christ-church, London.

"Near this place lieth interred Mr. JOHN STOCK, citizen and draper, many years painter at his Majesty's dock-yards ; and having,

* See p. 240.

with the strictest integrity, acquired considerable wealth, bequeathed the major part for the promotion of religion and virtue, the advancement of literature, the relief of the decrepid, and comfort of the blind. This memorial stone is erected by his own desire, that the particulars of his benevolence may be transmitted to posterity, and the several objects of his bounty know where to resort for the completion of his humane and pious intentions. He died at Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, the 21st day of Sept. 1781, æt. 78, leaving Edward Montagu, John Brettell, and Thomas Rumps, Esquire, his executors, and the worshipful company of Painter-Stainers in London his residuary legatees. The following benefactions are of 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

4200*l.* to the said Painters' Company. Application of the interest, 10*l.* each annually to two decayed liverymen of that company, and ten poor decrepid free journeymen, ship or house painters. Those journeymen that are free of the company to be preferred.

3500*l.* to the same company. To ten poor curates, to be appointed and paid annually 10*l.* each by the treasurer and corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, or, in default, by the said Painters' company.

100*l.* to the same company. For the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to promote drawing, sculpture, and architecture*.

1000*l.* to Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, for an exhibition at that college to a scholar from St. Paul's school, London, to be presented by the company of Mercers.

3000*l.* to Christ's Hospital, to take in, maintain, and educate four orphans, to be presented, two for the Navy, by the Comptroller of the Navy, one by the parish of Christ-church, London, if of the name of *Stock* to be preferred, and one by the Drapers' company for trade.

100*l.* to the vicar and churchwardens of Christ-church, London, for a sermon to be preached and the sacrament to be administered on Good Friday.

* The annual premiums offered by this society in conformity to the will of Mr. Stock may be seen in their *Transactions*. In 1788 the premium was for the best copy, in oil colours, of a portrait of the late John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

The following bequests are in money, and directed to be placed out at interest and applied as follows :

1000*l.* to the minister and gentlemen parishioners of St. John's, Hampstead, Middlesex, to clothe, educate, and apprentice ten fatherless poor children belonging to the same parish, six boys and four girls.

300*l.* to the minister and churchwardens of Christ-church, Surrey, to clothe decayed housekeepers of that parish, men and women alternately, not receiving alms.

100*l.* to the same minister and churchwardens, to educate, clothe, and apprentice fatherless boys and girls belonging to the parish school.

100*l.* to the churchwardens and overseers of Christ-church, London, to clothe alternately two poor men and two poor women, decayed housekeepers of the parish, who never received alms ; and to maintain this memorial stone and burying vault.

100*l.* to the treasurer of the school of Farringdon Within, London, for charity children of poor parents, who shall have faithfully served apprenticeship, to enable them to take up the freedom of the city, or follow business.

100*l.* to the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company, to be paid annually to the poor of the company.

To the said Painters' Company the very considerable residue of his estate, vested in the public funds in the joint names of that company and the Drapers' Company, in trust for the Painters' Company to receive and apply the interest annually to other charities for blind and distressed people, on the humane plan mentioned in his will."

MRS. ANNE MALLORY, in the year 1791, gave the sum of 100*l.* for providing bread, which was laid out in the purchase of 117*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent. consols *.

* By the " Act for the better relief of the poor of Hampstead," 40 Geo. III. it is enacted,—“ That all such sums of money as shall come to the hands of the churchwardens, or overseers of the poor of the said parish, or of any other person or persons in trust for the said parish, to be applied in any particular manner for the use of the poor of the said parish, by virtue of any will or deed, or

PAROCHIAL PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

By a statute of the 9 Geo. I. the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the major part of the parishioners in the vestry, were empowered to purchase or hire any house in the parish, and contract with persons for the lodging, employing, and keeping of poor persons, &c. Very soon after the passing of this Act, many parishes availed themselves of the powers which it conferred, in hiring or erecting workhouses, and letting out their poor to a contractor, and in a publication which appeared in the

by any other means whatever, shall be by them paid to the Guardians [of the Poor, appointed by this Act] or their treasurer, and shall be applied and disposed of by the said Guardians, in the manner and for the uses and purposes appointed and directed for the application thereof; be the same by deed, will, donation, gift, agreement, or otherwise, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever; and the said guardians are hereby authorized and required to inspect into and examine how such trust estates and funds are managed by those who have the management thereof, and to remedy and correct all improper management and conduct therein, as to the said guardians shall seem expedient and necessary. Provided also, that the said guardians and their successors may and are hereby empowered to permit and suffer the trustees, treasurers, or others, who now are or hereafter may be chosen to conduct the management, direction, and distribution of any trust estate or fund devised, granted, or given to or for the benefit of the poor of the said parish, to continue in the management, direction, and distribution of such trust estate or fund for the benefit of the said poor, for so long and for such a time as they the said guardians and their successors, or the majority of them, shall think proper and expedient."

year 1725, intituled, "An Account of several Workhouses," &c. it is said, that this method of maintaining the poor, met with approbation and success throughout the kingdom *.

* Sir F. Eden intimates, that "the principal projector and undertaker of most of these establishments was a Mr. Matthew Marryott, of Olney, Bucks, whose activity appears in several instances to have reduced the poor's rates very considerably. The indefatigable zeal of the planners of the various workhouses, was, in most instances, (not only when Mr. Marryott was the manager or contractor, but in other places) for the few years preceding the publication of the account of the workhouses, rarely unsuccessful; but from comparing the present state of those parishes which erected workhouses in consequence of the Act, with their condition at that time, it would seem that the expectations entertained by the nation, that great benefits would be the result of these establishments, have not been realized." *Hist. of the Poor*, I. 270.

The following is a statement of parochial finance at Hampstead, so far as I have been able to procure authentic intelligence.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raised by assessment in the year ending Easter 1776.....	1021	9	11
Nett expences for the poor in that year.....	916	9	1
Money raised by assessment for the year 1783.....	1096	16	7
Money raised by assessment for the year 1784.....	1122	12	11
Money raised by assessment for the year 1785.....	1175	14	3
Medium average of money annually raised by assessment in the years ending Easter 1783-4-5.....	1131	14	3
Medium of money annually paid for the poor in the three above years.....	1070	3	5
Medium expences of law business, orders, examinations, and other proceedings relative to the poor in the three above years.....	30	3	10
Medium expences of entertainments at meetings relative to the poor in ditto.....	5	0	6
Medium expences of overseers in journies and attendance on magistrates, &c. in ditto.....	4	10	11

From this book it appears that the parish of Hampstead availed themselves of the act to concentrate their pensioners within an old mansion in Frognal, of which they purchased the lease, and which was standing (an interesting object to the antiquary) till within these few years. It is stated, that by this step the poor rates were considerably diminished, and the appearance and comfort of the paupers much improved.

Expences not applicable to the Poor :

Medium of money applied for county purposes, including vagrants, militia, county bridges, gaols, houses of correction, &c.	61	7	8
Total of money raised by the poor's rate and other rates within the year ending Easter 1803, at the rate of 4s. 2d. in the pound.	3773	1	3
Money expended in that year for the maintenance and relief of poor <i>out</i> of the workhouse.	596	11	2
Ditto expended in the workhouse.	2044	3	11
[This sum includes 450 <i>l.</i> the amount of annuities which were granted by the parish to raise money to purchase and build the workhouse.]			
Expenditure in suits of law, removal of paupers, and expences of overseers and other officers.	27	9	11
Amount of the whole expenditure on account of the poor in the year ending Easter 1803.	2668	5	0
Expenditure for other purposes, as county rates, highways, militia, &c. in the same year.	863	18	4
Total expenditure within the year ending as above.	3532	3	4
Money expended in purchasing materials for employing the poor in the workhouse.	24	14	6
Money earned by the labour of the poor towards their maintenance, and accounted for to the parish.	112	12	8



Engraved by Charles Heath

THE POOR HOUSE AT HAMPTSTEAD.

Published Jan^r 1844. by White, Cochran & Co Fleet Street.

Drawn by W. Alexander 1841.

NEW WORKHOUSE.

In January 1800, the minister and parishioners of Hampstead presented a petition to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to build or provide a new Workhouse. To prove the allegations of the petition, Josiah Boydell, Esq. Mr. John Edkins, and Mr. John Bliss, deposed, "that the present Workhouse was not sufficiently large to contain the numerous poor of the parish, and that it was become so ruinous and decayed, as to render their continuance therein not only very dangerous, but prejudicial to their health and comfort; and that if power was given to build or provide a Workhouse for the said parish, and to furnish and regulate the same, and to govern and employ the said poor, and for raising monies sufficient for those purposes, *the rates for their relief would be rendered much less burdensome to the said parish, and the poor be better maintained and provided for.*"

The bill received the royal assent May 30, 1800 (40 Geo. III.), and is intituled, "An Act for the better relief and employment of the poor of the parish of St. John, Hampstead." By this Act, forty-four persons (besides the lord or lady of the manor, and the resident licensed curate or curates, the justices of the peace, churchwardens, and overseers, together with such other persons, not exceeding five, as they shall appoint at their first or second meeting) are appointed to be Guardians of the Poor, and trustees for providing, furnishing, keeping in repair, and go-

verning the Workhouse * ; and they were empowered to raise money, and to purchase ground, houses, &c. make additional buildings, contract for building, repairing, &c. Treasurer's accounts to be audited quarterly, and to remain at the Workhouse for inspection of parishioners. No spirituous liquors to be carried into the Workhouse, unless by the permission of five guardians, or the especial order of the apothecary in attendance ; penalty for non-observance, from 10s. to 5*l*. Paupers guilty of swearing, improper behaviour, abusive language, waste of provisions, or refusing to work, may be punished by abatement of diet, distinction of dress and diet, or by solitary confinement : such punishment to be inflicted by order of the master or mistress, subject to the approbation of the guardians. Rewards to be given to the industrious out of the profits of their labours. Guardians to apprentice poor children received into the Workhouse, when they come to proper age, or hire them out to service. Poor in the Workhouse may be employed out at hay or corn harvest, or other times, at the discretion of the guardians.

Pursuant to this Act, the trustees purchased a house at New-end, and, having made large additions and alterations, converted the same into a Workhouse †.

* New guardians to be elected on every vacancy — must occupy 30*l*. per annum in the parish — Proceedings to be entered in a book — Guardians to appoint officers, master and mistress of the workhouse, &c.

† Much objection was made to fixing the Workhouse at New End, it being objected that the situation was “ like the bottom of a punch-bowl, or the crater of a volcano, being every way surrounded by houses, and very closely too, all above one another,” so

The following is an account for the year ending Easter 1803:

Number of persons relieved from the poor's rate, permanently, out of the workhouse, not including their children.....	94
Ditto in the workhouse, including children.....	117
Number of children of persons relieved out of the house, under 5 years of age.....	19
Ditto from 5 to 14.....	27
Number of persons relieved occasionally.....	98
Number of persons included in the above statements, above 60 years of age, or disabled from labour by permanent illness, or other infirmity.....	62

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The SUNDAY SCHOOL of this parish owed its origin to a society formed here * in 1781, for benevolent and sociable purposes, very unaptly denominated the SOCIETY OF PHILO-INVESTIGISTS. Of this association we may give some account in their own words. At their first meeting (at the Flask tavern, 23 Aug. 1781),

“ It was observed, that in a mixed company (meeting by chance as it were) the common topics of conversation are in general very light, trifling, and too frequently obscene.

that the effluvia and foul air would be received by all the neighbourhood; and should any pestilential disorder occur in the Workhouse, no doubt could possibly be entertained but that it would affect the whole parish surrounding it.” From a printed address to the Guardians of the Poor, by “ An inhabitant and well-wisher to the town,” July, 1800. How this opposition was appeased I know not; but the situation was not given up, and we hear of no complaints on that subject now.

* Consisting, I believe, principally of the townsmen.

The ignorance, heat of passion, or intemperance of one man, often becomes disgusting and offensive to a whole company. It was therefore agreed, that the design of this Institution is to keep within the bounds of temperance, and to avoid that light, trifling, and too often obscene discourse, and to introduce useful subjects or topics of conversation, that tend to improve the understanding and mend the heart. Towards accomplishing this grand point, certain rules and orders were then drawn up, the due observance of which has ever been deemed indispensably necessary by every good member. And as friendship, and a cultivation of useful and moral conversation, is what is aimed at, it was agreed as a requisite that the members should hear each other with patience and attention. If a contrary opinion, to lay it down with temper and precision, using no pun, jest, or witticism; and if any one speaking uses provincial expressions, provided they convey his meaning to the understanding, in this society it is prohibited to turn them into ridicule, for a man can only express his ideas in such language as he is master of.

“ The Institution very early received the name of Society of Philo-Investigists, *i. e.* Lovers of Investigation. Without commenting on the propriety or impropriety of the term, let it suffice to say it has ever since gone by that name, and the usual address of it's members is ‘ Brother Phil.’

“ As soon as the plan of association was put in force, and the meetings began to assume order and regularity, the members turned their thoughts on those accidents and misfortunes which are common to mankind; and although they were sensible that it is not in the power of man to prevent the calamities of life, yet they were persuaded that timely assistance might afford some consolation to the afflicted, and alleviate their misfortunes. It was therefore agreed, that a fund should be raised by a quarterly subscription, which, with other monies arising from forfeits,

&c. should be put into the treasurer's hands, and be called 'The stock of the Society of Philo-Investigists,' and to be principally appropriated to charitable purposes.

"In the year 1787, the members came to a resolution of instituting a SUNDAY SCHOOL in this parish, for the instruction of poor children of both sexes, whose parents, through inability, could not bear the expence of putting them to a day school. They accordingly made known their intention to the inhabitants at large, when the affluent and generous, supporting the characteristic that so highly distinguishes the British nation for works of true philanthropy, immediately reached out the friendly hand of charity, and gave effect to the infant institution, under the patronage of EDWARD MONTAGU, Esq." *

From an abstract of the proceedings of the Sunday School Society, published in 1798, I learn that their first object being abundantly supplied, and a surplus remaining in the treasurer's hands at the end of the year, it was suggested, that if a certain number of children were to be selected from the Sunday schools, and put to a day-school, it would greatly conduce to the increase of the Sunday scholars, when their attendance was known to be the only means of succeeding to so superior an education. The managers, therefore, elected twelve boys and twelve girls for daily instruction, which had the desired effect, and proved beneficial to a great number of poor children, by stimulating their parents to send them to the Sunday school, in hopes of succeeding to the benefit of daily instruction.

* This account was written by *Brother* Thomas Mitchell, an active member; and a man, who, though we may not admire his language, is entitled to a record on these humble annals for the uprightness of his intentions, and the philanthropy of his disposition.

In the year 1789, the Society applied for an annual sermon at the church and chapel, which was readily granted; and the success exceeding the expectations of the managers, enabled them to increase the number of day scholars to twenty-five boys and thirty-two girls. In 1790 the children amounted to one hundred and forty-eight, *viz.* fifty-eight day scholars and ninety Sunday scholars. About 1795 the plan of taking in needle-work for the girls in the day schools was set on foot: the money received for work being laid out in articles of clothing, and divided among them in proportion to their respective earnings, as a reward of industry. The Sunday scholars were likewise provided with hats and bonnets, and shoes and stockings; but this latter encouragement the managers have for a long time made annual complaints of their inability to continue.

On the 8th of April, 1811, a meeting of the trustees and subscribers was called to consider of the expediency of adopting the Lancasterian plan of education in this school. Notice of this having been previously laid before the Right-hon. Spencer Perceval, who was at that time the patron and president, he wrote to the secretary, expressing his regret that it would not be in his power to attend the meeting, as it was not possible for him, within the limits of a letter, to do justice to the grounds of his dissent from Mr. Lancaster's system. He observed, however, that it was his decided opinion, that every public institution for the purposes of education, should be attached to the principles and practice of the established church, and tend to its support; and that, therefore, he thought Mr. L.'s plan particularly deficient in not inculcating the religious opinions peculiar to that church. He added, that, should the trustees think proper to adopt it, he

should feel it his duty to withdraw his countenance from what he conceived to be so exceptionable in its principles; and concluded by expressing his desire that at all events some person might be found better enabled to fulfil the duties of a president, than the experience of some years had shewn him he could be; but assuring the society, that his contributions to their funds, and good wishes for their success, should still be attendant on them*.

* Writing from memory at the distance of nearly two years from the time of perusal, I am conscious of having given a very imperfect idea of the contents of this letter. Having accidentally seen it the evening before it was read at the meeting of the School Governors, I was much impressed by contemplating the comprehensiveness of that mind which, under the pressure of avocations the most extensive and important that could occupy the thoughts of man—encircled with connexions almost without limit—and weighed down with the attendant burthen of innumerable concerns, could yet regard with such minute complacency the affairs of a Village Sunday School. I was desirous of conveying to the publick this testimony of attention to the slightest calls of duty in one whose situation alone rendered him obnoxious to half his country; and I soon after requested his permission to insert the letter in this volume, saying (as I truly thought) that its appearing there would be so gratifying to the inhabitants of the place, and so honourable to the work I had undertaken, as to make his refusal (should I be so unfortunate) matter of much regret. This, however, was declined: he remarked, that the subject to which that letter related had of late become a matter of so much interest and discussion, that he conceived its appearing at that time, *as published with his authority*, would be liable to much misinterpretation; but at the same time politely expressed his obligations for what he was pleased to call my having had the consideration of consulting his wishes.

I repeat these little circumstances with increased interest, recollecting in how short a time after, the great man of whom I am

After several successive meetings on the subject of introducing the Lancasterian plan, it was finally abandoned; upon what grounds I am not prepared to state, though certainly not out of subservience to Mr. Perceval's opinions. Shortly after the date of this letter, Josiah Holford, Esq. who had been for many years one of the vice-presidents, was nominated patron and president in the room of Mr. Perceval.

From the last statement of the affairs of the school, it appears that the number of children entered on the Sunday school books since the first institution, amounts to 1357, of whom 504 have been admitted day scholars; and that the number of attendants at present is

writing, was snatched from his country and his friends, by an event as execrable as it was instantaneous.

“ Like the dew on the mountain,

Like the foam on the river,

Like the bubble on the fountain,

Thou art gone, and for ever !”

But the memory of the just shall *never* die ! A statesman with pure hands and an upright heart — a statesman, whose domestic virtue went hand in hand with his public integrity, is an anomaly in the history of nations, of whose existence we have had few other proofs than in the life of Mr. Perceval.

This honest tribute will give offence to none. Of Mr. Perceval's political opinions I have not said one word — nor *shall* I say one. Of his character as a *man* we have all one mind ;

——— “ for he

Had borne his faculties so meek, had been

So clear in his great office, that his virtues

Did plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against

The deep damnation of his taking off;

And Pity, like a naked new-born babe,

Striding the blast,—or heaven's cherubin, hors'd

Upon the sightless couriers of the air,

Did blow the horrid deed in every eye,

That tears did drown the wind.”

177; viz. 33 boys at day school, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; 34 girls at ditto, who are taught reading, sewing, knitting, &c.; 110 boys and girls, who are taught every Lord's-day, and attend the church.

BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, before-mentioned, was, I believe, the first person who recommended to the inhabitants of Hampstead the introduction of a Benefit Society. Intent upon this design, he drew up a "Sketch or Outline of a proposed Society of Guardians for patronizing and promoting Industry, Frugality, and Sobriety, among the labouring Class," which, a few days before his death, he put into the hands of Josiah Boydell, Esq. then resident at West End in this parish, a gentleman who had remarkably distinguished himself by his judicious and benevolent attention to parochial concerns. By him the plan was laid before a vestry, who ordering it to be printed and distributed, he prefixed to it, "Suggestions and Remarks on the Relief of the Poor: humbly submitted to the candid consideration of the humane and benevolent Inhabitants of Hampstead." This was published in May 1799, but seems not to have taken effect until four years after, when, by the powerful co-operation of Mr. Bleamire, a society was embodied under the name of "The Parochial Benefit Society of Hampstead." On their first meeting, 9 Feb. 1802, Mr. Bleamire, being requested to take the chair, addressed them to the following effect:

"GENTLEMEN,

"The business upon which we are this day assembled, appears to me to be rather matter of feeling and sentiment than of argumentative discussion; for every mind that is not insensible to the impressions of humanity, must applaud a well-meant endeavour to establish a rational scheme for the promotion of industry, sobriety, and frugality. Charity is the offspring of benevolence; but unless the bounties of benevolence be directed to worthy and deserving objects, and administered with judgment and discrimination, they only tend to encourage a disposition to idleness, and produce in time the very miseries they were intended to prevent. To avoid this danger, is the object of the proposed institution; the leading principle of which is to place Charity on the basis of Industry; to induce the idle to become industrious, and the industrious to become frugal; to show to the dissipated and extravagant the blessings of temperance and economy; and to encourage as much as possible the exercise of industrious virtue. These ends are hoped to be attained by means of extraordinary rewards, arising from funds to be furnished chiefly by the respectable inhabitants of this opulent village. Of the obvious utility of such a plan no rational mind can entertain a doubt. To attempt, therefore, to enforce it by any species of argument, would be an equal insult to the minds of the discerning, and the feelings of the humane. Much care has been employed, the ablest authorities consulted, and many anxious hours occupied, in framing and bringing it into it's present state; and though there are at this time above seven thousand Benefit Clubs in England, formed among mechanics and labourers, there is none upon the principles of the Society now offered to your consideration *. Novel, however, as it is in it's principle, the

* Qu. How was this ascertained?

adoption of it will, I trust, under the auspices of your benevolence and encouragement, bring forth, in due season, the good fruits it is expected to produce. It's good effects, indeed, may possibly reach beyond the local limits for which they are now designed; for the example, it may fairly be presumed, will in time be eagerly followed by other parts of the country, and rendered contributory to the comfort and happiness of all who shall seek the benefits it proposes to afford. I shall, therefore, as the plan has already been circulated throughout the parish, without any further observations on its merits, propose that it's several clauses be read."

This motion being seconded, the plan was distinctly read, and fully considered; and the whole, in it's present form, being unanimously approved and agreed to, it was resolved that the same should be established and carried into effect.

The Society consists of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and benefited and unbenefited members. The unbenefited members subscribe one guinea each, or ten guineas at one time, and are deemed GUARDIANS.

The benefited members, who are admitted between the ages of 21 and 40, are divided into three classes; the first paying 1s. 4d. per month, the second 2s. and the third 2s. 8d. and 4d. per month liquor money*.

* An allowance to be made, at the discretion of the Society, for the funerals of superannuated members and their wives; an apothecary to attend them *gratis* during sickness, and on the death of any of the family of a beneficiary member, the Guardians have authority to make such further allowance to the survivors, as their discretion and the circumstances of the case shall point out.

No member to pay his subscription while sick, or in prison for debt; and on his removal from the parish, his subscription money,

After having paid his subscription for one year, each member is entitled to the following benefit :

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
During sickness, <i>per week</i>	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
If he die, his widow shall receive for her immediate support	3 0 0	3 15 0	5 0 0
And for furnishing his funeral	4 0 0	5 5 0	6 6 0
If his wife die in his life-time, for her funeral	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
On his wife's lying-in	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0
And also such further sum on the fu- neral of a child, and such weekly allowance to the widow and chil- dren of a deceased member, as the funds will allow.			
Every member turned sixty to pay no more subscriptions, but from that period till seventy to receive <i>per</i> <i>annum</i>	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
From seventy, for the rest of their lives, <i>per annum</i>	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0

The establishment of this society produced the following striking decrease of the number of Poor in the Workhouse :

January 1801 and 1802, in the Workhouse each year,	181
January 1803 - - - - -	117
January 1807 - - - - -	108
Total decrease between 1801 and 1807 -	73.

exclusive of what may have been paid him, to be returned. Upon a member's being drawn for the militia, and not choosing to serve, such sum as is required to find a substitute, to be paid out of the funds of the Society, and every member to contribute 1*s.* towards it. When the funds amount to 200*l.* and upwards, the Guardians may lend any sum, not exceeding 10*l.* to a member, to enable him to improve his situation in life.

An anniversary sermon is preached on the 25th of August, to which the members go in procession, and afterwards dine together at Kilburn Wells.

It is mortifying to reflect, that in the midst of all these savings, and notwithstanding all the other benefits resulting from these institutions, our poor's rates have gone on increasing with such astonishing rapidity, as to have doubled their former amount within the last twenty years. Far from imputing this in any respect or in any degree to these societies, it is fair to suppose, that had it not been for them, the increase would have been still greater.

FEMALE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

A Benefit Society has since been established in this parish, under the patronage of the ladies, for the benefit of industrious labouring poor women. This society consists of benefited and unbenefited members, in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter; and it is governed by three treasurers, six stewardesses, and a secretary, assisted by visitors. Every unbenefited member pays 1s. entrance, and 1s. per month, which payments cease at the age of sixty; at sixty-five a pension commences, of 1s. per week, enlarged at seventy to 2s. per week during life, and if any member die, after subscribing one year, fifty shillings is allowed for the funeral. When rendered incapable of working by sickness, &c. an allowance of 6s. per week is made, without deducting any thing for the subscription; and small sums, not exceeding 15s. are lent for purchasing necessary articles. There are several other rules for the governance of this Society, which seem to be judiciously drawn up.

A laudable proposal has lately been made for erecting and endowing Alms-houses for the reception of twelve persons, who may be deemed, from their age, indigence, and other circumstances, fit objects to be placed therein. Subscriptions have been opened for this purpose, and the plan has been sanctioned and supported by the lady of the manor, but nothing has as yet been carried into effect.

MEMORIALS

OF REMARKABLE INHABITANTS OF HAMPSTEAD,

NOT HITHERTO MENTIONED,

COMPRISING EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER

AND OTHER OBITUARIES.

IN the foregoing pages I have endeavoured to interweave Biography with Local History, wherever opportunity offered; but there are many individuals who call for notice in a work of this nature, yet having no other connexion with the place than that of residence, are hitherto unnamed.

Those who know the utility of family history, will not be insensible to the value of the following notices, brief as they generally are; for it has been my object rather to furnish the regular biographer with new materials from obscure sources, than to give summaries of biography already written. To have produced any thing like a regular memoir of each individual, would have ill accorded with the limits of a volume such as this.

Could longer time have been devoted to the search, many more names might doubtless have been added to this catalogue of inhabitants of Hampstead, who have any way distinguished themselves from 'the common herd of men'; and still more numerous must be the individuals who were unknown to fame, only because they courted it not: for

"Many there be, who, through the vale of life,
 With velvet pace, unnotic'd, softly go;
 While jarring discord's inharmonious strife
 Awakes them not to woe.
 By them unheeded, carking care,
 Green-ey'd grief, and dull despair,
 Smoothly they pursue their way,
 With even tenor and with equal breath,
 Alike thro' cloudy and thro' sunny day,
 Then sink in peace to death."

H. KIRKE WHITE.

"SIR LEWIS MORGAN, Knt. buried July 3, 1635." (*Register*.) This gentleman was knighted by Charles I. at Whitehall, 25 Jan. 1629. He was probably of the family of Morgan of Llangattock, co. Monmouth; for the first Baronet of that place was the son of a Lewis Morgan, Esq.

DANIEL BEDINGFIELD, Esq. died Feb. 7, 1637. (Tombstone in churchyard.) He was a member of the society of Gray's-Inn (as were many of his family), and in the year 1635 obtained the situation of Clerk of the Parliaments*, which he held at his death. The Bedingfields are widely spread in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

At the heraldic visitation of Middlesex in 1664, by Ryley (Lancaster) and Dethicke (Rouge Croix), there was only one family at Hampstead who gave in their pedigree, viz. WOODWARD†. This seems to imply a great dearth of gentry.

* Pat. 11 Car. I. "A Patent for life to Daniell Bedingfield, of the office of Clerk of the Parliaments." Teste Dec. 1635. Dockets of Patents. Harl. MSS. 1012.

† Harleian MSS. 1468. fol. 120.

"FRANCES AUDLE, daughter of the LORD AUDLE, EARLE OF CASTLEHAVEN, baptized July 3, 1617." (*Register.*) This daughter is not mentioned in the Peerages.

CHARLES, son of CHARLES LORD DELAWARE, by Anne his wife; baptized June 16, 1645. (*Register.*) This infant was Lord Delawar's first son by Anne, daughter and heir of Chief Baron Wild, mentioned below. The register records the baptisms of his brother *Horatio*, 25 Oct. 1646. (Lord Delawar's second son, who died *cæl.* at Barbadoes, during the life of his father), and his sister *Sophia*, 6 April, 1661, who likewise died unmarried.

JOHN WYLDE, LORD CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER, died at Hampstead, but was buried at Whorwell in Hampshire. I suppose he was on a visit to Lord Delaware, who married his daughter, as we have just seen*. He was a tool of the Parliamentarians, and a judge, says Anthony Wood, to whom "it was all one whether he hung or hung not, so as he got the beloved pelf." See more of him in *Fasti Oxon.* I. 186. and see also p. 152 of this volume.

"Robert Hobson and Eliz. Clarke were married *by a justice* and by Mr. Sprint."—"Daniel Roberts and Christian Page were married *by Justice Roberts*, Dec. 31, 1655." There are other marriages in the register of the following year by Justice Nicolls, Sir John Woleston, &c.

"SIR FRANCIS FAW and MRS. HANNAH RUSHWORTH married 4 May, 1664." (*Register.*) Qu. Who was Sir F. Faw? No such name occurs in our Peerages or Baronetages, that I can find. Hannah Rushworth was probably of the historical collector's family.

* But he seems to have had some connexion with the manor of Belsize, which I cannot comprehend. See p. 152.

"DURHAM, son of S^r GILBERT GERRARD, was buried May 27, 1664." (*Register.*) Sir Gilbert Gerrard was one of Cromwell's lords.

SIR GEOFFRY PALMER, Knt. and Bart. successively bur-
gess for Stamford (co. Lincoln); manager of the evidence
against the Earl of Strafford; a prisoner in the tower for
loyalty; attorney-general to Charles the Second; and
chief justice of Chester, "departed this mortall life on
Thursday the 1st of May, 1670 (being the three score and
twelfth yeare of his age) at Hamsted, in the co. of Midd^x,
from whence his body was removed to his lodgings in the
Middle Temple, London, where (being sett with all
ceremonies belonging to his degree) it remained till Thurs-
day the xxvjth of the same moneth, and then was conveyed
thence in a herse, followed by a great traine of coaches of
the nobilitie, the judges, and others, through the towne,
unto Carleton in Northamptonshire, the auntient seat of
his family, and interred in a vault within the parish church
there, belonging to them *."

Sir Geoffry is best known to the profession by his *Reports
of Cases in the King's Bench*, from 17 Jac. I. to 4 Car. I.
(French.) London, 1678, 1688, and 1721, fol. (The same
impression, with different title pages.) He likewise pub-
lished the *Reports* of the accurate Sir Francis Moore,
temp. Hen. VIII. Eliz. and James I. Lond. 1662, 1675,
and 1688, fol.

"URSULA, wife of SIR ROBERT BRETT, from Whit-
Stanton, near Chard in Somersetshire, buried 31 Mar.

* Funeral Certificate, inrolled in the College of Arms. There
was a connexion between the Palmers and the proprietors of the
manor of Hampstead; for Alexander Noel, younger brother of
Edward Viscount Campden, married Mary, daughter of Thomas
Palmer, Esq. brother of Sir Geoffrey Palmer.

1671." (*Register.*) The Bretts are an ancient family of Whitstaunton, as above, and of Pillond, in Devonshire.

"CHARLES, son of SR WILLIAM JONES and ELIZABETH his wife, baptized 24 Sept. 1671; buried 2 Oct. 1679. THOMAS, baptized 22 June, 1672; buried 25 July, 1673." (*Register.*) Sir William Jones, Knt. the father of these infants, was attorney-general to Charles II. and M. P. for Plymouth, 32 Car. II.

Morant's *Hist. of Essex*, p. 99; Granger, IV. 176.

"HENRY MILLER was buried Mar. 20, 1673. (Jackson was hang'd in chains on Hampstead-heath for killing Henry Miller.)" (*Register.*) In 1674 was published *Jackson's Recantation, or the life and death of the notorious highwayman, now hanging in chains at Hampstead, &c.; wherein is truly discovered the whole mystery of that wicked and fatal profession of padding on the road.* 4to. I have been told that the post of the gibbet is remaining as a mantle-tree over the fire-place of the kitchen in the Castle public-house. It stood between the two trees on the side of the North-end road, near Heath-lodge.

"THOMAS, son of SR THOMAS ESTCOURT and MARY his wife, was born 26 Jan. and baptized 8 Feb. 1680." (*Register.*) The Estcourts of Wilts were a very respectable family. This Sir T. Estcourt was LL. D. a master in Chancery, and M. P. for Malmesbury about 1681—5. His seat was Pinckney-Chereston, co. Wilts, and his town residence in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West. A Sir Thomas Estcourt was returned member for Bath in 1695; but I cannot say whether it was the same.

"JOHN BILL, Esq. from Cane-wood, buried Oct. 4, 1680." (*Register.*) He is in the list of Middlesex gentry in Blome's *Britannia*, 1673, fol. He married Diana,

daughter of Mildmay second Earl of Westmoreland, and widow of John Pelham of Brokelsby, in co. Lincoln, Esq.

The verses below are transcribed from a rare volume of *Poems on several choice and various subjects*, by James Howell, Lond. 1663, 8vo.

"Of Mrs. DIANA BILL,
Born and baptized lately in Cane-wood,
hard by Highgate.

"Where should Diana properly be born,
But in a wood? a wood that thinks it scorn
To yield to Tempe, or Dodona's grove,
(Which consecrated was to mighty Jove.)
A wood, whence great Diana's Temple* may
Be seen, four thousand paces off, each day,
With a huge city, who her name doth owe
Unto that goddess, as good stories show.
May this new-born Diana, like Cane-wood,
Grow up, and taper, germinate, and bud;
And, in due course of years, be fitly mann'd
To spread the race of noble Westmoreland."

This only daughter, Diana, died the widow of Captain Francis D'Arcy Savage, May 23, 1726, and lies buried against the North wall in Barnes church-yard, co. Surrey. (Mon. Inscript.)

"MR. EVAN TYLER (Prince Tyler soe called), a printer†, was buried 15 Dec. 1682." (*Register*.) Mr. Tyler was

* St. Paul's cathedral, said to have been anciently a temple of Diana.

† "Whitehall, Council-Board, 6 June, 1662.

"Upon the several petitions of Samuel Rogislaus Chylinski, the translator of the Lithuanian Bible, and Evan Tytler, printer of the same,

"Ordered, That the Treasurer appointed for the Lithuanian collection, do pay Evan Tytler, printer of the said Bible, £76. 1. 4."
Council Book, apud Kennet's *Register*, 707.

Master of the Stationers' Company in 1672, concerning his donation to which, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, III. 598. Le Neve (*Monum. Angl.*) has preserved the inscription on Tyler's tomb-stone, which I cannot now find in the church-yard.

Mors mihi lucrum.

Here resteth y^e body of

Mr. Evan Tytler, late cittizen

and Stationer of London, who depart-

ed this life y^e fifth day of December,

Anno Dom. 1682.

This tombe was erected for, and at

the speciall appointment and

direction of Mr. Evan Tytler, by us

Henry Teonge, clerke, Nicholas

Hardinge, and William Miller, his

executors, y^e 12th day

of February

Anno Dom.

1683.

“The LADY ELEANOR BUTLER, VISCOUNTESS OF VICARY IKERRIN, buried Sept. 27, 1687.” (*Register.*)

“JAMES BUTLER, LORD VICARY IKERRIN in Ireland, buried Oct. 26, 1688.” (*Ibid.*)

Lord Ikerrin died in London of the Small-pox. He was a captain of grenadiers in King James II.'s army, and married Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheir of Col. Daniel Redman, of Ballylinch. See further in the *Irish Peerage*.

From a letter of Sir Richard Steele's to Pope, it appears that SIR CHARLES SEDLEY (the profligate companion of a profligate monarch) died at Hampstead. This circumstance appears to have been unknown to any of his biographers, among whom I do not feel the smallest inclination to number myself. A vitiated mind alone can derive satisfaction from narrating a series of debaucheries. His political character, however, would perhaps bear better

acquaintance ; for Sir Charles having suffered considerably by a prosecution for offences *contra bonos mores*, “took up, and grew very serious,” as Anthony Wood has expressed it, and became a leading man in the House of Commons. Some idea will be conveyed of his parliamentary elocution by a short but pithy speech printed below *.

* “ Sir Charles Sedley’s speech in the House of Commons, made on the Bill for raising Money for the Civil Lists, in the first of the reign of William III.

“ Mr. Speaker,

“ We have provided for the army ; we have provided for the navy ; and now, at last, a new reckoning is brought us. We must provide likewise for the Civil Lists. Truly, Mr. Speaker, it is a sad reflection that some men should wallow in wealth and places, whilst others pay away in taxes the fourth part of their yearly revenue for the support of the same government. We are not upon equal terms for his Majesty’s service. The COURTIERs and GREAT OFFICERs charge as it were in armour, they feel not the taxes by reason of their places, whilst the COUNTRY GENTLEMEN are shot through and through by them.

“ The King is pleased to lay his wants before us, and I am confident expects our advice upon it. We ought therefore to tell him what pensions are too great, what places may be extinguished during the time of the war and public calamity his Majesty is encompassed with. His Majesty sees nothing but coaches and six, great tables, &c. and therefore cannot imagine the want and misery of the rest of his subjects. He is a brave and generous prince ; but he is a young king, encompassed and hemmed in by a company of crafty old courtiers.

“ To say no more, some have places of 3000*l.* some of 6000*l.* and others of 6800*l. per annum*, and I am told that the Commissioners of the Treasury have 1600*l. per annum* a-piece. Certainly publick pensions, whatever they have been formerly, are much too great for the present want and calamity that reigns every where else. And it is a general scandal, that a government so sick at heart as ours is, should look so well in the face.

“ We must save the King money wherever we can ; for I am afraid the war is too great for our purses, if things be not managed

In the same house in which Sir Charles Sedley died, afterwards resided a wit who resembled him too nearly in the licentiousness of his manners, though he rose far superior to him in the integrity of his heart.

For the following account of SIR RICHARD STEELE'S residence at Hampstead, I am indebted to Dr. Drake's *Essays, illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian*.

"During part of the year 1712, it appears from our author's correspondence, that either from necessity or choice, either with a view of escaping the importunity of his creditors, or for the mere purposes of privacy and seclusion, he removed, for a short period, to a house situated between Hampstead and London. It is from the following passage in a letter to Mr. Pope, dated June 1st, 1712, that we learn this incident in his eventful life.

'I am at a solitude*,' he writes, 'an house between Hampstead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died. This circumstance set me a thinking and ruminating upon the employments in which men of wit exercise themselves. It was said of Sir Charles, who breathed his last in this room,

with all imaginable thrift. When the people of England see all things are saved that can be saved; that there are no exorbitant pensions nor unnecessary salaries, and all is applied to the uses to which they are given, we shall give and they shall cheerfully pay whatever his majesty can want to secure the Protestant religion and to keep out the King of France, and King James too, whom (by the way) I have not heard named this sessions, whether out of fear, discretion, or respect, I cannot tell.—I conclude, Mr. Speaker. Let us save the king what we can, and then let us proceed to give him what we are able." Harl. MS. 6389. f. 64.

* "It is to be feared," says Mr. Nichols, "there were too many pecuniary reasons for this temporary solitude." Vide Steele's *Letters to his Friends*, Vol. II. p. 329.

Sedley has that prevailing gentle art,
 Which can with a resistless charm impart
 The loosest wishes to the chastest heart ;
 Raise such a conflict, kindle such a fire,
 Between declining virtue and desire,
 Till the poor vanquish'd maid dissolves away,
 In dreams all night, in sighs and tears all day.

‘ This was an happy talent to a man of the town ; but, I dare say, without presuming to make uncharitable conjectures on the author’s present condition, he would rather have had it said of him that he prayed,

————— “ Oh, thou my voice inspire,
 Who touch’d Isaiah’s hallow’d lips with fire.”

This temporary retirement of Steele has been recorded by the Editor of the *Biographia Dramatica* *.

“ Sir Richard,” he observes, “ retired to a small house on Haverstock-hill, in the road to Hampstead ; part of this building remains, and is now a cottage†. Here Mr. Pope, and other members of the Kit-Cat-club (which, during summer, was held at the Upper Flask, on Hampstead-heath), used to call on him, and take him in their carriages to the place of rendezvous.”

Here Steele spent the summer days of 1712, in the composition of many of his Spectators, returning generally to town at night, and to the society of his wife, who at this time had lodgings in Berry-street.

That our author left his cottage in the autumn, is probable from the circumstance of his taking a house for

* The late venerable Isaac Reed, of Staple Inn, the last editor of Shakspeare. His edition of Baker’s *Biog. Dram.* was published in two vols. 8vo. “ carefully corrected, greatly enlarged, and continued from 1764 to 1782.”

† See an engraving of it in the 3d volume of Drake’s *Essays*, &c.

Mrs. Steele at the close of this summer, in Bloomsbury-square; and from his correspondence we learn that she was actually in this house on the 2d of September 1712*.

“Mr. THOMAS JAVON, from London, was buried 24 Dec. 1688. (*Regist.*) In the burial-ground was formerly a stone, inscribed,

Here lyeth y^e body of
THOMAS JEVON,
who dyed the 20th day of
December, in y^e year of
our Lord 1688,
aged 36 years.

Jevon was an eminent comedian and dancing-master, in the time of the second Charles and James. He wrote (says the *Biographia Dramatica*) one dramatic piece, which, even in it's original form, met with success, but has since undergone almost as many transformations as the Brahmins of the East Indies fable their deity Vishnou to have passed through. It is intituled, *The Devil of a Wife, or a Comical Transformation. A Farce, acted at the Theatre, Dorset Garden.* 1686, 4to. 1693, 1695, 4to.

“The HON. CHARLES SAUNDERSON, buried from Mr. Hoare's, 20 May, 1694.” (*Regist.*) Saunderson was the family name of Lord Viscount Castleton of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1724.

“The Right Hon. PHILIP LORD WHARTON died at Hampstead, where he had been some time for the air, Feb. — 1695-6, being above 80 years of age” †.

* Vide Steele's *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 92.

† “He behaved himself with great honour in all the revolutions which happened in his time; was a great patron of religion, and

"SIR EDWIN STEDE, Knight, of Stede Hall, in Kent, buried 2 Aug. 1695." (*Regist.*) This gentleman was of a very good Kentish family situated at Harrietsham from the time of Henry VI. several of whom were knighted. It is extraordinary, that the body of Sir Edwin was not removed to Harrietsham, where so many of his family are buried. His descendant, Edwin Stede, Esq. dying S. P. about the middle of the last century, the seat and estate were sold.

See Hasted's *Hist. Kent.*

Close to the West door of the Church is a fragment of a stone, upon which the following inscription was formerly to be found, though now but a small portion of it remains :

M. S.

EDOARDUS JONES,

inter Typographos primos quondam

primarius,

in parentes pientissimus, in

amicos nunquam non benevolus,

conjugi optimæ filioque charissimo

indulgentissimus,

ad pedes jacet.

Hoc qualequale monumentum æviternæ

pietatis testimonium erga ipsum matremque

ejus juxta jacentem

Ob. 15 Feb. 1706, æt. xlix.

posuere { M. J. C.
 { E. J. F.

At the foot of the above is another stone, inscribed,

Here lies the body of Mrs. JOHANNA GRIFFIN,

who died the 18th day of February, 1696, aged 76.

In memory of whom this stone is erected by her son

EDWARD JONES, Printer in the Savoy.

Concerning Mr. Jones, see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, IV. 81.

true patriot to his country, and is succeeded in his honour and estate by his eldest son the Right Hon. Thomas Wharton, Comptroller of his Majesty's household." *Flying Post*, Feb. 4—6, 1695-6.

"JOHN PATE, belonging to the Playhouse, was buried Jan. 14, 1703-4." (*Register.*)

"RACHAEL-LUCY, daughter of S^r WILLIAM INGOLSBY, was buried Aug. 12, 1705." (*Register.*) Not mentioned in the Baronetage, where five daughters of Sir W. Ingleby are enumerated *.

WILLIAM SHERLOCK, D. D. died at Hampstead 19 June, 1707, æt. 67, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Sherlock is better known by his *Practical Treatise on Death* than by his polemical writings, which are very numerous. See an account of him in the *Biog. Dict.* and in Granger's *Biog. Hist.* IV. 299.

"MARY, daughter of RICHARD LORD VISCOUNT FITZWILLIAM (a Roman Catholic) was baptized 8 Sept. 1707." (*Regist.*) This was the 5th Viscount Fitzwilliam. Mary was his eldest daughter. See Lodge's *Irish Peerage*, VISCOUNT FITZWILLIAM.

"SIR THOMAS LANE, Knt. Alderman of Candlewickward, died at his house in St. Lawrence-lane, London, 24 March, 1708; buried at Hampstead †. Sheriff, an. 1692. Lord Mayor, 1694.—Le Neve's *Obituary*.

JOSEPH KEBLE, an elaborate law-reporter, born in 1632, educated at Oxford, and called to the bar about 1658.

* A Sir John Ingleby appears in a terrier of the manor of Hampstead, taken at the end of the 17th century, as a copyholder of a house, garden, &c. value 20*l*.

† Sir Thomas Lane appears in the list of copyholders, for "a close, three houses, gardens, &c. containing 6 A. 3 R. 28 P. value 30*l*." Terrier of the Manor of Hampstead, as above.

The following year he went to Paris. After the restoration he attended the King's Bench bar with uncommon assiduity, continuing there as long as the Court sat, in all the terms from 1661 to 1710, which is the more remarkable, since he was hardly ever known to be retained in any cause, or so much as to make a motion there. In the vacation-time he usually walked to Hampstead, having purchased at North End a small copyhold estate for the sake of the air*. In this retirement he remained Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, but employed his time there mostly in writing, as he did at London. Towards the latter end of his life, growing too feeble to perform the walk, he sometimes rode thither; and as he was going to take coach for that purpose on Aug. 28, 1710, his legs failed him on the sudden, and he fell back into a person's arms in Holborn-gate at Gray's Inn, and expired immediately without a groan, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried at Tuddenham, near Ipswich, where he had an estate of about 100*l.* a year†.

DR. THOMAS KNIPE, head-master of Westminster school, died at Hampstead 6 Aug. 1711, æt. 73, and was buried in the abbey. See the inscription on his monument in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, I. 26, n.

“ANNE, daughter of S^r WINWOOD and LADY ELIZABETH MOWET, baptized 7 July, 1715.” (*Register.*)

* Counsellor Keble, 2 houses, orchards, and pightle, 1 R. 25 P. 10*l.* Terrier of the Manor of Hampstead (*Copyholds*).

Mr. Samuel Keble, bookseller in Fleet-street, told the Editors of the *Biographia Britannica*, that his relation generally performed the walk in the same number of steps, which were often counted by him. I add, a strong symptom of littleness of mind.

† *The Postboy*, No. 4704, Sept. 19, 1719.

On a slab in the church-yard :

"Subtus jacet JOANNES STEEDMAN de Pillington in agro Staf-fordiensi oriundus. Officium Clerici examinantis sub Arthuro Trevor Armig^o Dñ^o Curiae Cancellari examinatorum, annos per septem pro virili fideliterq; exercuit ; et per multos annos (optandum erat) exercuisset : sed morte immatura correptus, vitam posuit & labores æterna frui requie: obiit, amicorum desiderium, officij decus, 1x^o die Decembris anno 1716, ætatis suæ xxv."

"THOMAS BUTLER LORD IKERRIN in Ireland, was buried 8 Mar. 1719-20." (*Regist.*) This was the sixth Viscount. He was chaplain-general to the army in Flanders, and married Margaret, eldest daughter and coheiress of James Hamilton, of Bangor, com. Downe, Esq. The Peerage says he died 7 March, but quære whether this is correct, as he was buried on the 8th. His widow Margaret (who died in May 1743) by her will, dated 27 Nov. 1728, desired to be buried in a private manner, in the same grave or vault with her lord in Hampstead church, Middlesex; and that, as soon as conveniently might be after her death, the corpse of her eldest son (some time since reposed in a vault at Christ church, Dublin,) might be removed and buried in the same vault with her own body.

This son was James the 7th Viscount, remarkable for his early inclination to piety, who died in 1721, aged 8.

See Lodge's *Irish Peerage*, II. 227.

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard :

In a vault

under this tomb

lie the bodies of

WILLIAM POPPLE, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade,

late of St. Margaret, Westminster,

who died 11th of May, 1722, aged 56 years.

ANNE POPPLE, widow of the above WILLIAM POPPLE,

died 29th July, 1730, aged 56 years.

Also the bodies of

MARIANNE POPPLE, died 12th May, 1723, aged 22 years,
WILLIAM POPPLE, Esq. Governor of the Island of Bermuda,
died 8th February, 1764, aged 63 years,

And SOPHIA POPPLE, died 2d September 1798, aged 74 years,
son and daughter of the above WILLIAM and ANNE POPPLE.

"William Popple, from London, buried Feb. 13, 1764."
(Register.) William Popple, Esq. was appointed Governor
of Bermudas in 1745 *. He had before been in the Co-
ferer's office, and, in June, 1737, was made solicitor and
clerk of the reports to the Commissioners for Trade and
Plantations.

He wrote two Comedies, intituled, 1. *The Ladies Re-
venge, or the Rover reclaimed*; 1734, 8vo. and, 2. *The
Double Deceit, or a Cure for Jealousy*, 1736, 8vo. besides
several pieces in verse, in a Collection of Miscellaneous
Poems, published by Richard Savage in 1726, 8vo. and a
translation of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, 1753, 8vo. He was
also concerned in some periodical papers, particularly *The
Prompter*, in which he was jointly connected with the
celebrated Aaron Hill †.

"DAME JULIA BLACKETT, buried Aug. 21, 1722."
(Register.)

On a slab in the church-yard:

Here lyes the body

of DAME JULIA,

relict of SR WILLIAM BLACKETT,

of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bart.

afterwards wife of

Sr William Thomson, Knt.

Recorder of the City of London ‡.

She died the sixteenth of

August, 1722.

* Allured Popple, Esq. (perhaps his father) was appointed Go-
vernor of Bermudas in 1737.

† Jones's *Biog. Dramat.*

‡ And one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Dame Julia was the daughter of Sir Christopher Conyers, Bart. by Julia, daughter of Sir Richard Lumley, Viscount Waterford. Of Sir C. Conyers, see p. 124. of the present volume.

The Blacketts were a Northern family, seated at Wallington, co. Northumberland. Sir Wm. was made a Bart. Jan. 23, 1684; he was very popular in his county, of remarkable probity, and a good speaker in the House of Commons. By Julia, above-mentioned, he had two sons, 1. William, his successor, married at Hampstead, Sept. 20, 1725, to Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter of William Earl of Jersey*, and, 2. Christopher, who died young; and eight daughters, of whom *Isabella* was the second wife of David fourth Earl of Buchan. This lady is called in the Scotch peerage Elizabeth, but the entry on the parish register is correct. Both she and the Earl her husband were interred at Hampstead, but whether or not in the vault of the Blacketts does not appear.

"The Right Hon. DAVID ERSKINE EARL OF BUCHAN, buried Oct. 17, 1745; from London." (*Register.*)

"The Right Hon. ISABELLA COUNTESS OF BUCHAN, buried May 21, 1763." (*Ibid.*)

Some months ago, my father having occasion to write to the present Earl of Buchan, I requested him to take the opportunity of making inquiries concerning these ancestors of his lordship, and the circumstance of their being interred at Hampstead. Lord Buchan, in answer, after referring to Douglas's Peerage for a correct account of his grandfather, wrote as follows: "Mr. Hare Townsend, of Tottenham, can give you further information relating to

* *Register*: where also is entered the marriage of "The Right Honourable William Villiers, and Madam Judith Hern of Hampstead, March 22, 1704." Alderman Hern (1686), Sir Joseph Hern (1688), and some others of that family, are incidentally mentioned in the Register.

that place of burial in Hampstead church, as I believe some of his family were interred there. My grandfather died on the 14th of October, O. S. at London, and was born in the year 1672. I gave to the Editor of Daniel de Foe's *History of the Union of Great Britain*, a copy of a letter of his to my grandfather, to whom he was much attached, and was his political correspondent for many years. It is possible the Blacketts may have buried occasionally in Hampstead church; but I should rather suppose that the Hares of Tottenham were connected with the former race of the Erskines Earls of Buchan, and that the place had been chosen by Isabella Countess Dowager of Buchan on that account." I accordingly applied for further information to Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. from whose polite answer to my enquiries I learned, that his father and mother had been both so negligent of preserving historical documents relating to the *Hares*, that it was the first time he had ever heard that there had been any alliance between the Erskines and his mother's family. Upon a second reference to the Earl of Buchan, his lordship wrote, "I cannot say whether the sepulture of my grandfather in Hampstead church was owing to any connexion between the Hare Townsends and the family of Blackett, or to that with the Earls of Buchan of the former race of Erskine and them. Lady Buchan, who met Mr. Hare Townsend at Mr. Baillie's, of Jerviswood, at Mellerstain in this neighbourhood, some years ago, thought she recollected to have heard Mr. H. Townsend mention the tradition in his family, but may possibly have misunderstood him. Daniel de Foe mentions the Earl of Buchan very honourably in his *History of the Union*, 1706-7. My grandfather did not succeed to his principal estate till his mother Lady Cardross died in the year 1726, so that he was till then much limited in his fortune; but on all occasions he proved himself to be a worthy representative of his father's house."

After making much research into the genealogy of the HARE family, I cannot find that the supposition of their connexion with the Erskines has any foundation, or that they ever buried at Hampstead; so that the interment of the Earl and Countess of Buchan here must rest upon the relationship of the latter with Lady Blackett.

Another grandson of the Earl's, THOMAS LORD ERSKINE, "whose splendid career at the English bar is familiar to the whole nation*," and who was appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1806, soon after the death of Mr. Pitt, is now a resident at Hampstead. His lordship having lately ascertained the interment of Lord Buchan, as above mentioned, has erected a marble tablet in the chancel of Hampstead church to his memory, upon which is this inscription:

Near this place lies buried

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DAVID ERSKINE,
EARL OF BUCHAN,

* I use the words of Sir Egerton Brydges, in his new edition of Collins's Peerage, IX. 273. where see an ably drawn sketch of his Lordship's life.

Lord Erskine became a resident at Hampstead about twenty-five years ago, having purchased a house with a garden adjoining to it, (connected by a subterranean passage) upon the very top of Hampstead-hill, above Ken Wood. It was at that time a very small place, and, though commanding from its elevation a most extensive and splendid prospect, was entirely shut out from it by banks and hedge-row timber, so as to possess no beauty or interest whatsoever. The improvement and decoration of this spot has been the amusement of many years, and, though attended with a very considerable expence, by great additions to its extent, and by cultivation and ornament, has amply repaid its possessor, by being now a most delightful retirement, though within an hour's distance of any part of London. It is so entirely shut out from the road between Hampstead and Highgate by walls and plantations, that no idea can be formed of it by strangers to the place. Lord Erskine having surrounded it with evergreens of different descriptions, has lately given it the name of Evergreen-hill.

LORD CARDROSS,

LORD AUCHTERHOUSE, &c. &c.

born A.D. 1672,

died October 14th, O. S. A. D. 1745,

aged 73.

This stone was erected to his memory

by his grandson,

THOMAS LORD ERSKINE,

an inhabitant of this parish.

Lord Erskine married, on the 29th of March, 1770, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq. M. P. for Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire, by whom he has four sons and four daughters*.

This lady, soon after her marriage, her husband being then an officer in the army, accompanied him to the island of Minorca, where they remained several years; and during her whole life (the early part of which was attended with many difficulties, Lord Erskine being then a younger brother, without any fortune), she conducted herself with the utmost prudence, fidelity, and affection. She died in London, on the 26th of December, 1805, and was interred in a large inclosed vault on the West side of Hampstead church, and an elegant monument, by Mr. Bacon, junior,

* 1. Frances, married, Jan. 20, 1802, to the Rev. Dr. Sam. Holland, rector of Poynings in Sussex, and of Beaudesert in Warwickshire. 2. David-Montagu, who married, Jan. 1800, Fanny, daughter of General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. He is a barrister at law, and commissioner of bankrupts; was elected M. P. for Portsmouth, 1806, and appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America the same year. 3. Margaret, unmarried. 4. Mary, married, Jan. 26, 1805, to Edward Morris, Esq. one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery. 5. Henry-David, in holy orders, married, May 4, 1813, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Dawson, daughter of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Portarlington. 6. Thomas, lately called to the bar. 7. Esme-Stewart, a captain in the army.



LADY ERSKINE'S MONUMENT,
in Hampstead Church.

Published by White, Cochrane, & C^o Jan^y 1814.



was soon afterwards erected by Lord Erskine to her memory, the execution of which being admirable, I have given a faithful representation of it.

Before I close these notices of the illustrious family of Erskine, mention must be made of a Peer, some time also a resident at Hampstead, whose title, by collateral remainder, is vested in a younger branch of that house. A sister of the late LORD CHANCELLOR LOUGHBOROUGH, afterwards EARL OF ROSSLYN, having married Sir Henry Erskine, Bart. by whom she had two sons, his lordship obtained a limitation to them in his patent, and the earldom is now in the present Earl of Rosslyn, formerly Sir James Sinclair Erskine, Bart. a general officer in the army, and a man much esteemed in his profession and in the world. The present Earl of Rosslyn and Lord Erskine are descended from a common ancestor, the Earl of Marr, Regent of Scotland during the minority of King James the Sixth.

The late Lord Rosslyn's first residence at Hampstead, when Lord Chancellor Loughborough, was at Branch Hill Lodge. He afterwards purchased an old mansion called Shelford Lodge, already spoken of at page 271. This house he named Rosslyn.

It was afterwards the seat of ROBERT MILLIGAN, Esq. an eminent West India merchant, to whom the publick are indebted for the projection of the West India Docks at Poplar. They were begun and completed by himself, and other public-spirited individuals, in the midst of a most expensive war. Mr. Milligan was deputy chairman of the Dock Company. A bronze statue, executed by Westmacott at the expence of the Company, has been placed at the entrance of the dock-yard, as a testimony of their gratitude for his public services, both in the original constitution, and in the subsequent management of this

important mercantile establishment *. Mr. Milligan died at Hampstead, and is interred in the church-yard there, where, on an elegant monument, is the following inscription :

This stone
is rendered sacred by the name of
ROBERT MILLIGAN, Esq.
whose remains are interred beneath it.
He died at his house at Rosslyn in
this parish,
May 21st, 1809, in the 63d year of his age.

—
A grateful and united family
thus faintly record
their dutiful remembrance of him
who by his example taught them
how to live ;
and by his resignation
how to die.

—
“ CHRISTOPHER BULLOCK was buried April 8 †, 1722.”
(*Register.*) He was the son of William Bullock, an eminent comedian, whom he excelled. His corpse was attended from his father's house at North End in this parish to the place of interment by a great number of theatrical gentlemen. Bullock wrote several dramatic pieces, which are enumerated in the *Biographia Dramatica*. His wife (a natural daughter of Wilks the celebrated comedian, by Mrs. Rogers) survived him many years. She was upon the stage, and supported some principal characters. In the advertisement for her benefit, April 8, 1735, it was announced, that the character of Timothy Peascod would

* See the Report of the Committee of Directors of the West India Dock Company, 1810. Lysons's *Environs*, Supplement.

† He died April 5.

be performed by Mr. DANIEL FRENCH, of Hampstead. Margaret Bullock was buried at Hampstead, Nov. 15, 1729. Hildebrand Bullock, Oct. 21, 1733. The name of Mr. H. Bullock frequently occurs in play-bills previously to this time*.

JOHN GAY. The loss of his fortune, which he had (against the advice of his friends) ventured in the South Sea scheme, had affected Gay so nearly, as almost to prove fatal to him. After suffering some time under a violent cholic, he removed to Hampstead in 1722 for the benefit of the air and waters, where, by the care of his friends, among whom Arbuthnot and Pope appear to have shown particular tenderness, his health was restored†.

"DR. GEORGE SEWELL, buried Feb. 12, 1725-6."
(Register.)

Dr. Sewell was descended from the ancient family of Sewell, of Great Heny in Essex, who bore *Argent, on a bend Gules, three martlets of the first; and for a crest, a mural crown, surmounted by a martlet of the first.*

He was the son of Mr. John Sewell, treasurer and chapter clerk of the college of Windsor, where he was born. Prepared for the University at Eton school, he was entered of Peter-house, Cambridge, and took a bachelor's degree in medicine there‡. From college he went to Leyden, for the advantage of studying under the great Boerhaave, and, on returning to England, practised in the

* Lysons's *Environs*, II. 546.

† *Biographical Dictionary*, and Dr. Anderson's *Life of Gay*, in the Edinburgh edition of *British Poets*.

‡ He was created Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh, about July, 1725.

metropolis as a physician for several years, but not with sufficient success to fix him permanently there.

He next removed to Hampstead, where he resided the remainder of his life, pursuing his profession with credit, reputation, and profit, until it became the abode of three other physicians, when his practice rapidly declined. Possessing talents for composition, both in prose and verse, he was now necessitated to make merchandize of his literary labours, and appears to have been retained by the booksellers for a considerable time, as editor of several of their reprints of English poets. Dr. Sewell was an ingenious and elegant writer, and was regarded as a fit companion for such men as Pope, Addison, &c. He kept no house at Hampstead, but was a boarder, was much esteemed, and so frequently invited to the tables of the neighbouring gentlemen, that he had seldom occasion to dine at home. Here he is supposed to have fallen a victim to consumption.

The following verses, written probably shortly before his death, convey an interesting idea of his own consciousness of and meditation upon his approaching end.

Soliloquy by Dr. Sewell, in his garden at Hampstead*.

Why, Damon, with the forward day

Dost thou thy little spot survey ;

From tree to tree, with doubtful cheer,

Observe the progress of the year ;

What winds arise, what rains descend —

When thou before that year shalt end ?

What do thy noon-day walks avail,

To clear the leaf, and pick the snail ?

Then wantonly to death decree

An insect usefuller than thee.

* From a posthumous *Treatise upon the usefulness of Snails in Medicine.*

'Thou and the worm are brother-kind,
As low, as earthy, and as blind.

Vain wretch ! canst thou expect to see
The downy peach make court to thee ?
Or that thy sense shall ever meet
The bean-flow'r's deep-embosom'd sweet,
Exhaling with an evening blast ?
Thy evenings then will all be past.

Thy narrow pride, thy fancied green,
(For vanity's in little seen)
All must be left when Death appears,
In spite of wishes, groans, and tears ;
Nor one of all thy plants that grow —
But Rosemary — will with thee go.

Dr Sewell's death took place at Hampstead, the 8th of February, 1726. His interment, four days after, was conducted in the meanest manner, his coffin being little better than that allotted by the parish to workhouse paupers ; and, neglected by all his friends, his corpse was carried to the grave, accompanied by one solitary attendant ! No memorial was placed over him, and the only indication of the spot (a holly tree) has been long since removed*.

It is impossible to read Dr. Sewell's works, without the conviction that he was an amiable and a good man ; and one may almost venture to say, that he drew the image from his own bosom, when (in a short poem, intituled by him *Conscience*) he describes the happiness of a man, whose mind, unmolested by the fears of the wicked, enjoys the peaceable satisfaction of reviewing a life of innocence and utility. After representing

“ The stings which angry conscience darts ”

* This holly-tree formed part of a hedge-row which was once the boundary of the church-yard.

upon the hardened but not invulnerable bosom of the infidel, he exclaims,

“ But oh ! thou art not always thus, sweet guest,
 Thou canst as well compose the troubled breast.
 When man reviews himself with thoughts sincere,
 And sees his actions fair, his bosom clear ;
 No unrepented trace of sin behind,
 To taint and rankle in the fester'd mind ;
 The soul, well pleas'd, it's own fair picture loves,
 And Conscience ratifies what Heaven approves.
 Then peace is sown within ; the pregnant seed
 Quickens with active life, and blessings breed ;
 The face with social humour shines ; the eye
 Darts joy ; the hand is ready to supply ;
 And heaven is half obtain'd — before we die.”

}

Dr. Sewell contributed largely to the supplemental volumes of the Spectator and Tatler, and had the principal share in a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* ; but he distinguished himself most by his tragedy of *Sir Walter Raleigh* *, which was successfully performed at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and has much merit. His other works are,

A defence of the bill, intituled, ' An Act to prevent the growth of Schism.' 1714, 8vo.

A Vindication of the English Stage ; exemplified in the Cato of Addison, 1716, 8vo.

An Introduction to the Life and Writings of Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum, &c. 1716, 8vo.

A new Collection of original Poems, 1720, 8vo.

Two moral Essays, on the Government of the Thoughts, and on Death, 1726. These were published, together with some of his poems, and a fragment of a play called

* “ The writer of *Raleigh* is something of a scholar, and has a great deal of good diction, but is by no means a *Play-writer*.”

Hughes's *Correspondence*, I. 110.

Richard the First, written at the recommendation of Addison.

Besides these, Dr. Sewell was the father of some controversial tracts, in which he entered the lists as the Tory champion, against the Bishop of Salisbury, whose zeal had eminently distinguished itself in the cause of the Whigs. At the desire of the booksellers, he undertook to edit a reprint of the poems of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and others, to which they are said to have been encouraged by the casual panegyric of Pope, who compared the Earl of Surrey to his patron Lord Granville*. Poor Sewell, however, had no initiation in Elizabethan literature, and the attempt utterly failed under his hand. This reprint is justly scouted as the most incorrect edition extant of any ancient poet. "It would have been surprising," says Mr. Alex. Chalmers, "had it contributed to revive his memory, or justify Pope's comparison and eulogium"†.

On a tomb-stone in the church-yard :

"Here lieth the body of JOHN MERRY, formerly an East India commander, one of the elder brothers of the Trinity-house, and many years Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. These employments he was eminently well qualified for, by his distinguished knowledge in naval affairs and commerce. The interest of the company, by his application and good conduct, from a low and almost desperate condition, was raised to a surprising state of wealth and reputation. He departed this life May 2, 1728."

April 4, 1731. Died at Hampstead, ROBERT PACKER, of Shellingford-castle, Berks, Esq. who, for twenty-five years past had been constantly chosen knight of the shire

* "Surrey, the Granville of a former age." *Windsor Forest*.

† Life of Surrey, in Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British Poets.

for that county. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Winchcomb, Bart. and was succeeded by his son Winchcomb Howard Packer. (*Gent. Mag.*)

May 2, 1731. Honora, relict of Sir CHARLES GERRARD, Bart. of Harrow on the Hill, died at Hampstead. She was the daughter of Lord Charles Seymour, and sister to the fifth Duke of Somerset.

Sept. 26, 1731. Ob. Mr. ROUS, at Hampstead, *who built a chapel there.* (*Gent. Mag.*)

In the year 1734, under the accumulated affliction of asthma and dropsy, the celebrated DR. ARBUTHNOT retired to Hampstead, with a view of obtaining some small relief. "I came to this place," says he, in a letter to his friend Swift, "so reduced, that I could neither sleep, breathe, eat, or move. I most earnestly desired and begged God that he would take me. Contrary to my expectation, upon venturing to ride (which I had forborne for some years) I recovered my strength to a pretty considerable degree, slept, and had my stomach again; but I expect the return of my symptoms upon my return to London, and the return of winter." In a letter to Pope* from the same place, he tells him that he had found relief, at least sometimes, from the air of Hampstead; but being sensible that an effectual cure of his disorder was impossible, he thought proper to return to his house in Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, where he died 27 Feb. 1735.

* Pope, in a letter to one of the Miss Blounts, says, "I saw Dr. Arbuthnot, who was very cheerful. I passed a whole day with him at Hampstead. He is in the Long Room half the morning, and has parties at cards every night. Mrs. Lepell and Mrs. Saggioni, and her sons and his two daughters, are all with him." Bowles's Supplement to Pope's Works, p. 377.

April 16, 1736. Mr. ANDREW PITT, an eminent quaker, died at Hampstead of a gout fit in his stomach. On Sunday the 4th of that month, he had waited on the then Prince of Wales, to solicit his favour in relation to the Quakers' Tithe Bill, whom his Royal Highness answered to this effect:—"As I am a friend to liberty in general, and to toleration in particular, I wish you may meet with all proper favour; but, for myself, I never gave my vote in parliament; and to influence my friends, or direct my servants in theirs, does not become my station. To leave them entirely to their own conscience and understanding, is a rule I have hitherto prescribed to myself, and purposed throughout life to observe." Mr. Pitt, overcome with this conduct, replied, "May it please the Prince of Wales! I am greatly affected with your excellent notions of liberty; and am more pleased with the answer you have given us, than if you had granted our request."

Voltaire, in his Letters concerning the English Nation, says, "He was one of the most eminent quakers in England, who, after having traded thirty years, had the wisdom to prescribe limits to his fortune and his desires, and settled in a little solitude at Hampstead. He was of a hale ruddy complexion, and had never been afflicted with sickness, because he had always been insensible to passions, and a perfect stranger to intemperance;" and some of our newspapers added,—"He inherited many virtues, and wanted every vice."

In Howard's Collection of Letters, p. 604, see "A Letter from Voltaire to Mr. Alex. Pitt, a quaker, at Hampstead, and a very orthodox believer, concerning *Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher*, a book then lately published."

JOSIAH DISTON, Esq. formerly member for Devizes, and a director of the Bank, and East India company, died at Hampstead, Nov. 7, 1737.

DR. SOAME died at Hampstead, Jan. 20, 1738. (*Gent. Mag.*) He was the author of the analysis of the Hampstead water. See p. 53.

ISAAC HONEYWOOD, of Hampstead, Esq. died there Nov. 8, 1740, æt. 71. He was cousin-german to Sir Edward Honeywood, the first baronet. (See Collins's *Baronetage*, III. 107.) Frazer Honeywood, Esq. and Sir John Honeywood, Bart. of the same family, were subsequently resident at Hampstead. See p. 238.

MARK AKENSIDE, M.D. On his quitting Northampton, he would perhaps have been reduced to great exigencies in making his way as a physician; but that Mr. Dyson *, with an ardour of friendship that has few examples, supported him while he was endeavouring to make himself known. Mr. Dyson had studied the law, and been called to the bar; but, in a short time, having purchased of Mr. Hardinge his place of Clerk of the House of Commons, he quitted Westminster-hall, and, for the purpose of introducing Akenside to acquaintance in an opulent neighbourhood near the town, bought a house at *North End, Hampstead* †, where they dwelt together during the summer season, frequenting the long-rooms, and all clubs and assemblies of the inhabitants. At these meetings Sir John Hawkins relates, that Akenside was for displaying those talents which had acquired him the reputation he enjoyed in other companies; "but here," he observes, "they were of little use to him; on the contrary, they tended to engage him in disputes that betrayed him into a contempt of those that

* The Right Hon. Jeremiah Dyson, who studied the civil law at the university of Leyden, where he commenced his friendship with Akenside.

† Akenside was at Hampstead about two years a half.

Biographia Britannica, I. 104. edit. Kippis.

differed in opinion from him." It was found out, that he was a man of low birth*, and a dependant on Mr. Dyson; circumstances that furnished those whom he offended with a ground of reproach that reduced him to the necessity of asserting that he was a gentleman. Little could be done at Hampstead after matters had proceeded to this extremity. Mr. Dyson parted with his villa at North End, and settled his friend in a small house in Bloomsbury-square, assigning him, with unexampled liberality, 300*l.* a year, which enabled him to keep a chariot, and make a proper appearance in the world †.

Akenside alludes to his residence at Hampstead in an Ode to Caleb Hardinge, M. D.

"From Hampstead's airy summit, me,
Her guest the city shall behold," &c.

On a tablet affixed to the exterior wall, on the South side of the church :

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq. who was several years one of the pages of the bed-chamber to their majesties King George the First and Second; was always a careful, diligent, and faithful servant. He died the 12th of June, 1747, aged lxiii.

* "Akenside, of humble origin, wished to have his birth a secret, and was most certainly ashamed of his relations. I was at the trouble of asking a friend at Newcastle, the place of his nativity, concerning the Akensides, and I found that his kindred were inferior persons, his father a butcher; and that, when one of his near of relationship called upon him in his prosperity, he would not so much as acknowledge her. She was his aunt. This gives me a very mean opinion of his heart."

Letter from the Rev. Mark Noble to J. J. Park, 22 Aug. 1811.

On the same subject see also Brand's *Observations upon Popular Antiquities*, 1778, 8vo. p. 113.

† Dr. Anderson's *Life of Akenside*, in the Edinburgh edition of *British Poets*.

"By his will he left several annuities and legacies to his relations, servants, and to the poor, and others; and in his life-time gave fifty pounds towards the rebuilding of this church, and earnestly desired to be interred therein; but after his decease, although the utmost solicitations were made use of by his executors, that favour could not be obtained for his remains."

On the four sides of an elegant altar-tomb in the church-yard are the following inscriptions:

"Here lieth the body of HENRY BOOTH, son of NATHANIEL BOOTH, Esq. and MARGARET his wife, of that place, who departed this life the 5th of December, 1748, aged 14 months and one day.

"Also the body of GEORGE BOOTH, son of the aforesaid Nathaniel Booth, Esq. and Margaret his wife, who departed this life September the 3d, 1757, aged 12 years.

Rest undisturb'd, ye much-lamented pair,
The smiling infant and the rising heir.
Ah! what avails it that the blossoms shoot,
In early promise of maturer fruit,
If death's chill hand shall nip their infant bloom,
And wither all their honours in the tomb?
Yet weep not, if in life's allotted share,
Swift fled their youth — they knew not age's care.

"To the memory of the Hon^{ble} Miss ELIZABETH BOOTH, daughter of the Right Hon^{ble} Nathaniel Lord Delamer and Margaret his wife. She died January the 9th, 1765, in the 21st year of her age.

Heav'nward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd,
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd:
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd
How pure the source from whence it flow'd:
Such was the maid — when in her bloom,
Finding th' appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh —
The saint may sleep, but cannot die.*

* The verses on this tomb are said (but I know not on what authority) to be written by Gilbert Cooper, the biographer of Socrates.

"To the memory of the Right Hon^{ble} NATHANIEL LORD DELAMER. In his whole demeanour and conduct towards others the most amiable and benevolent man. In all the duties respecting God and religion the most devout and sincere Christian. Who, after a long illness, which he bore with incredible patience, died as he had lived with the utmost calmness and composure, the natural effect of a comfortable review of his past life, and the near and joyful prospect of a better. His lordship died Jan'y 9, 1770, aged 60.

"Here too lie the remains of that truly charitable and exemplary Christian, the Right Hon^{ble} MARGARET LADY DELAMER, who, having outliv'd all her children, to whom she had prov'd herself a most careful and discreetly indulgent parent; and her dear lord, to whom she had ever been a most loving and most deservedly beloved wife, was, after so singular a trial of her resignation, on July 29th, 1773, in the 64th year of her age, translated to the same happy place with them, where they shall never be parted."

This family was highly respected at Hampstead. Nathaniel Booth, Esq. succeeded to the barony of Delamere upon failure of issue male of his first cousin, George Booth second Earl of Warrington, which latter title then became extinct. In December, 1727, he had been appointed Surveyor of the Green-wax money. His wife Margaret was daughter of Jones, Esq.* Quære, Was not this the Nathaniel Booth who was steward of the Swainmote court of Windsor forest, and who published a tract, intituled, *The Rights of his Majesty's Forest asserted; in a Charge given to the Verderers of the Forest of Windsor, the 27th day of September, 1717.* London, 1719, 8vo. pp. 16.†

* "The Hon^{ble} Nathaniel Booth, Esq. of Hampstead, married in the chapel on the 26th of April, 1743, to Mrs. Margaret Jones, of St. Paul's Covent-garden." *Register.*

† To this person we are doubtless to apply the following minute of the Society of Antiquaries. "23 June, 1737. Ordered, that the book in MS. concerning *Hunting*, which belongs to Mr. Nath. Booth, and which has been several years left in the possession of the SS. be returned him when demanded." *Minutes*, penes O. Gilchrist, Esq.

The title of Delamere became extinct upon the death of this lord, and was granted, together with that of Warrington, to George Harry Earl of Stamford, by patent dated April 22, 1796.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

"In the year 1748, Mrs. Johnson, for the sake of country air*, had lodgings at Hampstead, to which the Doctor resorted occasionally, and there the greatest part, if not the whole of his 'VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES, in imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal,' was written." Boswell's *Life*, I. 168. edit. 1793. For the gratification of posterity let it be recorded, that the house so dignified was the last in Frognall (southward), now occupied by Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Esq. F. S. A.

On the side of an altar-tomb in the church-yard :

"Here lieth the body of SOPHIA WILLES, daughter of Mr. GEORGE WILLES, late of Birmingham in Warwickshire, brother to Dr. JOHN WILLES, father of the present LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WILLES; who died the twelfth of May, 1751. She had many very good qualities, and the virtue of charity in the highest degree, which, if she had any faults, and there are few w^{ch} have none, it is hoped they were sufficient to atone for them."

SAMUEL GALE, Esq. a celebrated antiquary (as were several of his family), died of a fever, at his lodgings, the Chicken-house, Hampstead, Jan. 10, 1754, in the 73d year of his age. To the account of him in Nichols's *Literary*

* Mrs. Desmoulins, who, before her marriage, lived for some time with Mrs. Johnson, at Hampstead, told Boswell, that Mrs. J. indulged herself in country air and nice living, at an unsuitable expence, while her husband was drudging in the smoke of London.

Life of Johnson, I. 210.

Anecdotes, IV. 550, should be added, that at his death he held the situation of Searcher of the Books and Curiosities imported into this Kingdom. See *Gent. Mag.* XXIV. 47.

“JAMES PITT, Esq. from London, buried Jan. 23, 1763.” (*Register*.) He died at his house in Essex-street, on the 20th, aged 84, and has a stone in the church-yard at Hampstead. Mr. Pitt had formerly been an editor of one of the periodical papers in favour of Sir Robert Walpole, and is supposed to be the person alluded to in the *Dunciad* under the name of Mother Osborne *, he being the author of the letters signed Osborne in the *London Journal*. He was appointed Surveyor of Tobacco in June, 1731. Some letters of his are printed in Dr. Howard’s collection,

“JAMES MAC ARDELL was buried June 5, 1765.” (*Register*.) A mezzotinto engraver of great excellence, who followed his profession with success in London. Of his numerous works, the far greater part are portraits †. “He lies buried,” says Mr. Lysons, “in the church-yard, where is a short inscription to his memory, by which we learn that he was a native of Ireland, and that he died in his 37th year.” This stone is probably destroyed, for I have never met with it.

“CHARLES SPOONER, from London, was buried Dec. 6, 1767.” (*Register*.) He was a fellow pupil of Mac Ardell,

* See B. II. 1. 312. The note on the passage says, that Osborne was the name assumed by the eldest and gravest of the *Gazetteer* writers, who at last grew ashamed of his pupils, gave over his paper, and in his age remained silent.

† “He undertook to engrave the gallery of beauties at Windsor, of which he did the portraits of the Countess of Grammont, and that of Mrs. erroneously called *Lady Middleton*.”

Sir W. Musgrave’s *Biograph. Adversaria*, in Mus. Brit.

and, like him, obtained eminence as a mezzotinto engraver. He was, I believe, an Irishman, and was buried, at his own request, near Mac Ardell, in Hampstead churchyard.

"Mr. JOSEPH DORMAN was buried Feb. 13, 1754, N. S." (*Register*.) This gentleman lived at Hampstead, and was the author of a wretched play, intituled, *Sir Roger de Coverley, a Dramatic Entertainment*, 1740, 8vo.*

LIEUTENANT GENERAL COCHRANE died at Hampstead, June 28, 1758.

RICHARD CROMWELL, Esq. an eminent attorney-at-law and solicitor in Chancery, died at Hampstead Dec. 3, 1759. He was a direct descendant of the Protector, being the fifth son of Major Henry Cromwell, and grandson of Henry Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was born at Hackney, May 11, 1695, and married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gatton, a grocer in Southwark, by whom he had several children, *viz.* 1. Robert-Thornhill Cromwell. 2. Oliver, who died young. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Anne, ob. 1777. 5. Eleanor, died young, an. 1728. 6. Letitia. Elizabeth, with her sisters Ann and Letitia, resided at Little Berk-hampstead, in Hertfordshire, but about 1780 they removed to Hampstead. By the death of their brother they became possessed of affluent fortunes, for besides what was left them by their father, Eliza and Letitia (Miss Ann Cromwell being dead) were possessed of the manor of Theobalds in Hertfordshire, worth about 600*l.* *per annum*, which had been Mr. Robert Cromwell's, and came by the relation of their mother. They also possessed the armour, medicine chest, and many other valuable and curious things of their

* *Biographia Dramatica.*

great ancestor, the Protector, with portraits of many of the family. The ladies were much esteemed by those whom they honoured with their friendship.

Thus far I glean from the Rev. Mark Noble's *Memoirs of the Cromwell Family*, 1784, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 295. Upon requesting further information from the intelligent author, he wrote as follows: "The two Miss Cromwells had left Hampstead before I called there, so that I never saw them, though I long corresponded with one of them. Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell died in October 1792; Mrs. Letitia, Nov. 15, 1789; and I believe both are buried at Hampstead, though the other parts of their family are interred in Bunhill-fields cemetery."

In the house now called *Montagu Grove*, resided Mr. HENRY FLITCROFT*, an architect of some celebrity, already mentioned at page 222. He was buried at Teddington in this county, with the following inscription on a mural monument at the East end of the chancel:

* General consent seems to authorise the relation, that Mr. Flitcroft was raised from the low situation of a journeyman carpenter, in consequence of his having the fortune to break his leg by a fall from some scaffolding, while employed in the repairs of Burlington house. The Earl of B. hearing of the accident, interested himself with much humanity concerning the sufferer, and put him under proper care. In the progress of Flitcroft's recovery, he was accidentally seen *drawing* by the Earl, who, noticing his more than ordinary talent, commended him, and told him he merited higher employment. Through his interest, Flitcroft was appointed one of the foremen of the Board of Works, from whence he rose in time to be Comptroller, being appointed to that situation Feb. 25, 1758. So much, however, I have gleaned from casual report, and will not answer for the correctness of every particular.

Mr. Flitcroft's son, who was brought up to the bar, is still living.

Manibus Henrici Flitcroft
 sui temporis architectonos facile
 principis :
 Hoc marmor dedicabat
 Henricus Flitcroft filius :
 Virtutes ejus laude nullâ sepulchrale indigent
 omni majores.
 Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademptum, ille fuit.
 Natus 3 calen. Sep. 1697;
 Denatus 5 calen. Martij, 1769.

The same house was afterwards occupied by EDWARD MONTAGU, Esq. Master in Chancery, the first patron of the Hampstead Sunday-school; a man of the greatest respectability, both in his public conduct and private manners. From the *European Magazine* of June 1788, it appears that Mr. Montagu was the friend of the great Earl of Mansfield, the circumstances of whose resignation of the Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's Bench are thus related :

“ June 10. This morning Lord Mansfield sent a servant from Caen Lodge to Mr. Montagu, the Master in Chancery, at Frognal Grove, near Hampstead, requesting that gentleman's company to dinner. The answer returned was, ‘ That Mr. Montagu had come home the preceding evening from London, ill, and remained then indisposed.’ The messenger returned back, pressing Mr. Montagu's attendance on his lordship, who had some material business to communicate ; upon which Mr. Montagu replied, ‘ He would wait on the Earl in the afternoon.’ At five the Master went to Caen Wood Lodge, where he was introduced to Earl Mansfield, who was alone. ‘ I sent for you, Sir,’ said his lordship, ‘ to receive, as well officially, as my acquaintance and friend, the resignation of my office ; and, in order to save trouble, I have caused the instrument to be prepared, as you will here see.’ He then introduced the paper, which, after Mr. Montagu had perused, and found proper, the Earl signed. The Master under-wrote

it, and afterwards dispatched it to the Lord Chancellor's house, who laid it before the King."

Montagu Grove was lately the residence of Richard Richards, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester; and now of the Rev. Samuel White, D. D. minister of Hampstead.

On a slab in the church-yard :

" Here lieth the body of ROBERT PRINGLE, Esq.
Barrister at Law,
late of this parish,
who departed this life
the 27th day of January, 1768,
aged 65 years.

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard :

This Monument was erected
to the memory of
CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esquire,
brother of
SIR JOHN DOUGLAS, Bart.
of Kelhead,
in the county of Dumfries,
North Britain,
who died the 13th of December, 1770,
aged lx.

On a slab in the church-yard :

WILLIAM PIERCE, Esq.
of Hampstead, Middlesex, surgeon,
obit Dec^r the 1st, 1771,
æt. 65 years.

The founder of the Friday evening lecture, &c. See
pp. 240, 280.

JAMES NEWNHAM, Esq. of Hampstead, ob. 1773, æt. 102. He was a lieutenant in the Duke of Marlborough's own regiment, and had a ball through his thigh at the battle of Blenheim.

"HENRY BARNES, buried Jan. 20, 1773." (*Register.*) Secondary of the Court of Common Pleas. He published *Notes of Cases in Points of Practice.*

On a marble tablet near the organ :

Sacred to the memory of
ANTHONY ASKEW, D. M. F. R. S.
who exchanged this life for a better
the 28th day of February, 1774,
in the 52d year of his age,
And also of MARY ASKEW,
his youngest daughter,
who died the 9th day of January, 1786,
in the 14th year of her age.

ANTHONY ASKEW, M. D. and F. R. and A. SS. died at Hampstead Feb. 27, 1774, æt. 52. This gentleman was very conspicuous among the literati of the last generation, and was possessed of considerable classical erudition; but he is better known in the present day as a victim to the disorder lately arranged in the catalogue of human woes, under the name of *Bibliomania*. See a circumstantial memoir of him in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, III. 494.

Dr. Askew married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Holford, Esq. Master in Chancery, who died 2 Aug. 1773, æt. 39, as appears by her monument on the South wall of the chancel of Hammersmith chapel.

"Sir WILLIAM DUNCAN, buried Jan. 14, 1775." (*Register.*) This gentleman having taken the degree of M.D. practised with great reputation, and was appointed one of

his Majesty's physicians in ordinary, Nov. 1760. He was created Baronet by letters patent, dated 14 Aug. 1764, and had the year before (Sept. 10) married Lady Mary, daughter of Sackville Earl of Thanet.

"In memory of Mr. JOHN HARRISON, late of Red Lion-square, London, inventor of the Time-keeper for ascertaining the Longitude at sea. He was born at Foulby in the county of York, and was the son of a builder at that place, who brought him up to the same profession. Before he attained the age of twenty-one, he, without any instruction, employed himself in cleaning and repairing clocks and watches, and made a few of the former chiefly of wood. At the age of 25 he employed his whole time in chronometrical improvements. He was the inventor of the gridiron pendulum, and the method of preventing the effects of heat and cold upon time-keepers by two bars fixed together; he introduced the secondary spring, to keep them going while winding up, and was the inventor of most (or all) the improvements in clocks and watches during his time. In the year 1735, his first time-keeper was sent to Lisbon, and in 1764 his then much-improved fourth time-keeper having been sent to Barbadoes, the Commissioners of Longitude certified that it had determined the Longitude within one third of half a degree of a great circle, having not erred more than forty seconds in time. After 60 years close application to the above pursuits, he departed this life on the 24th day of March, 1776, aged 73."

This tombstone was put up many years after his death.

STEPHEN GUYON, Esq. ob. Dec. 5, 1779, æt. 73. HENRY WILLIAM GUYON, Esq. ob. May 15, 1796. (Slab in the church-yard.) The Guyons were eminent merchants. Another gentleman of this family died at Hampstead in May, 1805. Stephen Guyon resided in a house in Frognal, adjoining the West side of the church-yard, now the residence of Thomas Wilson, Esq. This house, which was sold (after Mr. S. Guyon's death) in 1780, had been previously in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Ware, an architect of considerable abilities, who was patronized by the Earl of Burlington, remarkable for the extraordinary tendency of his genius

towards that profession. Mr. Ware was the author of a complete body of architecture; of a correct and valuable edition of Palladio's architecture, which he translated from the Italian, and engraved the plates after tracings which he made from the original work. He also translated Senagatti's Perspective, and gave, besides, an accurate edition in 8vo. of the first book of Palladio on the Five Orders, then, as it should seem, the standard of the English school. Mr. Ware died at his house at Kensington Gravel-pits, in circumstances depressed, and little corresponding with his career in life.

"To the memory of the Rt. Hon. LADY JANETTA DE CONTI, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Cosimo Conti de Conti, a noble Toscan by birth, and knight of the Holy Roman empire, by Janetta his wife, the only daughter of the late Robert White, Esq. of the family of Lord Rollo, and his Majesties agent at the city and kingdom of Tripoli in Africa, by Jean Mackenzie his wife, of the families of the Earls of Ross and Seaforth. This young lady was born in the city and kingdom of Tripoli in Africa on the 8th of Jan. 1759, and died at Hampstead in the county of Middlesex in Great Britain, the 18th of July, 1780. Mild in her temper; gentle in her manners; in public company easy, polite, and reserved; with her friends open, chearful, and gay; highly accomplished in musick; strongly attached to the improvement of her mind by reading; and mistress in speech and writing of the Italian, English, and French. This truly-accomplished and amiable young lady died in her 21st year, and this monument is erected to her memory by her affectionate parents and most inconsolate grandmother, the 30th of April, 1784."

(On an alabaster altar-tomb in the church-yard.)

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard :

MRS. JANE LESSINGHAM,
late of the Theatre Royal
Covent Garden.

Obt 13 March 1783.

æt. 44.

Her grateful and affectionate son WILLIAM FREDERICK,
caused this tomb to be repaired, anno 1802,
as a last token of respect to her memory.

WILLIAM FREDERICK WILLIAMS
died October 24th, MDCCCX.
aged 33 years.

Of Mrs. Lessingham I have had occasion to speak before: of her son, who assumed the name of Williams, I know nothing. Before he erected this new stone, her real name, Hemet, stood upon the inscription.

March, 1783. Died at Hampstead, MISS WEST, the notorious female pickpocket, and accomplice of Barrington; for many years celebrated by the appellation of *the modern Jenny Diver*. She was said to have bequeathed near 3000*l.* to her two children, the eldest of whom was born in Clerkenwell Bridewell, previous to her mother's being removed to Newgate, under sentence of a year's imprisonment for picking a pocket in a room over Exeter 'Change, while the body of Lord Baltimore was lying there in state.

Inscription on a railed altar-tomb in the church-yard:

Here are deposited the remains of
JAMES BURN, D. D.
many years senior chaplain to the Presidency of Calcutta,
whose character singularly united
the firm and manly with the gentler virtues,
while the genuine spirit of his profession shone in habitual acts
of discerning beneficence and truly Christian charity.

Poverty relieved — Youth protected —
a life uniformly spent in the
service of religion and his country —

These are unfading monuments, the contemplation of which
composed and brightened his last moments.

He died 26 July, 1794, aged 67.

Mr. THOMAS LONGMAN, many years a considerable bookseller in Paternoster-row, died at Hampstead 5 Feb. 1797, aged 66, and was buried at Barnet. "He was a man of the most exemplary character, both in his profession and in private life; and as universally esteemed for his benevolence as for his integrity *."

"The REV. GEORGE TRAVIS, M. A. Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester, buried March 6, 1797." (*Register*.) He was a native of Royton in Lancashire, vicar of East Ham, and rector of Handley in Cheshire. He distinguished himself as one of the defenders of Christianity against the attacks of Gibbon; and was engaged in a controversy with Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum, on the well-known passage in St. John, about "the three witnesses."

Mr. THOMAS HAYES, surgeon, of Hampstead, ob. 1787, and is buried in the church-yard? This worthy person is said to have raised himself, solely by his own merit, from the low situation of a pot-boy. I have been told that he received his initiation in pharmacy under Collins, the glossarial stalking-horse of George Steevens.

JACOB GOSSET, Esq. of Church-row, Hampstead, ob. 1788, æt. 86, buried in the church-yard, where he has a monument. Was he not the brother of Mr. Isaac Gosset, the well-known modeller of wax, and uncle of the late eminent Dr. Isaac Gosset?

NICOLAS SAMUEL BOYDELL, an infant son of JOSIAH BOYDELL †, ob. 1788; buried in the church-yard.

* Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, VI. 439.

† Upon the establishment of the corps of *Hampstead Volunteers*

"Dec. 1803. W. Jones, Esq. Marshal of the King's Bench, married to Miss M. A. Boydell, of West End, Hampstead."

in 1803, this gentleman, who had been first in command of the *Hampstead Association* (disbanded about a twelvemonth before), and had been extremely active in the formation of this corps, was nominated as Commandant. The first general meeting of this respectable body, consisting of about 700 members, took place on Hampstead-heath Aug. 17, 1803, for the purpose of electing officers, and taking the oath of allegiance; when Mr. Boydell and Mr. Charles Holford (who had been second in command of the Association) were unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, and Major. A false and mischievous report having been circulated at Hampstead, that the Volunteers, when disciplined, would be embodied with the regulars, the then attorney-general and Mr. Plumer (now Sir Thomas) met the Volunteers in the church the Sunday before their general assemblage, where they explained the Act, and shewed the groundlessness of the report.

The colours were presented to the corps by the Right Hon. Lady Alvanley, in the church at Hampstead, Dec. 4, 1803.

Mr. Boydell, on leaving Hampstead, resigned the command of the corps, and was succeeded by Charles Cartwright, Esq. of the East India House. After continuing enrolled ten years, Government not thinking the services of the corps any longer requisite, they were disbanded March 29, 1813, on which occasion they were thus addressed by the Lieutenant Colonel:

"Gentlemen,

"Having read to you the letters from the Duke of Portland and Lord Sidmouth, it only remains for me to return you thanks, in the names of the officers and myself, for the punctuality and willingness with which you have obeyed our commands upon all occasions, and for your uniform good conduct during the long period we have been enrolled as Volunteers. The zeal you have exhibited in the execution of your military duties, is the surest test that, in your character as citizens, you will as steadily promote the interest of your country, by following your private avocations with industry and sobriety; and that you will be ready at any time to draw the sword in the service of your King and Country, should

ROBERT MOODIE, practitioner of physic at Nassau in the Isle of Providence, and surgeon to the Prince of Wales's American regiment, ob. 1789; buried in the church-yard.

any unfortunate circumstance recur to render such service necessary. And now, Gentlemen, permit the officers to take their leave of you as soldiers, wishing you and your families every domestic comfort, so long as it shall please God to continue you here. The officers also beg that you will accept the regimentals you have been supplied with, and that you will do them the honour to receive a small donation to drink prosperity to your Country and his Majesty's health. And may God save the King!"

When, after giving three cheers, the Corps dispersed.

It is but due to the services of this now dissolved body, to insert the final letter of acknowledgment from the Inspector of the District. It is in answer to the following:

"Sir,

Hampstead, 1st May, 1813.

"I have the honour to inclose a certificate for the arms, &c. of the Hampstead corps of Volunteer Infantry, which I trust you will have the goodness to sign, and transmit to me directed as above.

"As his Majesty's Ministers have thought fit to decide that the services of the Corps are no longer required, and to state that the pay and allowances would not be continued after the 24th of March last, the certificate for the amount due is made up to that day.

"As it is probable this may be the last letter I shall have the honor to address to you as the Lieut. Col. of the Loyal Hampstead Volunteers, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without returning thanks for the polite attention you have uniformly paid to the Corps, as well as for the mode in which you have always expressed your opinion of its merits.

"I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT, Lt.-Col.

COL. DALRYMPLE.

Loyal Hampstead Volunteers."

On a flat stone in the church-yard :

" MARY, wife of VALENTINE GREEN, Esq. [F. S. A.] ob. 31 Dec. 1789, æt. 44. RUPERT GREEN, their only son, ob. 16 Nov. 1804, æt. 36."

Mrs. Green was a Miss Wadham, and a descendant of the founders of Wadham college, Oxford ; whose portraits, engraved by Faber, she kept hung up in the house. She married the late Mr. V. Green *, an eminent mezzotinto engraver, author of a *History of Worcester*, in two vols. 4to. 1796, and a *Review of the Polite Arts in France*, 1782, 4to. and till lately Keeper of the British Institution in Pall Mall. Their son, Rupert, who was brought up to his father's profession, and was partner with him in the unfortunate scheme for engraving the Dusseldorff Gallery, produced, before he was nine years old, a tragedy, called *The Secret Plot*, of which some copies were printed for private distribution in 1777, 12mo.

" W. D. I. F. V.

H. M. S. Lieut. Colonel Cartwright, East India-house, London.

" Dear Sir,

" I have returned the certificate signed ; and I cannot pass this last act of mine with the Hampstead Volunteers, without expressing the great satisfaction I have experienced for upwards of nine years, at the steady discipline and uniform attention of the corps during that period of my superintendence ; and I at the same time beg leave to return you, the major, and all the officers, my grateful thanks for their personal civilities and politeness to me upon all occasions.

" I have the honor to be,

Epsom, May 3, 1813.

Dear Sir,

With the highest regard,

Your most

LT.-COL. CARTWRIGHT.

sincere humble servant,

WM. DALRYMPLE."

* Of whom see a Memoir in the *Monthly Mirror* of June and July, 1809.

ADMIRAL BARTON died at Hampstead Dec. 30, 1795, aged almost eighty years. (See an engraving of his house at Hampstead in Malcolm's Illustrations of Lysons' *Environs*.)

This gentleman was an officer of some distinction. In June 1756, being then Captain of the *Litchfield*, he captured the *Arc en Ciel*, a French ship of 50 guns, off Louisburgh. In November 1758 he went against Goree, in Admiral Keppel's squadron; but on the 30th of that month he was unfortunately cast away on the coast of Barbary, and continued a fortnight on the strand, without any other sustenance than a few drowned sheep, which were driven on shore; himself, and such of the crew as escaped were quite naked. After enduring eighteen months slavery, he was ransomed by Government, and arrived in England in Aug. 1760. Upon his return, he was tried by a court-martial for the loss of his ship, and, of course, honourably acquitted. In Oct. 1760 he was appointed of the *Temeraire*, and went as one of Admiral Keppel's squadron to Belleisle, with a distinguishing pendant. He commanded the flat-bottomed boats at the landing, and the seamen who were employed on shore. When the enemy capitulated, he received public thanks from General Hodgson, and was dispatched to England with the account of the success of the expedition. He continued in active service three years longer, when, finding his health much impaired, he exchanged his ship for one that was ordered home, and arriving at England, was paid off in May 1763. On the 28th of April, 1777, he obtained the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and on Jan. 29, 1778, he was promoted to the same rank in the white. He was also successively appointed vice-admiral, and admiral, of the blue, and of the white*.

His widow died at her house at Hampstead, Jan. 19, 1813.

* *Lives of illustrious Seamen*, 1803, 12mo. The admiral was put on the commission of the Peace for Middlesex, Oct. 29, 1783.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, brother to Dr. John Armstrong the poet, practised pharmacy successfully several years at Hampstead *, till, at length, having obtained a diploma, constituting him Doctor in Medicine, he came to London, and was made physician to a Dispensary for the benefit of infant poor, opened at a house taken for him by the subscribers in Soho-square. To aid the design, he published a small treatise on the Diseases of Children, in which he was supposed to have been assisted by his brother John. The work was well received, and contained some observations on the subject that were new and ingenious. The Dispensary, however, did not succeed, and the doctor died some years after in obscurity.

Dr. John Armstrong has alluded to
 "Hampstead, courted by the western wind,"
 in his *Art of Preserving Health*, Book I.

Mr. JOHN STUART, of Hampstead, died Jan. 1799, æt. 65. The following memoir of him is extracted from the *Life of Hugh Boyd* †, p. 18.

"The talents, no less than the virtues of Mr. Stuart, would have entitled him to my particular praise, if gratitude for

* He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Goodwin, his assistant.

† It is said in the *Life*, that Hugh Boyd used at one period very constantly to associate with Mr. Stuart, "and at his cheerful and hospitable table he enjoyed the society of his old friends Lauchlin Maclean, and the excellent Dr. Armstrong, together with many other gentlemen distinguished by their genius and learning. These literary parties, after passing some days at Hampstead, would often, at the suggestion of Armstrong, remove their sittings to the Devil tavern in Fleet-street." p. 295. Mr. Boyd's son, Hugh Stuart Boyd, who was partly educated at Bidmead and Johnson's academy, was for some time a resident at Hampstead, and is still living: he married the daughter of Mr. Lowry the engraver.

his friendly attentions towards me did not call for the warmest tribute of my heart.

“He was descended from the respectable family of Sir Simeon Stuart, who were a branch of the royal stem of the Stuarts, and who came to England with James the First, and settled in Northamptonshire, in which county his father resided, and he was born. He was sent to school at Northampton, and afterwards studied physic at Edinburgh, where he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. On his return to England, he was appointed one of the physicians to the army in Canada, under General Wolfe, and was present at the battle of Quebec. He had lived on terms of friendship with that distinguished general, and his regard for him was so strong, that he never talked of his eminent abilities, and early but glorious death, without tears in his eyes. Upon the conclusion of the war in 1763, he settled at Philadelphia in the line of his profession, and entered into partnership with Mr. Lauchlin Maclean, who was afterwards secretary to Lord Shelburne. In this business they were very successful, and would have acquired an immense fortune, if an affair of gallantry between Maclean and one of their fair patients had not obliged them to make a precipitate retreat across the Atlantic. On their arrival in England, they kept house together in London, and lived for some time in a very splendid style: but Maclean, who was not yet satisfied, gambled both in the Alley and in St. James's-street, and not only spent his own fortune, but so severely injured Mr. Stuart's, as to render it necessary for him to retrench his expences, and totally alter his mode of life. About this time he travelled into France for the recovery of his health; and while at Paris he became acquainted with David Hume and Adam Smith, who then resided there, and who introduced him to the celebrated literary society of which Voltaire and D'Alembert were the most distinguished members. On his return to England he fell into the acquaintance of Mr.

Laurence Sullivan, who so often filled the chair at the India House; and through his interest was much employed in India affairs. He now relinquished his original profession; and having still a handsome fortune, he took a house at Hampstead, with about six acres of ground adjoining to it, which he formed into a garden, and laid out with exquisite taste*. To this place he was extremely attached, and here he chiefly resided during the remainder of his life, enjoying the society of friends respectable for their understanding, learning, and virtue, and living with a degree of complacency and happiness which human frailty very rarely attains. In December 1798 he was seized with a severe complaint in his lungs, which, after a few weeks, proved fatal, and he died in the beginning of January following, in the 65th year of his age.

“He possessed a vigorous and highly cultivated understanding, a quick and accurate discernment, a sound and discriminating judgment, a lively fancy, a tenacious memory, and a refined taste. His acquirements were very extensive and various. He was equally skilled in the physical and moral sciences, in abstruse learning, and in the fine arts. In most subjects he was deeply read; of every one he had a general knowledge. Having mixed much with the world, he had attained great proficiency in the important study of human life. His conversation was at once pleasing and instructive; his manners were polished, affable, and insinuating; and his heart susceptible of the utmost tenderness. In his mode of life he was alike distant from extravagance and parsimony. It was his chief ambition to maintain independence, to be of use to his friends, and to relieve indigent merit wherever he met it. Caressed by his friends, admired by his acquaintance, and beloved by his servants and dependents, his death was deeply regretted by all who knew him, and his memory lives in their estimation.”

* The Wells Park, afterwards occupied by Lady Watson.

GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq. F. R. & A. SS. died at Hampstead Jan. 22, 1800; and was buried in the chapel of Poplar, in the north aisle of which is an admirable piece of sculpture to his memory, executed by Mr. Flaxman*.

The singularity of character and peculiar talents of Steevens will ever be matter of interest among literary men, although the former was indeed (as has been remarked elsewhere) "not much to be envied or imitated." Of the early incidents of his life, we possess an authentic account from his venerable friend Isaac Reed †, to which much has been added by subsequent writers in the *Monthly Mirror* ‡, in the *European* §, *Monthly* ||, and *Gentleman's Magazine* ¶, in Mr. Dibdin's *Bibliomania* **, and in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* ††. Of the facts which the public are already in possession of from these sources, I have given a slight sketch, adding a few observations gathered from the information of some who knew him well.

He was born at Poplar, Middlesex, 10 May, 1738, and inherited an ample fortune from his father, an East India Director. Though he had received a classical education, he left Cambridge without graduating, and accepted a commission in the Essex militia; but not long after, taking chambers in the Temple, devoted himself to those literary pursuits which subsequently obtained him such celebrity. In 1766 he published twenty of Shakspeare's plays from the original edition; and a coalition having been negotiated

* See Lysons's *Environs*, edit. 1810, Vol. II. p. 699, and *European Mag.* for June 1812.

† Reed's Shakspeare.

‡ Vol. X. p. 190. XII. p. 307.

§ June, 1812.

|| Feb. 1800, p. 84.

¶ Vol. LXX. p. 178.

** P. 585.

†† Vol. II. p. 656. See also *The Sun*, Feb. 1, 1800.

with Johnson, a complete edition, known by the name of Johnson's and Steevens's, came forth in 10 vols. 8vo. in the year 1773, and was reprinted in 1778 and 1785. A fourth edition of this work, augmented and improved, was published by Mr. S. in 15 vols. 8vo. 1793, in the preparation of which for the press he gave an instance of activity and perseverance almost without example. During a period of eighteen months, which he devoted exclusively to this work, he left his *Tusculum* at Hampstead* (where he was now settled) with the patrol every morning between four and five o'clock, and, proceeding without any consideration of the weather or the season,

"Him still from Hampstead journeying to his book,
Aurora oft for Cephalus mistook;
What time he brush'd her dew with hasty pace,
To meet the printer's dev'let face to face."

By temperance and exercise he continued healthy and active until the two last years of his life, and, till towards the conclusion of it, did not relax his attention to the illustration of Shakspeare, which was the first object of his devotion. He then occasionally amused himself by employing his pen towards furnishing literary and sarcastic morceaux for the newspapers, in which he is said to have been not always restrained by humanity to the feelings of others. His latter moments are reported to have been moments of mental anguish, rather indeed to be deplored than particularized.

* At his retirement at Hampstead, Mr. Steevens passed near thirty years of his life in one unbroken tenor, excluding almost all local acquaintance. His first residence was in Frognal; but he afterwards purchased a retired and eligibly situated house near the summit of the heath, already mentioned, p. 250. It was paved in, and had immediately before it a verdant lawn, skirted with a variety of picturesque trees. Mr. S. laid out on the premises upwards of 2000*l*. Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, p. 570.

The character of Steevens it is perhaps impossible to analyze. He was subject to fits of kindness and fevers of resentment, the physical causes of which were oftentimes too remote from common observation to be traced by any perception but his own. During the period of cordiality he was the most delightful companion and the most fascinating acquaintance; and by those very few who haply escaped the effects of his caprice, his memory is almost idolized. But that he was not "immaculate," as his Shakspeare has been pronounced, Davies, in his *Dramatic Miscellanies*, Murphy, in the Preface to his Works, and the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, have sufficiently denoted. He was balloted into the Literary Club in 1774, on the nomination of Dr. Johnson, who seems not to have had any cordial regard for him, but deemed him *mischievous*, if not *malignant*. At the meetings of the club, however, he never particularly distinguished himself; for Steevens was brilliant only where he could take the lead, and there he could not do so.

To the memoranda of Steevens's fugitive *jeux d'esprit* given in Mr. Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, may be added, that he was the author of many squibs on the *Rowleian Controversy* in the Gentleman's Magazine; that he contributed largely to the *St. James's Chronicle* and *Public Advertiser*; and that he occasionally furnished dialogues and designs for Sayer's Caricatures.*

On a tablet of white marble, in the South aisle of the church:

To the memory
of
DOROTHY HARRISON

* A large collection of original Drawings of Churches and other public buildings in the county of Cambridge, executed in Indian ink, by the late George Steevens, was sold at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's auction room, March 28, 1812.

(the wife of George Harrison, Esq.* Barrister
at Law of the Society of Lincoln's Inn)

whose remains
are interred near this place,

"In sure and certain hopes of the resurrection
to eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Ob. 9th April 1802, æt. 53.

Under this stone
are deposited the remains of

THOMAS MCGWIRE, Esq.

late of Wimpole-street;

but previous to the Revolution in America,

Attorney General of the province

of North Carolina.

He died at his lodgings in this parish

on the 27th day of May, 1803,

in the 70th year of his age,

sincerely regretted by his numerous friends

and acquaintances.

March 1803. Died at Hampstead, Mrs. HOWARD, widow of the late GERARD HOWARD, Esq. Justice of Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.

The Right Hon. LORD ALVANLEY, died at Frogna, Hampstead, March 19, 1804, and was interred on the 26th in the Rolls Chapel.

Richard-Pepper Arden, descended from the ancient family of the Ardernes of Cheshire, was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts, and became a fellow, and afterwards, studying the law, was called to the bar; attained a silk-gown, and in 1782 was appointed Solicitor General; and in 1784

* Mr. Harrison is now Law Clerk and Assistant Secretary in the Treasury.

Attorney General. He was also Chief Justice of Chester. In 1788 he succeeded Lord Kenyon as Master of the Rolls, and received the honour of knighthood; and in 1802 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Albanley of Albanley in Cheshire, by patent, dated May 22, 1801.

His lordship married Miss Bootle, eldest daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. of Lathom-hall, in Lancashire. Lady Albanley continued to reside at Frognal some time after Lord Albanley's death.

The REV. DANIEL PARSLow, A. B. of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, ob. 3 Feb. 1805.

Mr. Parslow kept the Bath-house academy in Hampstead for many years. In May 1804, he was appointed to the curacy of St. Giles's in the Fields. While preaching a charity sermon in Welbeck-chapel, he was struck with an apoplectic fit, which, within a few hours, terminated in his death; leaving a widow pregnant, and ten children, totally unprovided for. By the exertions of his friends, a very large subscription was raised within three months, to which the inhabitants of Hampstead contributed most liberally; and the money so raised (exceeding 6000*l*.) vested in the hands of trustees nominated by the rector of St. Giles's (Bishop of Chichester.) Out of this fund they discharged Mr. Parslow's debts, equipped his son as a cadet for India, provided for the immediate exigencies of the family, and vested the residue in the 3-per-cent. consols, for the use and benefit of the widow Parslow and her infant children. Mr. P. was interred in the new burial-ground of Saint Giles's at Pancras.

Mrs. DOROTHEA BAILLIE, widow of the Rev. James Baillie, D. D. Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, and mother of Dr. Matthew Baillie, died at Hampstead Sept. 29, 1806.

On a slab in the church-yard :

In this tomb is deposited the body
 of PHILIP IEBETSON FENTON, Esq.
 son of Thomas Fenton and Elizabeth his wife *,
 of Hunslet near Leeds in the county of York,
 formerly an eminent merchant of Riga, in the empire
 of Russia, and late an inhabitant of this parish,
 in which he had resided the last 13 years of his life.
 He was born the 19th of November 1731, O. S. at
 Hoghton tower in Lancashire, the seat of
 his maternal uncle Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
 After a well-spent life, he died at his house at Hampstead,
 the 12th of August, 1806, in the 72d year of his age,
 deeply lamented by his relations and friends.

On a marble tablet in the South aisle of the church :

Memoriæ sacræ
 SABINÆ TIERNEY,
 quæ excessit e vita
 July 22, 1806,
 æt. 87.
 Matri
 optimæ,
 amicissimæ, charissimæ,
 GEORGIUS TIERNEY,
 posuit.

Mrs. Tierney was the wife of a Spanish merchant, and
 mother of the Right Hon. George Tierney, member for
 Bandon Bridge.

Her daughter, Miss ——— Tierney, married Abraham
 Robarts, Esq. late of North End † in this parish, senior
 partner in the banking-house of Robarts, Curtis, Robarts,
 and Curtis.

* The daughter of Sir Charles Hoghton of Hoghton Tower.
 Collins's *Baronetage*.

† The house at North-End, late in the occupation of Mr. Ro-
 barts, was, about 1777, the residence of Dingley, Esq.

CAPTAIN JOHN SEABY, formerly commander in the Hon. East India Company's maritime service, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house, ob. 14 Jan. 1809, æt. 76, buried in the church-yard.

Nov. 30, 1810. Died at Hampstead, LADY CATHERINE LENNOX, only daughter of the Earl of Lennox.

May 7, 1811. Died at Hampstead, DAME JOANNA WATSON, relict of Sir James Watson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal. Lady Watson's maiden name was, I believe, Burgers. It has been said, that to his marriage with this lady was principally owing Sir James's renunciation of the gospel for the law, and departure from the dissenting ministry, in which he had been ordained; for the father of Miss Burgers positively refused to sanction the union unless he resigned his ministerial office, and entered upon the study of the law.

Sir James, it is related, was the elder son of the Rev. Dr. Watson, the respectable pastor of a dissenting congregation in Southwark; and his son, after passing through his preparatory studies with great honour, was ordained minister of a small congregation at Gosport, and for some years officiated as pastor of that congregation. Besides the motive above mentioned for his abandoning them, another powerful one is said to have been the fanaticism of his flock. "Mr. Watson had committed an unpardonable crime in handing a lady across the street, who was not one of his hearers, and some of the tabernacle gossips took him seriously to task. This insolence was unbearable to a gentleman of Mr. Watson's understanding and liberality of

remarkable for certain concerns he had in the introduction of sawing mills into this country. The present resident is John Vivian, Esq. Solicitor of the Excise.

sentiment, and, joined to the positive assertions of his father-in-law, he relinquished his charge, and embraced that profession in which he afterwards made so distinguished a figure. Fortunately for him, his father was honoured with the friendship and patronage of the late venerable Earl of Mansfield; and when Mr. Watson commenced student at law, he was particularly noticed by the Earl, and under his auspices he attained to such eminence as to be at length called to the degree of serjeant-at-law.

His reputation now became established, and wealth and honours flowed in upon him rapidly. He was elected Member of Parliament for Bridport, and distinguished himself as an able and judicious speaker in the House of Commons. His speeches at the India House, in the Court of Directors, were particularly noticed, and his sentiments, both on political and commercial subjects, were heard with the most profound deference. Upon the death of Sir William Jones, the important post of Chief Justice of India was offered to Mr. Watson, and accepted, upon which he received the honour of knighthood *."

* This account of Sir J. Watson is extracted from some anecdotes of him circulated among the publications of the day, shortly after his death.

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This account of Sir J. Watson is extracted from some anecdotes of him circulated among the publications of the day, shortly after his death.

It is not to be supposed that the above account is a full and complete one. Sir J. Watson was a man of many talents, and his life was a long and active one. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and his services to his country were many and valuable. His death was a great loss to his country, and his memory will be long and justly remembered.

The above account is taken from a very reliable source, and is intended to give a general idea of the life and character of Sir J. Watson. It is not intended to be a full and complete biography, but rather a sketch of his life and achievements.

Those documents in the following Appendix which have been printed from manuscript authorities, are given in their original orthography and contractions; as it saved time in transcribing, and gained room in printing. To those who will read them to any purpose this will be no obstacle; while the compiler, on his part, will be exempt from the responsibility which would have attached to him, had he (to use the technical term) given extended copies of the instruments which are here preserved.

No. I.

Charter of King Edgar to Mangoda his minister,
of land at Hamstede.

Regnante inperpetuum Domino nostro Jhesu Cristo, summo ineffabili rerum creatori ac moderatori omnium, temporaque sua multimodo disponens, temporibus potentiam ut voluerit finem inponet, & in hac vitâ degentibus cunctis certum ut proposuerat dierum terminum constituet: Quapropter ego EADGAR totius Brittanniæ Basileus, quandam ruris particulam, v. videlicet cassatus, in loco qui celebri ET HAMSTEDE nuncupatur vocabulo, cuidam Ministro mihi oppido fideli qui ab hujusce patriæ gnosticis nobili MANGODA* appellatur onomate, pro obsequio ejus devotissimo, perpetuâ largitus sum hæreditate, ut ipse, vitâ comite, cum omnibus utensilibus, pratis, videlicet, pascuis, silvis, voti compos habeat; & post vitæ suæ terminum, quibuscumque voluerit cleronomis immunem derelinquat. Sit autem prædictum rus omni terrenæ servitutis jugo liberum; tribus exceptis, Ratâ videlicet expeditione, pontis arcisve restauratione. Si quis igitur hanc nostram donationem in aliud quam constituimus transferre voluerit, privatus consortio sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ æternis barathri incendiis lugubris jugiter cum Judâ Cristi proditore ejusque complicitibus puniatur; si non satisfactione emendaverit congruâ quod contra nostrum deliquit decretum. His metis præfatum rus hinc indigiratur†;

Ðiſ rýndon þa land gemæpa to hamſteðe. of rambgatan rýð 7
lang peger to fox hangpan. of þam hangpan. þer to pærlinga-
ſpætae noſð 7 lang ſpæte oð coc cinge pol. fram coc cinge Pole
earf oð rand gate.

* Mangoda might have meant "the good man." "Goodman," as a proper name, is not unknown to us now.

† Indigiratur, forsan ex gyro, Græc.

[i. e. Hi sunt limites [Terræ] de Hamsteda : De Sandgata ad austrum in longitudine ad For-hangram ; De Hangra per occidentem ad Maetlingastraetam, ad Boream in longum perstratam ad Toc-tinge-Pol ; A Toc-tinge-Pole ex oriente ad Sandgatam.]

Anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCCLXXVIII. scripta est hæc Carta, his testibus consentientibus quorum inferiùs nomina caraxantur * ;

† Ego EADGAR Rex præfatam donationem concessi.

† Ego Dunstan Dorovernensis Æcclesiæ Archi episc.
consignavi.

† Ego Athelwold episc. consensi

† Ego Alfwolf episc. confirmavi

† Ego Ælfstan episc. corroboravi

† Ego Alfwold episc. consolidavi

† Ego Ælfstan episc. adquievi

† Ego Byrhtelm episc. non rennui

† Ego Eadelm episc. conscripsi

† Ego Ælfstan episc. prenotavi

† Ego Ithulf episc.

† Ego Ælfthryd Regina ‡

† Ego Æscwig abb.

† Ego Ælfric abb.

† Ego Icyneweard abb.

† Ego Osgar abb.

† Ego Æthelgar abb.

† Ego Sideman abb.

† Ego Foldbriht abb.

† Ego Godwine abb.

† Ego Ælfhere Dux

† Ego Æthelwine Dux

* Caraxantur ; qu. from the Greek *καρᾶσσαι* ?

‡ Better known by the Latin name Elfrida.

- † Ego Byrhtnoth Dux
- † Ego Oslac Dux
- † Ego Æthelweard Minister
- † Ego Eanulf m.
- † Ego Ælfsige m.
- † Ego Ælfweard m.
- † Ego Byrhttric m.
- † Ego Leofa m.
- † Ego Leofwyne m.
- † Ego Æthelweard m.
- † Ego Æthelsige m.
- † Ego Wulfstan m.
- † Ego Wulfget m.
- † Ego Celfwine m.
- † Ego Ælfric m.
- † Ego Eadwine m.

Ex Autogr. in Arch. S. Petri Westmon. *The original is written in Saxon character. Cut in a straight line. Endorsed (in the same hand, as I suppose,)*

þiſ iſ þaþa v hiða lanð boc æt hamſtebe þe eadgar cining gebocode manegodan on ece ynfe.

[i. e. Hic est Libellus de v hidis Terræ apud Hamstede, quas Eadgarus Rex tradidit Manegodæ in perpetuam hæreditatem.] *And in a later (but ancient) hand, Hamstede. Telligraphus Regis Angliæ Edgari, de terrâ in Hamstede concessa Mangodo Nobili suo, anno Domini D CCCC LXX VIII. cum Limitibus. Midd. **

* From Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. 283.

No. II.

Assignment for the anniversary of William de Humez,
abbat of Westminster.

Iste assignauit cōuentui redditū centū librarū xjs ixd. ad eoꝝ coquinam sustinendam in manerijs & redditibꝫ assisis put patet in quadam carta inde cōfecta ea cōdicōe q^d si ex debitis placitis vel alijs casibꝫ fortuitis cōuētus impeditus fuerit quo minus predicta maneria & redditus pacifice possideat & predictas possessiones warantizare nō poterūt predict⁹ abbas & successores sui tūc p'dicto cōuentui antiquā prestacōem octo solidorū per singlos dies dicto cōuentui restituent infractores et dimunitores excōicacōis vinculo innodante.

Cuius anniu'sarij tenor sequitur in hūc modū.

Oñibꝫ Xpi fidelibꝫ presens scriptū inspecturis, Wills Dei grā abbas Westm' salutē in Dño. Nouerit vniuersitas v̄ra nos vnanimi volūtate & cōcensu conuētus n̄ri assignasse redditū xl^s puenientē de manerio de Hampstede ad incrementū coquine cōuētus simul cū man'ijs & oñibꝫ redditibꝫ contentis in carta quā sup assignacōe eiusdē coquine predicto cōuentui assignauimus preterea xl^s quos cōtra Iuonē de denarijs in curia dñi regis diracionauim⁹ simul cū oñibꝫ decimis de Berchore quas de monachis de Baluemia p cōposicōem auctoritate iudicū a dño papa delegatorū inter nos factam habuimus. Infirmario qui pro tēpore fuerit ad faciendū honorabit anniuersariū tam in refeccōe conuentus quā cētū paupū concedimus & p'senti scripto confirmamus. Et quia ad honorē et reuerenciam beati Regis *Edmundi* volumus festū t̄nslacōis eiusdem in capis cū debita deuocōe solēpniter venerari Redditū xx^{ti} s' proveniente de terra *Roberti Basset* in villa de *Sutton* ad refeccōem cōuentus n̄ri predicto festo assignauimus Et vt p'dicte assignacōes & concessionēs n̄re firmitatis robur obtineant ipas sigilli n̄ri manimine duxim⁹ roborandas.

Ex MS. Bibl. Cotton. Claud. A. VIII. f. 47. b.

No. III.

Assignment for the anniversary of Richard de Crokesley, abbat of Westminster.

Ad eius anniversariū sub forma que sequitur solēp-
niter celebrandū singulis annis assignavit maneriū de
Dampstede et de Stoke cum alijs redditibz, videt vt in vi-
gilia & in die anniuersarij predicti solēpnis fiat pulsacio
campanarū vt moris est, ad quā assignavit xiiis. iiijd.
annuatim ipso quoq; die ante missam fiat erogacio mille
pauperibz & per sex dies continuos sequentes quolib' die
quingentis cuilib' pauperi denariū ad quod assignavit sex-
decim libras xiijs. iiijd. Eodem quoq; die a cōuentus in
capis celebravetur & in refectorio eisdē seruietur cū pane
vino & duabz pitancijs & vno entremes de coquina p qua
assignavit vijli' & dī marcam & aliam dī marcam inter
seruientes abbacie diuidēdam. Ordinavit eciam q^d quatuor
monachi singlis diebz inppetuū p aīa ipius celebrent ad
quatuor altaria scilz ad altare beate Marie virgīs vnus missam
celebravit de Sca Maria alius ad altare Sco Trinitatis de
Spu Sco. Tercius ad altare beati regis *Edwardi* de ipso Sco
Quartus ad altare beati *Edmundi* cōfessoris specialiter p aīa
ipius. Ita q^d in qualibz huiusmodi missarū specialis fiat
oracio & memoria ad quoz sustentacōem assignavit xxⁱ
libras. Ordinavit eciam vt omī die p ppetuo si infra mo-
nasteriū sepultus fuerit q^d circa tūbā illius sint quatuor
cerei dū missa p eius aīa celebratur cōtinue ardentes. Et
si extra monasteriū sepultus fuerit tūc ex quatuor cereis
predictis sint duo ad altare sē Trinitatis Alij duo ad altare
beati *Edmundi* cōfessoris dū misse ibidem p eo ibidem cele-
brentur ardētes Ita q^d in die anniuersarij sui vel circa
tūbam ipi⁹ vel ante altaria vt predicatur quatuor cerei pre-
dicti p totū diem ardeant p quibz assignavit lxs. simili^r
eciam ordinavit vnā lampadem cōtinue ardentem in
capella de *Totehyll* ante crucem & vnū cereu' quotidie ar-
dentē ante altare beate *Marie Magdalene* dū missa ibidem

celebratur & p hoc assignauit vnam marcam. & p manus infirmarij qui p tēpore fuerit omīa p'dicta sūt implenda assignās eidem man'iū de *Hampstede* et maneriū de *Stokes* cum suis pertinēcijs totū redditū de socna de moun' & alijs reddit' &c. excōicans omēs illos vna cum presbiteris dicti monasterij in vnū cōgregatis qui fraudulenter & injuste de hac ordinacōe aliquid subtraxerint & in alios vsus pmutauerint sigillis Dñi regis predicti abbis & conuentus huic ordinacōi appositis Dat' in capto die veneris p'xia post festū S'ci *Barnabe* ap'li anno Dñi Mifimo CClvj°. Adquisiuit eciam cōfirmacōem dicti anniuersarij ab Alexandro papa quarta in hec verba, &c.

MS. Cotton. Claud. A. VIII. f. 51, b.

No. IV.

Moderacio Abbatis Ade de Waltham sup anniuersar'
Abbis Ricardi.

Venerabili p'ri Dño *Ric'o de Ware* Dei grā abbati Westm'
Adam pmissione eiusdem Abbas de *Waltham* humit saltm in salutis auctore. Mandatum apostolicum recepim' in hec v'ba. *Clemens* Eps s'uus seruoꝝ Dei dilecto fit Abbi de *Waltham* Lond' dioc' saltm &c. Dilecti filii Abbas & Conuent' *Westm'* Lond' ad Romanā ecclm nullo medio ptinentis ordinis S'ci Benedicti nob' significare curarunt q'd q'ndā Riēs Abbas ip'ius monasterii pp'o motu statuit vt post eius obitū anniu'sariū ip'ius certis diebꝫ certa refecō pauperum & quedam alia salubria p anime sue remedio in monaster' ip'o fiant ip'petuū annuatim Post mod' vero idem Riēs suggesto felic' recordat' *Alex'* p'p' p'decessori n'ro q'd ip'e statutū hui' modi delibacōe puida fec'at & q'd fruct' ma-

nerii de Hamsted & quosdam alios redditus & puentus que idem *R.* p suam industriam se adquisivisse asseruit ad hoc specialit' deputarat. K'mi in Xpo filii nostri Reg' Angloꝝ illustris patroni & fundatoris p'fati monasterii eiusq; conuent⁹ ad id accedente consensu tacito tamen q^d idem *R.* maneriū ipm de manib; illoꝝ redem'at qui ipm sub c'to censu a monaster' ipo tenebāt & q^d hui⁹modi census exinde monaster' subtrahebat' eidem p'decessor ipe q^d in hac pte p eundem *R.* pvide factū extitit auct'e aplica confirmavit. Quare ipi Abbas & conuēt⁹ humilit' petebant a nob ut cū monast'ium ipm tum p eo q^d idem census & alia diu'sa comoda de dicto manerio & illis qui illud retinuisse noscunt' memorato monasterio puenire solita exinde subtrahunt' eidem tum ecia q^d p'missi redditus ac puent⁹ ad refeccōm dictoꝝ paupum et executoēm hui⁹modi opum quoꝝ onus abbi & conuentui p'fatis incumbit suffic'e minime dinoscūt ex hui⁹modi statuto p'fati Ricardi enormit' lesum existat' statutū ipm nō obstante hui⁹modi confirmatione ipius p'decessoris nostri Et q^d idem Ricardus assistentib; sibi monachis p'sbit'is memorati monasterij excōicacionis sniam auct'e pp'a in om̄s qui fraudulent' & iniuste cont' statutū ipm venire p'sum'ent pmulgasse dicit' revocari vt saltem reduci ad illud moderamen congruum q^d bonoꝝ p'dictoꝝ sufficiencia saluis censu & ytilitatib; p'notatis eidem monaster' exigit p discretos aliquos fac'em⁹. Nos itaq; attendentes q^d ea in quib; potius pompa queri q'm animaz remediū pcurari ex ipoꝝ eciam consideracōe ppendit' religioni nō congruunt religiososq; nō decent. Ac volentes p'fato monaster' quod tam p debitoꝝ onera g'uit' oneratum q'm ecia ppt' gwerraz dispendia mltiplicit' fertur auritum cont' hoc quantum cum Deo possum⁹ subvenire disc'cioni tue p aplica scripta mandam⁹ q^dtin⁹ statuto & oneribus dicti monasterij ac meritis memorati Ricardi quantūcūq; ex eiusdem *R.* administ'acione monasterio ipi utilitatis accreu'it puida delibacōe pensatis statutū hui⁹modi memorati *Ric'i* talit' modereris q^d aliquid ad anniu'sariū p anime sue remedio annis celebrand singlis put ipius exeg'ant

m'ita deputes ex quo dictū monaster' nō g'uet' Dat' Vicer' v. kl Junij Pont' nri anno iij. Nos igit' auct'e nob in hac parte comissa statuto onerib; ac m'itis an'dictis pensatis statutū ipm moderando det'min^o ut de dictis manerijs & redditib; scdm reglam bi Benedicti de vri conuent^o assensu libere disponatis put utilitati p'dci monasterij vri videritis expedire. Ita tamē q^d p ordinacōm vram & vri conuent^o de illis manerijs & redditib; ut aliis ubi videritis expedire pvideat' & assignetur x marca; annuus redditus cū q^o dicti Ric'i q'ndam abbis anniu'sariū celebret' confirmacōe & excōicacōe antedictis nō obstantib; nec habentib; in hac pte vigorem valit. Dat' apud Waltham die Decembr' anno Dñi M^o CC^o lx^o septimo.

Ex MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 242.

No. V.

**Composicio int' abbem & conuentu Westm' ac p'orem
dñi loci confirm'**

R. omib; ad quos &c. salutem. Inspeximus scriptum cirographatum int' Willm' abbatem Westmonasterii & eiusdem loci conuentum ex pte una & frēm Reginaldum de Hadham priorem loci p'dci ex alt'a confectum in hec v'ba. Hec est composicio fca int' Dñm Willm' Dei grā Abbem Westmonasterij & eiusdem loci conuentū ex pte una & frēm Reginaldum de Hadham priorem monasterij eiusdem ex alt'a vid; q^d p'dci Abbas & Conuentus t'diderunt concesserunt & dimiserunt dco fratri Reginaldo priori ad totum t'minū vite sue & post decessum ipius successorib; suis priorib; qui p tempore fiant omes t'ras & ten' sua cum suis ptinenciis que Dñs Rog'us le Brabazon de Museley miles eisdem abbati & conuentui dedit p cartam suam in Hampstede

in com' Middelsex una cum t'ra quam idem Dñs *Rogerus* hñte ad t'minū vite Johis fil' Geriui de S'co Ogn'io hñnd & tenend p'dcas t'ras & ten' cum suis ptin' que p'dcus Dñs *Rog'us* dedit p'dcis abbi & conuentui sibi p'dco fratri *Reginaldo* priori & successorib; suis imppetuū. Et p'dcam t'ram quam p'dcus Dñs *Rog's* hñte ad t'minū vite dñi Johis fil' Geriui ad totum t'minum vite ipsius Johis in forma qua dñs Dñs *Rog'us* eā tenuit reddend capitalib; dñis feodi s'uicia inde debita & consueta. Et post decessum dñi Johis fil' Geriui dca t'ra quam dñs prior tenet ad t'minū vite ipsius Johis tantum dñis abbati & conuentui integre rentar' vel hñant s'uicia inde debita & consueta pue melius t'ram illam vel s'uicit' p'dca dñico acceptand p quib; quidē v'r' & ten' que & quas vid; dñs frat' *Reginaldus* prior hñet ex dimissione p'dci abbatis & conuentus sibi & successorib; suis priorib; imppetuum dñi frat' *Reginaldus* prior & successores sui priores post decessum ipsius fñis *Reginaldi* inuenient unū capellanū diuina cotidie celebrantem in ecclia Westm' p'dca ad altare S'ci Johis Evangeliste p animab; dñi *Edmundi* quondam *Comitis Lancast'* & Dñe *Blanch'* consortis sue necnō p anima Dñi *Rog'i le Brabazon* imppetuum. Ad quē quidem capellanū & cantoriam fidelit' & ppetualit' inueniend' & sustinend' obligat dñs frat' *Reginaldus* prior p se & successorib; suis priorib; eccliam beate Marie in campis quam ipse & successores sui priores hñent in usus pprios assignat' ut abbas *Westm'* qui p tempe fu'it possit eū cōpellere & successores suos priores ad dñm capellanū & cantoriam p'petualit' ut p'dicit' inueniend' et sustinend'. Et si contingat dñm frēm *Reginaldum* priorem ppt' infirmitatem seu aliā causam a prioratu *Westm'* p'dci amoueri vel dñm prioratum q'tis dimit'.... volunt p'dci abbas & conuentus & concedunt q'd idem fr' *Reginaldus* nichilomin' teneat totā t'ram & ten' p'dca cum omib; suis ptin' ad totam vitam suam inueniend' & sustinend' unū capellanū & cantoriam in forma p'dca ad quem quidem capellanū & cantariam inueniend' & sustinend' obligat dñs frat' *Reginaldus* prior p se & successorib; suis

omēs t'ras & ten' p'dēa que & quas dēi Abbas & conuentus
hēt de dono dēi Dñi Rog'i in uilla de Hampstede simul cum
bonis & catallis in eisdem inuentis districcione batti Westm'
qui p tempe fu'it si in dēa cantaria defec'it (quod absit) Et
post decessum ipius fr̄is *Reginaldi* priores qui p tempe
fu'int capellanū & cantariam in forma p'dēa inueniunt &
sustentabunt p p'dēas t'ras & ten' ut p'dēm est. In cuius
rei testimoniū sigillum abbatis Westm' p'dēi & sigillum cōe
capituli una cum sigillo prioris loci eiusdem huic composicōi
biptite alt'natuū appensa. Dat' in capitulo Westm'
die Sabbī in crastino S̄ci Johis Bap̄te anno r' R' E fīl Reg'
E' decimo. Nos autem composicōem p'dēam ratam hētes
& g'atam eam p nob & heredibz n̄ris q'antum in nob est
concedimus & confirmamus sicut scriptum p'dēm rōnabilit'
testat'. In cui⁹ rei &c. T. R. apud Eboz xxv die Octobr'.
(p finem unius marce.)

Ex Rot. Pat. 12 Ed. II. p. 1. m. 20.

No. VI.

The towns of Hampstead and Hendon assigned for
harbour of Sir Henry Scrope, during his attendance
on Parliament.

Pro *Henr' le Scrop*, Chivaler.

R. omibz ad quos &c. Saftm. Sciatis qd cum dīctus &
fidelis n̄r *Henr' le Scrop* chivaler de cuius fidelitate circum-
speccōe & industria multipliciter confidim⁹ circa p'sonam
n̄ram in pliamētis & aliis Consiliis n̄ris sit intendens.
Assignavim⁹ eidem *Henr'* p tempore more sue apud Westm'
seu apud London villas de Hampstede & Hendon in com' Midd'
hēnd eidem *Henr'* p tempore more sue circa psonam n̄ram
p'dēam q'mdiu nob placuit p herbgageo hoīm & s'vientum
ac equoz suoz. Ita qd hbergeator hospicij n̄ri villas p'dēas
vel alt'am eazdem p tempore more ip̄ius *Henr'* apud Westm'

seu apud London' alt'i non assignet. Nec aliquis p'visor hospicij nri villas p'dtas vel alt'am eazdem p tempore more ipius Henr' apud Westm' seu apud London' alt'i non assignet nec aliquis p'visor hospicij nri p'dti seu aliquis ministr' nr' quicq'm de bladis fenis equis carectis carrogis seu aliis necessariis infra dcas villas durante mora ipius Henr' ut est dcm capiat quovis modo. Proviso semp qd idem Henr' p hm^o fenis equis carectis carragiis & aliis necessariis p se seu fines & s'vientes suos p'dcos ibidem capiend' fidelit' solvat & satisfacciat ut est justum. In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westm' xij die Julij p ipm Regem.

Ex Rot. Pat. 12 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 7.

[The Foundation Charter of Kilburn Priory; the grant of land at Knightsbridge thereto by Abbat Herbert; and the *Contentio* concerning episcopal jurisdiction therein, having been printed at length in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. I. p. 361, it was not thought necessary to insert them here. The following documents relative to this Priory have never yet been printed.]

No. VII.

Carta Gervasii abb de tribz corr'dijs monialibz de
Kilborne concessis.

Notū sit omibz ecclie fidelibz tam p'sentibz q'm fut'is
qd ego Geruasius Abbas Westm' dono & concedo p salute aie
mee & p aia Reg' Edwardi necnō & p salute omi successor
meoz Ancitt Xpi de Beneturna unū plenariū moniale corrediū

illud vidit q^d habuit *Ailmarus* heremita in pane & ceruisia in vino & medone & in pitancia Ist^a corrediū p^rce ac peticōe n^{ra} cōi consilio & cōsensu toti⁹ capⁱ n^{ri} confirmat^r feci Pret^rea notum sit q^d nos cōit & concordi volūtate corrediū *Gilberti* Abbis illis concessim⁹ & t^rcium corrediū q^d secundū tenorē carte sue ātea habuerūt firmit^r confirmo. Volum⁹ igit^r & constant^r p^rcipim⁹ vt hec t^ra beneficia in pane & ceruisia & coquina in vino in medone & pitancijs cū vno tātūm^r clareto scit^r p^r aīa *Gilberti* Abbis absq^{ue} vlla cōt^radiccōe et cōt^rarietate & diminucōe in ppetuā elemosinā heant. Quicūq^{ue} ergo hec bñficia manutenu^rit & manutenendo p^r X^po auge voluerint bñdiccōnē Dei & n^{ram} p^rcipiant qui v^o diminuer^r p^rsūperit semel & scdo ac terco corrept⁹ nisi digna emēdacōe sat^r fec^rit irā oīpotent^r Dei & n^{ram} male-diccōnē incurrat. D^s oīs sit test^r & conservator ac susceptor hui⁹ donacōis ac constitucōis n^{re}. Amen.

Ex MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 327. b.

No. VIII.

Carta confirmacōis *Laurⁱ Abb* de donacōe p^rdecessor^{um} suor^{um} ancill^{um} de *Wylborne*.

Laurencius Abbas *Wylborne* vniu^s s^ce mat^rs ecclⁱe fidelib^{us} salūm. Piū est ac religiosū ea que s^cis locis a fidelib^{us} caritat^r intuitu collata sunt confirmare & ne in post^u quoq^{ue} libet p^ruitate valeant auferri sc^rptoz munimine roborare. Ea ppt^r q^ucūq^{ue} a p^rdecessorib^{us} n^{ris} *Hereberto* & *Geruasio* abbib^{us} ancillis X^pi de *Wylburna* rōnabilit^r cōcessa sunt, nos auct^re qua possumus ratū habem⁹ & sigilli n^{ri} imp^rssione cōfirman⁹

Hij^s testib^{us} *Radl^o* frē Abbis Westm^r. Magro *Mauritio*. *Symon^r* clⁱco. *Will^o* fit *Isabell^r*. *Radulpho* de vij Fōtib^{us}. *Hug^r Bello* & *Roberto Testard*.

Ex MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 328. b.

No. IX.

Bulla *Honorij* t'cij de Jur'diccōe in cella de *Kyleburn*.

Honorius, &c.

Dilectis filiis Abbi et Conventui *Westmon'* salutem & apostolicam benedictionem.

Justis petenciū desiderijs dignū est nos facilem p'bere consensum & vota que a racōis t'mite nō discordant effectū psequente complere. Cum ergo, sic ex pte v'ra fuit ppositum coram nobis cella monialiū de *Kyleburn*, Lond' dioc', ad uos ptineat pleno iure nos v'ris p'tibz inclinati cellam ip'am cū omī iur'dcōe quā habetis in illa sicut ea iuste canonice ac pacifice obtinetis vob' aucte apostolica confirmam⁹ & p'sentis scripti patrociniō comūnimus.

Nulli [ergo, &c. *the usual anathema.*]

Dat' Tybur', id' Maij, pont' n'ri anno nono.

Ex MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 173.

No. X.

Resc'ptū *Gregorij* * pape de spoliacōe iurisdiccōnis celle monialiū de *Kylleborn*.

Gregorius Ep̄c seruus seruoꝝ Dei, ven'abili fr̄i Ep̄o *Roffen'*, & dñtis filiis priori de *Dunstable* & magro *Th'* Rectori ecc̄ie de *Wadestane*, *Lincoln* & *Roffen'* dioc' salutem & apostolicam benedictionem.

Dñti filij abbas & con^{ts} *Westm'* t'nsmissa nob' peticōe mōstrarūt qd cū ipi bone memorie Ep̄m & cap̄m Lond' sup eo qd ipos q'si possessionis iurisdiccōnis celle monialiū de *Kylleburne* ad eoꝝ mōsteriū ptinent idē Ep̄c' spoliarat & alijs

* Gregory IX.

corā te fili prior & tuis collegis auct'e ap^{ca} t^axissent in causam ijdē Eps' & caplm p'fatos abbem & cont^u sup eisdem auctoritate cuiusdā resc'pti ap^{ci} q^d ante spoliacionē hmōi p bienniu & ampliu⁹ ad vos fr' Epc' tūc Arch & fil magr' tūc offic' Cantuar' fu'at impet^u p'textu illi⁹ clausule alias g^aues et iniuriosi existētes eis^d postmodū cōuenerūt. Cūq sup iurisdiccōe indicū questio suborta fuisset tandem memorat⁹ Epc' & Decan⁹ & quid alij cantⁱ London' qui tūc aderat' p capitulo & p'fati abbas & cont⁹ in vos sup tā p'dca unamit' consenserūt et licet corā vobis lite legittime contestata vsq ad publicacōnē testiū sit in causa pcessum te cū fr' Epc' interim p'moto de Arch' in Ep'm & sup^adcō London' Epō sublato de medio tā ipā remanet in suspenso p eo maxime q^d ex capli pte asserit^a sibi esse possessionem hmōi acquisitā ac ideo non esse contra Ep'm cū ipi rem suā faciāt pcedendū & decanū & cant^{os} sup^adcos quoz in nos cōsensus accesserat sigillū capli mic' huisse cū in v'itate post consensū hui⁹ comū⁹ pcurator a caplo ad pseqndū causam ipsā fu'it institut⁹. Quare nob p'dci abbas & cont^{us} hūilit' supplicarūt vt hmōi assercōe capituli ac Ep'i morte neq^aqm obstantibz cū ei sit alius substitut⁹ cause ipi finē iponi debitū facerem⁹ volentes q vt finis litibz impo^ta discrecōi v're p ap^{ca} sc'pta p'cipiendo mandam⁹ qatin⁹ ad decisionē ipi cause iuxta p'o⁹ continenciā fraz siue mor' dispendio appellacōe remota puia pcedat'. Ita q^d neutri pciū iuxta de vobis remaneat mat'ia conquerendi. Nullis tris veritati & iusticie p'iudicantibz a sede ap'lica impet^acis. Quod si non oēs hijs exequēdis potuerit int'esse tu ea fr' epc' cū eoz alt'o nichomin⁹ exequaris.

Dat' Perusij Idus Maij pont⁹ n'ri anno t'cio. *

Ex MS. Cotton. Faust. A. III. f. 204.

* A.D. 1229.

No. XI.

Pro Priorissa & Monialib; de Kilbourn.

Rex omib; ad quos, &c. saltm. Sciatis q^d de grā nra spali concessim⁹ p nob & heredib; nris ditcis nob in Xpo priorisse & monialib; prioratus de Kilbourn qui de fundacōe pgenitoꝝ nroꝝ quondam Regum Angt esse dinoscit^r q^d ipe & eaz successores de decimis quintedecimis ac omi-modis taxacōib; tallagijs & alijs quotis quibuscūq; nob p clerū aut cōitatem regni nri Angt uel alio modo concessis seu nob uel heredib; nris exnunc concedend^r p omib; t'ris & ten' que eedem priorissa & moniales possident in p'senti ac bonis & catallis que nunc hēnt seu ipas uel eaz successores in t'ris & ten' p'dcis de cet'o hēre contig'it imppetuū sint quiete & penitus exon'ate.

In cui⁹ &c. T. R. apud Westm' xx die Decemb'

Per bre de p'uato sig'.

Ex Rot. Pat. 27 Ed. III. p. 3. m. 2.

No. XII.

Pro Priorissa & Monial' de Kilbourn de confirmat'.

Rex omib; ad quos &c. saltm. Inspexim⁹ tras patentes Dñi E. nup Regis Angt fcas in hec u'ba Edwardus [&c. *as above.*] Nos autem tras p'dcas ac omia & singula in eisdem contenta rata hēntes & grata ea p nob & heredib; nris quantum in nob est acceptam⁹ & approbam⁹ ac ditcis nob in Xpo nunc priorisse & monialib; loci p'dti & successorib; suis tenore p'senēm ratificamus & confirmam⁹ sicut tre p'dte rōnabilit' testant'

In cuius &c. T. R. apud Westm' quarto die Junij

p decem solid' solut' in hanapio.

Ex Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. IV. p. 2. m. 28.

No. XIII.

Pat. 6 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 1.

Priorissa & Conuent' de Kilborne.

R. omibz ad quos, &c. saltem.

Sciatis qd nos considerantes exilitatem prioratus de Kilborn' volentesq; distis in Xpo priorisse & conuentui eiusdem prioratus gram fac'e spalem Concessim⁹ p nob & heredibz nris eisdem priorisse & conuentui quod eccliam pochialem de Codeham in com' Kanc' in pprios usus tenent sicut dicunt qd ipe & successores sui p triginta annos px' futur' quieti sint & exon'ati erga nos & heredes nros de omimodis decimis subsidiis & quotis nob vel heredibz nris p clerum regni nri Angl' concedend' p dca ecclia vel fructibz eiusdem.

In cui⁹ &c.

T' R' apud Chilterne langeley xxj die Maij.

P' bre de privato sigillo.

Ex Rot' Pat' in Turr' Lond'.

No. XIV.

Account of the Possessions of Kilburn Priory in the
City of London, 38 Hen. VIII.

Civitas London'

Kilborne nup p'oratus in com. Midd.

Vat in

Redd' exeun' de div's' teñtis in poch Sancti Dunstani in occiden' re' de Epo Elien' p annu' solvend' ad festum Michis.....	}	xs.
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Redd' unius teñti ibm re' de Decano & capitulo ecclie Divi Pauli London p annu solvend' ad festum p'dem.....	}	viijs.
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Redd' unius teñti in poch Sancti Mich'is ad Blad' London re' de guardianis ejusdem ecclie p annu solvend' ad fm p'dem.....	}	iijs.
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Redd' unius teñi' itm in poch p'dca ret' de cam'ar' civitat' London p annū sol' etc.....	viijs.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch Sancti Medasti ret' de gardian' fabroz London p annū sol' etc.....	xxxiijs. iiijd.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch Sancti Diab' in Silberstret ret' de Univ' Collegii Dron' p annū sol' ad festum p'dcm.....	vs.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch Omni' Sanctorum Bredestrete ret' de gardianis fabr' London' p annū solvend' ad festum p'dcm.....	xiijs. iiijd.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch Sancti Johannis Baptiste ret' de m'ro m'cator' p annū solvend' ad festum p'dcm.....	vjs. viijd.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' Sancti Pancratii ret' de Thoma Kell p annū sol' etc.....	xls.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' p'dca in tenur' Nichi Fysher mit' p annū solvend' ad f'm &c.....	xxxs.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' Beate Marie Col- churche ret' de gardian' London p annū	xs.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' Sancti Petri in Corne- pill ret' de m'itate fraternitate Sancti Johannis Baptiste p annū solvend' ad f' p'd'.....	iijs. iiijd.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch' Sancti Botolphi extra Bushoppesgate London' ret' de gardianis au- rifabrorum London'	vjs.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch' Sancti Dunstani in Orien' ret' de gardianis pistinar' London p annū sol' &c.	xijs.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch' ret' de m'ro arte' pistorum London' p annū.....	xijs.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch' Sancti Magni juxta pontem London' ret' de m'ro Domus de Waddeston in com' Derb' p annū	iiijs.
Libo redd' unius teñti itm ret' de gardianis ecclie p'de p annū sol' etc.....	xijd.

Redd' ret' de gardianis eccie Sancti Clemen' } juxta Chepe London' p annū	xs.
Redd' ret' de gardianis scissorum frat' nitate } Sancti Johannis Baptiste p annū	xvijs.
Libo redd' unius teñti in poch' Sancti Thome } Apostoli London' ret' de Wiffmo Roule p annū } sof ad festum p'dcm	xls.
Decima unius teñti in poch' bte Marie Arcubus } ret' de Wiffmo Locke p annū	iijs.
Redd' unius teñti ibm ret' de gardianis } eccie Sancti Laurencii in Veteri Judaismo London' } p annū	vijs.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' Beate Marie Mag- } dalene in Veteri Discar' ret' de decano & capito } eccie cathedrali Dibi Pauli London' p annū	xvijs.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' Omni' Sanctorum } ad ferm' ret' de domino cancellar' Anglie p } annū sof ad festum p'dcm	vijs.
Redd' unius teñti in poch' Beate Marie de } Straunde ret' de Thoma Clyff p annū solvend' } ad festum p'dm	vjs.
Repr' { Feod' collector' ibm p annū	xxxiijs. iiijd.
{ Annuat penc' cum procur' & sinodat ibm p an'	xvijs vjd.
Val' clar' hoc anno	xiiijli. iijs. iiijd.

From an account book of the Court of Augmentations, an. 38 Hen. VIII. among the records of the Auditors of Land Revenue.

No. XV.

Bulla Sexti Quarti pro Abbate Westm'.

SEXTUS QUARTUS.

Romañ Pontifex qui singulari prerogatiua juris super beneficia eccl'iastica quecunque etiam diuina obtinet institutione principatum ad ea ex suscepte seruitutis officio libenter intendit, per que Monasteriis et beneficiis ip̄is ac alias meis* deo famulantium personarum comoditatibus ualeat prouideri. Sane pro parte dilectorum filiorum Abbatis et Conuentus Monasterii Sancti Petri Westmonasterii ordinis Sancti Benedicti Londonien' dioc' Roman' eccl'ie mediate subiecti nobis nuper exhibita petitio continebat quod fructus redditus et prouentus eiusdem Monasterii quod insigne existit et ab antecessoribus et progenitoribus carissimi in Christo filii nostri *Edwardi* Regis Anglie illustris fundatum ac pro parte constructum extitit et in quo Sancti *Edwardi Confessoris*, olim Anglorum Regis corpus inquiescit, ad reparationem et manutentionem ipsius Monasterii et ecclesie edificiorum que ob vetustatem maximam minantur ruinam ac aliis necessitatibus occurrentibus et oneribus incumbentibus comode non suppetunt. Et sicut eadem petitio subiungebat si parochialis ecclesia beate Marie de *Hendon* dicte dioc' cum capella etiam beate Marie de *Hampsted* prefate dioc' que ad presentationem Abbatis pro tempore et Conuentus prefati Monasterii, pertinere consuevit canonice est annexa eidem Monasterio perpetuo uniretur annecteretur et incorporaretur, profecto Abbas et Conuentus prefati onera eidem Monasterio incumbencia decentius perferre ac Monasterium et ecclesiam huiusmodi facilius manutenere et reparare ac necessitatibus dicti Monasterii comodius prouidere ualeant Quare pro parte

* Sic in orig.

tam Regis quam Abbatis et Conuentus predict' nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut ecclesiam cum annexa huiusmodi eidem Monasterio perpetuo donare annectere et incorporare de benignitate apostolica dignaremur. Nos igitur qui dudum inter alia uoluimus quod petentes beneficia ecclesiastica aliis uniri, tenerentur exprimere verum tam uniendi quam illius cui uniri peteretur et semper in unionibus commissio fieret ad partes vocatis * quorum interesset parochialis ecclesie et annexe ac Monasterii predictorum fructuum reddituum et proventuum ueros ualores annuos presentibus pro expressis habentes huiusmodi supplicationibus inclinati parochialem ecclesiam cum annexa huiusmodi ac omnibus iuribus et pertinentiis suis prefato Monasterio auctoritate apostolica perpetuo unimus annectimus et incorporamus ita quod cedente vel decedente moderno ipsius ecclesie rectore seu illas alias quomodolibet dimittente liceat Abbati et Conuentui prefatis per se vel alium seu alios corporalem possessionem ecclesie et annexe huiusmodi auctoritate propria apprehendere illiusque fructus redditus et prouentus in suos et Monasterii predictor' usus et utilitatem convertere diocesani loci et quibuscunque alterius licentia desuper immune requisita Non obstantibus uoluntate nostra predicta ac constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis contrariis quibuscunque Aut si aliquis super prouisionibus sibi faciendi de huiusmodi vel aliis beneficiis ecclesiasticis in illis partibus generales vel speciales dicte sedis vel Legatorum eius litteras impetrarint * etiam si per eas ad inhibitionem reservationem et decretum vel alias quomodolibet sit processum quas quidem litteras et processus habitos per easdem et quecunque inde secuta ad ecclesiam cum annexa huiusmodi uolumus non extendi sed nullum per hoc eis quo ad assecutionem beneficiorum aliorum preiudicium generari et quibuslibet aliis priuilegiis indulgentiis ac litteris apostolicis necnon *Ottonis* et *Ottoboni* olim

* Sic.

in regno Anglie apostolice sedis Legatorum ac aliis Constitutionibus et ordinationibus apostolicis generalibus vel specialibus quorumcunque tenorum existant per que presentibus non expressa vel totaliter non inserta effectus eorum impediri ualeat quomodolibet uel differri et de quibus quorumque totis tenoribus de verbo ad verbum habenda sit in nostris litteris mentio specialis. Volumus autem quod dicta parochialis ecclesia et illi annexa propter unionem huiusmodi debitis non fraudetur obsequiis et animarum cura in eadem parochiali ecclesia nullatenus negligatur sed super fructibus redditibus et prouentibus parochialis ecclesie ac annexe huiusmodi congrua portio pro uno Vicario per eosdem Abbatem et Conuentum deputando et ad nutum ipsorum amouendo de qua se comode sustentare et alia onera sibi incumbentia supportare ualeat reseruetur qui curam animarum parochianorum eiusdem exerceat et inibi laudabiliter deseruiat in diuinis decernimus et mane si secus super hiis a quoque quauis auctoritate scienter uel ignoranter contigerit attemptari Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre unionis annexionis incorporationis et uoluntatis infringere uel ei ausu temerario contraire Siquis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum eius se nouerit incursurum Dat' Rome apud Sanctum Petrum anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo octavo id' Iulii Pontificatus nostri anno sexto.

Ex Bullis Papalibus, Vol. II. Bull. 50.

Lamb. MSS. No. 644.

No. XVI.

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Hendon, cum Capella de Hamstede
per Thomam [Kemp] London' Epūm.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis pntes fratres visur' lectur' vel auditur' Thomas pmissione divina London' Epus saltem et nrām bndiccōem Univ'sitati v're notū facim⁹ p pntes qd p pte religiosoz viroz Joh'is abbatis monasterij Sancti Petri Westm' ad Roman' ecclesiam nullo medio ptinent' ordinis scī Bndci London' dioc' et ejusdem loci Contus nup exhibita fuit bulla sub plūbo more consuet' sacrosancte aplice sedis tenorem continens subsequentem Sixtus Epus s'uus s'uoꝝ Dei (&c. ut supra) In qua quidem bulla licet inter cetera contineat clausula talis 'Volum⁹ autē qd dca 'pochiať Ecclesia et illi añexa ppt' unionē hmoi debit' non 'fraudent' obsequiis et aiaꝝ cura in eadem pochiať ecclesia 'nullatenus negligat' sed sup fructibꝫ redditibꝫ et pventibꝫ 'pochiať ecclesie et añexe hmōi congrua porcio p uno Vicario 'p eosdem Abbatem et Conventū deputando et ad nutū 'ipōꝝ amovendo de qua se comode sustentare et alia onera 'sibi incūbentia supportare valeat reservet' qui curā aiaꝝ 'pochianoꝝ ejusdm exerceat et inibi laudabiliter deserviat 'in divinis' Predict' tamen Abbas et Contus volunt ac pro se et successoribus suis impptuū concedūt put p scriptū suū desup confectū Sigillo eoꝝ cōi munitū et roboratū ad ppetuā rei memoriā nrō in Registro semp remansur' plenius continet qd Vicaria ppetua in dca ecclesia pochiať de Hendon ab antiquo erecta et fundata ac fructuū et pventiū ecclesie pochiať hmōi porcio Vicariis ejusdm p tempore existent' ad eoꝝ sustentacōem et onū incūbentiū quozcūqꝫ supportacōem antiquitus deputata et assignata sicut ab initio pvide et laudabilit' ordinate erecte et fundate extiterūt ppetua et indissolubili firmitate stent et pmaneant in futur' Volūt etiā idm Abbas et Contus ac concedunt ut p'fert' qd p'sen-

tacio Vicarii Vicarie ecclesie pochiaſ antedice ad presentacōem eoꝝ et successoꝝ eoꝝ de semp ptineat Nobis et successoribꝫ nꝛis London' Eꝑis res'vata quociens et quando vicariā hꝛmōi vacare contigerit in futur' hꝛmōi vicarios ppetuos vicarie ecclesie poch' p'libate cū suis juribꝫ et ptinen' univ'sis successive potestate admittend' et instituend' ac p nos et success' nꝛos et p Archidiaconū Midd' p tempe exist' in possessionē realem inducend' Et qd non deputent' Vicarii hꝛmōi p p'mencionatos Abbatem et Contu' ad nutū eoꝝ amovendi put in dca bulla indulti aplici fit mencio cui indulto quaten' deputacōem Vicarii seu Vicarioꝝ hꝛmōi et amōcione eoꝝdm ad nutū ipōꝝ Abb't' et Conventus faciend' concernit ut p'fert' idm Abbas et Contus p se et successoribꝫ suis imppetuū expresse renūciant et p renūciato haberi volūt Et consequent' nob' p pte et ptem dcoꝝ Abbat' et Conventus humilime extitit supplicatū quatenus eoꝝ consensū voluntatē et assensū super firmitate ppetua Vicarie de Hendon antedict' et fundac' dotacōe et assignacōe porcōis fructuū et pventuū eidm ab antiquo fact' ac recusacionē et renunciacōem indulti aplici quaten' deputacōem Vicarii seu Vicarioꝝ eoꝝdm amōcione ad initū ipōꝝ Abb't' & Contus faciend' ut p'fert' conc'int et non ult' admittere et approbare ac indempnitat' nꝛe successoꝝ nꝛoꝝ ecclesie nꝛe Cathedral' London' congrue pvidere ac s'vat' omibꝫ et singlis aliis in hac pte de jure s'vand' unioni añexioni et incorporacōi memorate ecclesie pochiaſ de Hendon p'fat' Abbati et Contui ac eoꝝ monasterio auctoritate sacrosancte sedis aplice ut p'fert' fact' nꝛos consensū et assensū ac auctoritatem ordinariā p nob' et successoribꝫ nꝛis London' Eꝑis impptm de benignitate pastoralis ad libere et accomodare dignarem' Nos igit' attendentes supplicacōem p'narratoꝝ Abbat' et Contus justā esse et consonā rationi eoꝝ assens' et concens' sup ppetua firmitate Vicariæ p'dice ac fundacōe et assignacōe porcōis eidm fact' ut p'fertur ac renūciacōe indulti aplici fact' ut p'mittit' admittentes et approbantes de concens' exp'sso dīci filii nꝛi magistri Ric'i Lichefeld Archi Midd. in ecclesia nꝛa cath'

antedict' cuj⁹ notorie in hoc pte interest p eo qd intra archidiaconat⁹ sui ambitū dca ecclia pochia^t de Hendon sita esse notorie dignoscit⁹ p^rvat⁹ q⁹ ceteris omnib³ in hac pte de jure s'vand⁹ p'mencionat⁹ unionē annexionē et incorporacōem ecclie de Hendon et capelle eis fact' ut p'fert' p nobis et succ' nris imppm rat' hentes et grat' eisdem nros concēsum assensum et auctoritatem ordinariā dam⁹ et imptim⁹ easq⁹ nre confirmacōis p^rocinio munim⁹ et roboram⁹ p p'ntes p nra vero successor⁹q⁹ nroz et ecclie nre Cath' Londonien' indempnitate pensionē annuā triū solidū et quatuor denar' ab ecclia poch de Hendon p'dict' in festo s^ci Michis Archi singlis annis imppetuū solvend⁹ p manus dcoz Abbat⁹ et Contus et succ' suoz ut p'fert' In cuj⁹ rei testimoniū pntib³ sigillū nrm apposui⁹ Dat' London' xiiij die mens' Maij a^o Dñi Miffimo CCCC septuagesimo octavo Et anno r' r' *Edwardi* Quarti post conq^m Anglie decimo octavo.

Et ego *Ricardus Lichefeld* Archus Midd p'dcus p me et successor' meis Archis Midd impptm omib³q⁹ et singlis p'miss' p reverend' in Xpo patrem & dñm dñm *Thoma* pmissione dia London' Ep^m approbat' et confirmat' quantū ad me et succ' meos hmoi attinet consensū et assensu meos p'be' atq⁹ inviolabili firmitate stabiliu volo p p'sent' salva semp michi et success' meis pensione annua triu' solidoz et quatuor denarioz p indempnitate mea et eor⁹ atq⁹ archus mei midd. ab ecclia pochia^t de Hendon p'dict' in festo S^ci Michis Archi singlis annis impp'm solvend⁹ et p^rciend⁹ p man⁹ dcoz Abb't⁹ et Contus et successor⁹ suoz ut p'fert' In cuj⁹ rei testimoniū sigillū Archidiacon' mei p'dcī pntib³ apposui Dat' London' iiij^o die mensis Maij a^o Dñi miffio quadringentesio septuagesimo octavo Et anno regni Reg' *Edwardi* Quarti post conquestū Anglie xviiij.

Ex Libro Appropriationum Dec' & Capit' Westmonast' p. 40.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 22. I have lately seen a second part of Johnson's little book, the title to which runs thus :

“ Descriptio Itineris Plantarum investigationis ergo suscepti in agrum Cantianum, anno Domini 1632, et enumeratio Plantarum in ericeto Hampstediano locisq; vicinis crescentium. Excudebat Tho. Cotes, 1632, 12mo.

P. 42. Since this sheet was printed off, I have received a letter from John Hailstone, Esq. Woodwardian Professor in the University of Cambridge, who very obligingly took the trouble of examining near a hundred specimens in Dr. Woodward's fossil collection there, procured from Hampstead and it's neighbourhood. From him, however, I learn, that there was little novelty or rarity among these specimens, which consist principally of the pebbles usually found in the London gravel, and selected by Dr. W. chiefly on account of some beauty in the polishing, or singularity in their shape. There was one specimen, however (marked y. 13. in the printed catalogue) which deserved a more particular notice. The substance consists of a yellowish marl, round which a spiral body is twisted, which, whatever it was originally, animal or vegetable, is now changed to the same marly substance that it envelopes, only the surface is of a brown colour. There are more specimens of this sort in Dr. W.'s collection. That preceding, marked y. 12. contains the same body, only not inflected spirally, and in this instance converted to flint. The very curious specimens marked c. 266. c. 267. pp. 52, 53 of the first catalogue, Mr. Hailstone refers to the same origin.

P. 52. "The chalybeate waters at Hampstead, being of the same nature, and equal in virtue with Tunbridge Wells, and highly approved of by most of the eminent physicians of the college, as likewise by many of the gentry who formerly used to drink Tunbridge waters, are, by the direction of the Trustees of the Wells aforesaid, for the conveniency of those who yearly drink them in London, carefully bottled up in flasks, and sent to Mr. Phelps, apothecary, at the Eagle and Child in Fleet-street, every morning, at the rate of 3*d.* per flask; and if any person desires to have them brought home to their houses, they will be conveyed to them upon their leaving a note at Mr. Phelps's aforesaid, at 1*d.* per flask more. And to prevent any person being imposed upon, the true waters are no where else to be procured, unless they are sent for to the Wells at Hampstead. And the said Mr. Phelps, to prevent all counterfeits, hath ordered his servants to deliver to each person who comes for any of the waters aforesaid, a sealed ticket, *viz.* a wolf rampant, with seven cross crosslets. Note. The messengers that come for the waters must take care to return the flasks daily."

The Postman, April 18—20, 1700.

"By order of the Trustees of Hampstead Mineral Waters, These are to certify, that the Widow Keys is discharged from the Wells, and carries to London no more of the said waters; the Trustees now only employing Mr. Adams, a potter at Holborn Bars, to deliver out the said Mineral Waters. If any other person pretends to bring Hampstead waters, they are desired to try them, that so they be not cheated. Also, the Trustees will let the said waters, with six acres of land, by lease or yearly rent. Such as have a desire to treat about the same, may meet the Trustees at Craddock's coffee-house in Hampstead, every Saturday, from 10 to 12 in the morning, until the 29th of September next."

Postman, Aug. 27—29, 1700.

There are repeated advertisements of a similar nature in the year 1701.

Since this part of the work was printed, I have been shewn by Mr. Bindley a very rare poetical tract, intituled, *An Epistle from Hampstead to Mr. Thornhill*. By Mr. [afterwards Dr.] Sewell. Lond. 1719, fol. in which the Doctor presents us with a metrical legend of the discovery of the Hampstead springs, little more rational than the story of King Bladud.

P. 63. On an engraved hand-bill, at the top of which is a print of *The Long Room*, by F. Vivares.

“ Kilburn Water, lately discovered (and much approved of for it's purgative qualities) to be good against all scorbutic humours, blotches, redness and pimples in the face, for inflammation of the eyes, and all impurities of the skin. It is successfully drank in pains occasioned by gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys: drank warm, works off without griping, and leaves no drought after the operation.

“ N. B. By advice of persons of honour and distinction, who have received great benefit by drinking this water, proper conveniencies are made for gentlemen and ladies, and attendance is constantly given to deliver to any that shall send for or drink at the Wells.”

P. 86, line 20. For *perhaps*, read *so far*.

———— 24. Before *This*, insert *But*.

P. 117, line 1. For *one of these John Wroths*, read *one of the John Wroths mentioned in the Pedigree, p. 115*.

P. 123, line 26. After *inhabitants*, insert *of Hampstead*.

P. 125. For *John Trevelyan, Esq.* read *Sir John Trevelyan*.

P. 136. The manor of Belsize was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, by Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. 5 Aug.

P. 187. Note *. Kilburn Priorissa bte Marie et S*ci* Jo. Bap*te* irrotulam arbitrij fac p*er* t*er*ris i*ps*ius in *Tokyngton & Harrowe* p*er* spiales metas p*ro*duct*us* ten*er*e declarandi. Dors. Claus. 2 Hen. IV. p. 1. bis. m. 19 et m. 21.

P. 210, Note *. For *No. XIII.* read *No. XV.*

P. 249. Galloway races were advertised at Belsize, to be run for a plate of 10*l.* value, in 1729; the horses to pay one guinea entrance, and to be kept in the stables at Belsize from entrance to the time of running.

“N. B. The house being now open, with the best of entertainment, there is a very good ordinary at 2 o'clock, two cooks which dress every thing to perfection, and a good set of musick every day during the season.

“On Race-days gentlemen pay 1*s.*, ladies nothing. If any dogs come into the park they will be shot.”

Daily Post, April 27, 1726.

P. 342. Mrs. Lessingham by will, dated Dec. 12, 1782, devised all her real property to Mr. Harris, of Covent-garden Theatre, in trust for her sons Thomas, Charles, and Edwin. She adds, “and should Frederick not be better provided for, he must take his share with the rest, but not otherwise.”

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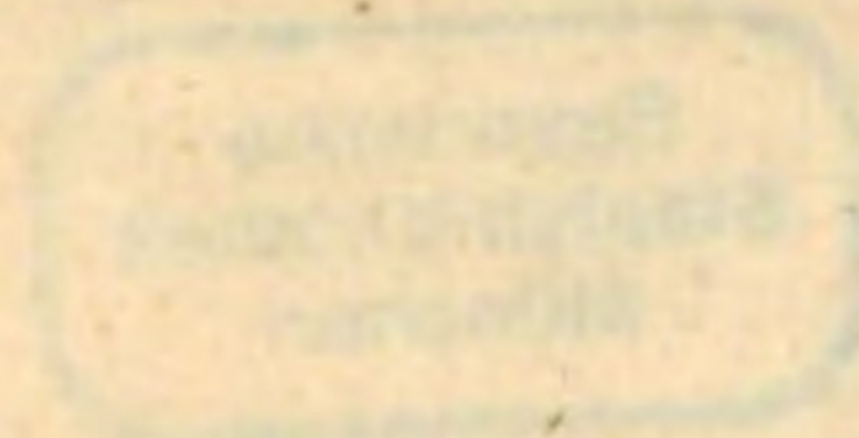
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